"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair; light north to northeast winds.

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CHINESE AGAIN INSOLENT

Foreign Residents in Peking Are Jostled and Cursed.

American Army Officer Protests Against "the Defenseless Position of Our Legation"—Exposed to Attack on Four Sides.

PEKING, Aug. 4.—American and European residents assert that the demeanor of the Peking populace is constantly becoming more unfriendly, and that as the allied troops depart the Chinese resume their old habits of jostling and cursing foreigners in the streets.

The legation defenses are now approaching completion. Generally speaking, they consist of brick walls from fifteen to twenty feet high and from three to four feet thick, loopholed for rifles. The Ministers of the powers ignored the plan for a uniform system of defenses submitted by the Generals, and consequently the Governments are working independently.

It is the policy of the Ministers to avoid conspicuous works of defense, lest these should prove an irritant, provoking instead of preventing hostilities. Most of the engineers have recommended stronger defenses than the Ministers will sanction. Major Edgar B. Robertson of the Ninth Infantry, who commands the United States Legation Guard, has written to Special Commissioner Rockhill to protest against what he calls "the defenseless position of our legation," representing that it is exposed to attack on four sides.

Mr. Rockhill has replied that it is not intended to maintain a fortress, but merely a wall for protection against unexpected mob violence. The wall is made of brick, out of deference to Chinese pride.

The French and Italians still remain here. The non-fulfillment of the agreement to evacuate public places in a fortnight causes some inconvenience to the military authorities. Only the German barracks have been completed. The French barracks have hardly been begun. The troops are grumbling over being compelled to give up comfortable quarters and to find temporary camps.

RUSSIA'S GRIP IN CHINA.

Her Renewed Activity in Manchuria—Earl Li's Son May Be Made Minister to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Peking, dated Aug. 2:

"The draft of the protocol proposes that the new tariff shall come into operation Oct. 1. Russia is displaying renewed activity in Manchuria, and is strengthening her grip on Niu-Chwang.

"It is expected that Li-Chen-Fong, son of Li-Hung-Chang, will be appointed Chinese Minister to Russia to continue the baneful policy inaugurated by Li-Hung-Chang.

"It is reported that the French intend to build a railway from Pao-Ting-Fu to Tien-Tsin direct, with or without Chinese consent."

HONOR FOR VON WALDERSEE.

Reported in Berlin that He Will Become Governor of the Province of Alsace-Lorraine.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—It is asserted in Berlin that the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, will be succeeded by Count von Waldersee.

The Statthalter or "Lieutenant of the Emperor," is the official head of the provincial Government of Alsace-Lorraine.

CONTRADICTS MR. CHANDLER.

Secretary Long Says the ex-Senator Never Preferred Charges Against Rear Admiral Evans.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—"I am not aware of any request for an inquiry or investigation," said Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, at Hingham, to-day, when asked about the Washington report that ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler had made charges against Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

"The only thing I remember concerning the matter," continued Secretary Long, "is that Mr. Chandler wrote to me about the time when Admiral Evans's book was published and asked for copies of papers and documents relating to Evans. These copies were sent to him. Later Mr. Chandler wrote a letter to me, in which he gave his version of the case. That may be the letter referred to in the article which was published in Boston to-day. I would not feel at liberty to make that letter public without authority from Mr. Chandler, but it is not unlikely that he would give it out."

"Did that letter constitute a request for an inquiry?" was asked.

"There was no request, as I understand it, and there seems to be no necessity for an inquiry concerning the matter referred to."

"Might it not be taken up by the Senate?"

"That is not likely, for neither Mr. Chandler nor Mr. Evans is a member of the Senate."

When asked regarding the selection of the third member of the Schley court of inquiry, Secretary Long said that so far as he knew, no selection had been made. "If Mr. Hackett has made the selection I shall probably know it to-morrow, but he has not sent me word as yet. He is probably taking time to ascertain if the man he selects can serve. I have left the matter entirely with him. There are only a few men who are eligible, and any one of them would be a good man."

WANTS SCHLEY VINDICATED.

Ex-Senator Thurston Says He Did Not Offer His Professional Services.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Ex-Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska said to-day that the published statement that he had tendered his professional services to Admiral Schley is incorrect.

"As his warm friend and admirer," said the Senator, "I wired him a message indicating my friendship and desire for his complete vindication, but nothing in the line of professional assistance was suggested or thought of."

FIRE MENACES BARNEGAT.

Lightning Starts a Disastrous Blaze—Part of the Town Wiped Out—$50,000 Damage.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Aug. 4.—A portion of the business section of this place was destroyed by fire to-day. A general supply store, a bakery, a lumber yard, and several private residences were destroyed. With them went their barns and other outbuildings. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have started from lightning.

For a time it looked as if the Masonic Hall and Lazeroff's big store would go. Had they burned the flames would have spread to nearby houses and other buildings. It was raining hard all the time, and this soaked the buildings so that the water poured on by several hundred men with pails and all sorts of water-carrying devices proved effective, and the fire was confined to a comparatively small area. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The buildings destroyed are Benjamin Predmore's store and dwelling, Inman's bakery, which was owned by H. C. Guttlick; W. C. Conrad's lumber yard, J. Horace Sprague's general store, a barn belonging to Predmore, one belonging to Sprague, and barns belonging to Abram Fort and J. E. Stevenson. The heaviest insurance is on the lumber yard, stock, and buildings. It will amount to $10,000. On the various other buildings and contents destroyed the insurance is about $20,000.

EMPRESS FREDERICK DYING..

Royal Family Assembles at Her Bedside—Emperor William Summoned by Prof. Renvers.

HOMBURG, Aug. 4.—Empress Augusta, Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel-Frederick, and Prince August William arrived at Cronberg, where the Dowager Empress Frederick is lying dangerously ill, at a late hour to-night. Other royal personages who have arrived are Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, and Princess Marguerite of Hesse, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece. Emperor William is expected to arrive at 3 A. M. to-morrow. Prof. Renvers has telegraphed his Majesty in all haste.

The following bulletin concerning the condition of the illustrious patient was issued during the afternoon:

"The external disease from which her Majesty is suffering, and which for years has been slowly increasing, has in the course of the last few weeks extended to the internal organs. Her Majesty's strength is diminishing rapidly owing to inability to take sufficient nourishment. She is conscious and at the present without pain.

"RENVERS.
"SPIELHAGEN."

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

He Will Proceed To-day to the Palace of His Dying Sister.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—King Edward, who has been staying at Cowes, has arranged to leave Portsmouth at 3 P. M. to-morrow by special train, which is due to arrive in London at 5 P. M. He will proceed immediately from London by special train and boat via Flushing to the bedside of his sister. It is not yet known whether Queen Alexandra will accompany him.

The Duke of Cambridge is already in Cronberg.

PHILLIPS COMPANY TO RESUME

Chicago Board of Trade Concern Ready to Pay Up and Wants Outstanding Accounts Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The George H. Phillips Company will begin legal steps to-morrow for the rehabilitation of its business. Unsettled accounts against customers to the amount of $245,000 will be placed in the hands of John S. Goodwin for collection, and on some of them court proceedings will be begun at once. The auditing of the books of the company has proceeded so far that a full statement of all of these accounts which are not ready to-morrow can be prepared early in the week.

Along with the work of collecting will go the settlement of accounts due by the firm, their total amount being given as about $200,000. In addition to its claims against customers the company is said to have assets worth at least $50,000 to make payments with. All debts except those to customers are reported as already paid. Attorney Goodwin said to-day that substantially the same men as before would control the business when it is resumed this week.

By way of showing how favorable the future prospects of the company are, Mr. Goodwin said that several offers from wealthy Board of Trade men had been made to him during the morning to purchase stock in the company. One man, he said, came in and offered $50,000 for a small interest in the business, and before he stopped talking the man had expressed his desire to write out a check for $150,000, if that would give him a good interest in the future profits.

TEXAS BANK CLOSED.

First National of Austin Placed in Temporary Receiver's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 4.—This afternoon the following notice was posted on the door of the First National Bank of this city:

This bank is closed and is in my hands pending the arrival of William L. Yerkes, Special Examiner, who has been appointed temporary receiver by the Controller of the Currency.

J. M. LOGAN, National Bank Examiner.

This notice excited great surprise, and the bank was soon the object of interest to crowds of depositors eager to read the notice. W. B. Wortham, ex-State Treasurer, is President of the bank. He left here two weeks ago for New York City, and has not yet returned. H. Pfaefflin, the cashier, is sick at his home, and has not been at the bank for several days.

Examiner Logan declines at this time to make any public statement as to the condition of the bank's affairs.

The bank is the depositary of the State Treasurer and Secretary of State. State Treasurer John W. Robbins declined this evening to state the amount of State funds on deposit at the bank.

According to The American Bank Reporter issued in February of this year the First National Bank of Austin had a paid-in capital of $100,000; deposits, $700,000; loans, $355,000, and undivided profits, $50,000.

BRIDEGROOM WAS MISSING.

Wedding Party Waited for Him, but He Hasn't Arrived Yet—Prospective Bride Trustful.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The mysterious disappearance of a bridegroom caused a sensation on Straight Street last evening, and a wedding party gathered to congratulate William Stroyer and Mrs. Addie Smith were notified that the nuptials had been indefinitely postponed, and the bride had started out to search for the absent bridegroom.

Stroyer is thirty-two years old and a truck driver. Mrs. Smith's husband, while at work in the rolling mill in January last, was crushed to death. Stroyer had been a warm friend of Smith, and called to condole with the widow in her sorrows. He proposed six months later.

Mrs. Smith suggested that Stroyer prove his devotion by waiting until Christmas, but he was ardent and the wedding day was set. Stroyer had little money, so from her savings Mrs. Smith made an advance for his wedding outfit and the wedding ring. It was agreed that Stroyer should notify the Rev. J. B. Gallaway, who was to tie the nuptial knot. At noon yesterday he secured his wages, and was seen to walk toward the Lackawanna station.

Mrs. Smith, in wedding dress, awaited his coming and the arrival of the clergyman. Neither came, and the bride became hysterical. It appears that Stroyer had previously notified his own friends that the event was off. Mrs. Smith would not listen to hints of unfaithfulness, and started out for the hospitals. She was allowed to visit a young man who had been hurt and had not been identified, but she was doomed to disappointment. She is certain that Stroyer will explain, and is still awaiting his return.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT ARRIVES IN PORT

Harbor Craft Extend a Noisy Greeting to the Celtic.

New White Star Liner Is 700 Feet Long, Has Nine Decks, and Dwarfs the Biggest Battleship.

The White Star Line's new steamship, the Celtic—the largest vessel ever constructed—arrived in port yesterday morning at the end of her initial passage of the Atlantic. As the leviathan proceeded up the bay en route to her pier in North River, she received a vociferous welcome from the few harbor craft that were about. Off the Battery the limited number of loungers in the park rubbed their eyes and wondered what it was, and whence had come the strange giant ship.

When she arrived off her pier the dock officials and longshoremen soon gathered and made fast the lines, and with the assistance of the crew had the great vessel docked in a remarkably short time, one of the onlookers expressing the general opinion of those present when he remarked that she "slid into her berth like a ferry-boat going into a slip." As the 345 persons who had crossed in the cabins of the Celtic came down the gangplank and greeted waiting friends, they assured them that the voyage from shore to shore had been the pleasantest of experiences, while as for the behavior of the liner, they said that she was as steady as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Everybody, from Capt. Lindsay to the humblest immigrant in the steerage, seemed to feel a sort of personal pride in the immense liner. One had only to mention the word Celtic and immediately he was compelled to listen to an extended eulogy of the qualities possessed by the ship. She had not been pushed for speed, and made the trip from Liverpool in a leisurely fashion, and, though she expected eventually to cross the ocean in seven days, she required a little more than eight days to make her maiden passage.

When berthed the Celtic rose so far out of the water that her steerage deck was above the entrance to the pier, and to land her passengers it was necessary to open the iron doors aft of the cabins and allow them to make their exit that way.

The vessel's dimensions are: Length, 700 feet; breadth, 75 feet, and depth, 49 feet. Her registered tonnage is 28,000. To get a fair idea of her immensity, however, one has to stand on the sun deck. It is then that her capacity for carrying humanity and freight can be appreciated. Looking aft are seen the two big funnels, which seem a little too small, and likewise a little too close together, for a ship the size of the Celtic. It has been estimated that 40,000 men, placed in lines of 800 each, standing shoulder to shoulder, could stand on one deck. She has nine decks. The largest battleships are about 300 feet shorter in length than she is, while in the matter of flotation, she could transport any two of them and still have some room to spare for other cargo. The Great Eastern, the marine wonder and failure of her day, displaced 10,300 tons less than the Celtic; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse displaces only a little more than half as much, while the Oceanic, the White Star's greatest liner in point of speed and luxuriousness, which up to the advent of the Celtic was the largest oceangoing vessel in existence, is in tonnage 3,600 less than the new leviathan.

Interiorly the Celtic, while not so elegant or luxurious as the Oceanic, the Deutschland, or the St. Paul, is nevertheless furnished in a manner calculated to please even the fastidious. She is not intended for fast time, and her builders did not have in contemplation the breaking of transatlantic records when they constructed her. She is built for comfort and pleasant seagoing. Her accommodations are for 2,859 passengers. She carries a crew of 335 officers and men.

On the voyage that ended yesterday the Celtic averaged a speed of 14.95 knots. She is capable, though, of going over 16 knots, and is expected to speed across at that rate as soon as she gets tuned down. The official log shows that the liner made the passage in eight days and forty-six minutes. Her highest day's run was on the first day out, when she logged 407 knots, the next highest being on Thursday, when she made 388. Capt. H. St. G. Lindsay, her commander, formerly commanded the Cymric. The purser is H. B. Palmer, formerly of the Germanic.

HALTS A FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Constable Refuses to Allow Any One to Cross Byram River Bridge Until Westchester County Pays Up.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 4.—An attempt made yesterday by means of a funeral procession to declare the new bridge over the Byram River at Port Chester, connecting the States of New York and Connecticut, open to the public, and thus doing away with the inconvenience which Peter Meyer, C. H. Mallory, W. J. Tingue, and other New Yorkers residing at Byram Shore have experienced for three months, failed, owing to the watchfulness and defiance of Constable James J. Nedley, who kept the procession back.

Westchester County and the State of Connecticut, with the Greenwich Tramway Company, contracted with the F. R. Long Company of New York to build a $12,000 bridge, each to pay one-third of the cost. The old bridge was torn down in May, though there were protests from the wealthy residents of Byram Shore, who were thus obliged to travel two miles further to reach their places.

The bridge has been completed a month, but the contractors refused to open it to travel until Westchester County paid its share of the cost. Besides the wealthy men, there were business men on each side of the river who suffered and appealed in vain to the authorities. Constable Nedley was put in charge of the bridge by the Long Company, to keep all wagons off. Pedestrians were allowed to use the footpath, however.

Yesterday morning Nedley heard that Undertaker Craft was arranging to have the funeral procession of Mrs. Ann Masline cross the bridge on its way to Rye Cemetery. He warned Mr. Craft, but the undertaker, backed by others, brought the hearse to the Connecticut side of the bridge and demanded the right to cross. Nedley was obdurate, and though Port Chester and Connecticut officials were sought out, the undertaker could not convince Nedley that he had permission to cross. Meanwhile the procession waited for half an hour, then went back around by Byram Hill, and by the Post Road to Rye.

A Bride's Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—While walking along the boardwalk to-night Mrs. Frederick Nicholson stepped on a match, which set fire to her dress. It had to be torn from her. She was uninjured. Mrs. Nicholson was formerly May Blossom Boley of New York. She met Lieut. Frederick Nicholson of the British Army in England, and they were recently married in the Church of the Transfiguration in New York. They are here on their honeymoon.

Grade Crossings in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—It begins to look as if the track elevation problem in this city will be speedily solved by the officials of the Lackawanna Railroad and the Orange Common Council. In its proposition to the Common Council the company states its object to speedily remove its tracks from Scotland Street, where they have been for over half a century, and thus enable the City of Orange to macadamize the street its entire width. The tracks will be depressed at some points and raised at others, thus doing away with the dangerous grade crossings which abound in Orange.

MALARIA EPIDEMIC ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS.

Disease Follows Invasion by Swarms of Mosquitoes—Three Hospital Attendants Seriously Ill.

According to the statements of physicians and reputable residents of Fordham Heights, that section of the city is undergoing an epidemic of malaria such as it never experienced before. The disease has but lately made itself felt, and although it is said the malady is not particularly severe in the majority of cases, the number of its victims is sufficiently large to make up for that.

The physicians attached to the Fordham Hospital, on the very topmost part of the heights, are authority for the statement that the majority of the residents of Fordham are either sick with malaria or feeling its debilitating effects to an appreciable extent. Fordham is about the highest point in the Bronx, yet the disease does not appear to have attacked other portions of the borough with the same severity.

Dr. Walter C. Montgomery, one of the staff physicians of Fordham Hospital, is the authority for the statement that mosquitoes are responsible for the epidemic.

"I think," said he last night, "that the prevalence of malaria on Fordham Heights is due primarily and almost entirely to the swarms of mosquitoes that have infested this neighborhood during the last three weeks. The Fordham Hospital is situated on about the highest ground in this part of the city. It is not a malarial situation by any means, yet there is an epidemic of the disease about this part, and I can account for it in no other way.

"Three of the gardeners and helpers attached to the hospital are now sick, and very sick men they are. They were in the best of health up to a short time ago. Then came the swarms of mosquitoes, the attendants were badly bitten by them, as was everybody in this neighborhood, and now these men are down with malaria of almost malignant type.

"Under these circumstances, I am compelled to agree, and do so perfectly, with the New Jersey medical authorities in their statements that mosquitoes carry the germs of malaria with them and poison the blood of their victims. The mosquitoes that have made life miserable for us up here during the last three weeks come up in swarms from the Harlem River and from marshy districts about the Long Island Sound, where malarial symptoms are easily developed.

"Here at the hospital we have had to take extra precautions to provide for the comfort of our patients, so bad have the pests been of late. I have a lotion which I use myself, and which is used for all the patients, that does very effective work in removing the sting of the mosquito bite and the consequent swelling and irritation. I always apply it freely when going out on an ambulance call, and find it a great help.

"Not only have the malarial troubles been felt about the hospital, but all over Fordham Heights. The private physicians in the neighborhood are having all they can do, and have many patients suffering from malaria. Residents who have lived here since the suburb first started say they have never known either the mosquitoes or malaria to be so bad as at present. There is no excuse for the disease up here, unless it is carried here by the mosquitoes."

DOUBLE TRAGEDY ON STAGE.

At Rehearsal a Jealous Actor Kills the Leading Woman and Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—The rehearsal of the lurid melodrama "The Arizona Female Bandit" suddenly became a tragedy in real life this afternoon and fancied wrongs were resented with actual powder and ball at the climax of the play. Mrs. Millie Lighthawk, known in theatrical circles as "Millie Allen," was shot by Thaddeus Brookie, who followed the act with suicide. Brookie was jealous of Albert Adams, whose lines afforded an opportunity to show affection for Mrs. Lighthawk, the leading woman.

The play was to have been staged at a Douglass Street playhouse, and had reached the final rehearsal before Brookie awakened to the fact that his rival was making real love under the cover of his rôle as cowboy and Indian fighter. Brookie's rôle of detective gave him no opportunity to show his preference to the female bandit, and he became restless at the fervor with which Adams clasped her in his arms and bore her away from the foe. Brookie suggested that in a mere rehearsal it was not necessary for Adams to make such a show of affection. He said the clasping and carrying away might be taken for granted. His rival pointed out that the crisis mentioned was the most delicate and difficult part of the whole action.

A general fight occurred, in which Brookie, the stage detective, was thrown bodily into the street. A substitute was put on and the rehearsal proceeded. It had just reached the final scene of vindication and reunion of estranged sweethearts when Brookie rushed on the stage with a revolver. Without a word he fired two shots at Mrs. Lighthawk and sent a third into his forehead. He died almost instantly. The woman died late to-night.

STRICKEN IN HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. G. E. Hancock Becomes Paralyzed While Preaching and Dies Soon Afterward.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Rev. George E. Hancock, pastor of the West Park Methodist Episcopal Church, was stricken with paralysis, from which he died later in the day, while preaching in his pulpit this morning. He had been speaking about five minutes when it was noticed he became very pale, but attempted to go on. He had spoken but a few words more when he suddenly stopped.

He would have fallen had not his son John leaped forward and held him up. The stricken minister was assisted to a seat, and the congregation dismissed. He was then carried into the rectory, where he became unconscious, and died this afternoon.

BENJAMIN PUGH DIES TO-DAY.

He Killed a Man Who Wanted Him to Pay His Restaurant Check.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Benjamin Pugh, the negro who killed John Tiegen, a waiter in a Brooklyn restaurant because Tiegen insisted Pugh should pay 10 cents for a meal he had just eaten, will die in the Sing Sing Prison to-morrow morning. He is resigned to his fate, and says he will give no trouble, and will go from the cell house to the death chamber without fear.

Pugh has a pleasant disposition, and has given no trouble to the jail officers, and, despite his nearness to death, seems happy. The Rev. John J. Burick of Brooklyn, Pugh's confessor, will administer the sacraments early in the morning, and will walk beside Pugh on the way to the chair.

South Orange Fights Mosquitoes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—The war against mosquitoes here goes on merrily. No statistics are quoted showing how many mosquitoes there were in South Orange last year, so that the exact number of mosquito lives that have been blasted by the oil-covered water in South Orange this season cannot be determined with accuracy. There are still a few mosquitoes at large in the village, however. Spencer Miller states that the Village Improvement Society will renew its efforts to exterminate the Anopheles early next Spring.

CONTEST FOR A CHURCH

Baptists and Presbyterians Try to Occupy It.

Rival Sunday Schools Assemble There at Same Hour and Finally Hold a Joint Service.

A three-cornered fight is being waged in Belmont for the possession and occupancy of the Beth-Eden Baptist Church, at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Lorillard Place. Two of the contesting factions met yesterday morning in the church building when 10 o'clock arrived, the time set for the beginning of the Sabbath school. They were the children of the Beth-Eden Baptist denomination and the children gathered by the United Presbyterian churches of the city.

The matter was not fully settled, but it was finally decided that there was room for Presbyterians and Baptists in the building, and a union service was held. That is to say, the morning church service was a union service, the Sunday school remained Baptist, the Rev. John A. Shaw, Presbyterian, acting as the leader of the Sunday school session.

The chief claim which the Presbyterians seem to have consists in a key to unlock the front door of the building. The Baptists have a key which unlocks the back door.

The Beth-Eden Church has had rather a precarious existence since the Rev. John B. English died, about thirteen years ago. The Rev. W. Frank Johnson became the pastor for a time.

But the church finally became heavily encumbered with debt. Charles A. Tatum, a druggist, with an office at 46 Barclay Street, held a mortgage against the church for anumber, of years, and was finally forced to foreclose. The pastor was also forced to resign, the congregation owing him $1,500 at the time. Mr. Tatum bought in the property and had a sign placed on the front of the building offering it for sale.

Mr. Tatum is a churchman himself and is connected as officer with several religious institutions. To him the ousted Beth-Eden congregation appealed to permit them, at least while the church was unoccupied, to hold Sunday school in it. The request was granted, and a key to the back door of the structure was given to the teachers.

Recently the liquor men in the locality awoke to the fact that the church building would make a first-class beer and dancing hall. A loud protest of indignation went up, not only from the dispossessed Baptists, but also from the law and order-loving residents of the locality.

While this cloud was hanging over the distressed Beth-Eden worshippers new trouble arose. The United Presbyterian Churches began to look around for a mission in the Bronx. They saw and admired the building. After several conferences with Mr. Tatum they received the refusal of the property, and the key to the front door was given to them.

They had a lot of handbills printed advertising the fact that on Sunday, Aug. 4, both a Sabbath school session and a Sunday morning church service would be held and that the Rev. John A. Shaw would preach.

The Baptists were not discouraged by these handbills, however, and they entered the building which they formerly called their church home by the back door, as usual. There were the natural expressions of wonderment and regret at the awkward state of affairs when both sects met, with the subsequent solution as stated above.

Mrs. T. H. Thorn, who is one of the supporters of the Beth-Eden congregation said in regard to the matter:

"I am sorry that this misunderstanding has arisen, but I don't apprehend that there will be any trouble about it. Mr. Tatum gave us the privilege of holding our Sunday school sessions in the church, and the privilege has not been revoked. We will not disband. Although poor in purse we are strong in spirit, and we will stick together.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw said: "The Presbyterians have no desire to usurp the rights of the Baptists. It is unfortunate that this trouble should have arisen, but I feel sure that it will be amicably adjusted."

GEN. F. D. GRANT IN VIENNA.

He Takes a Hopeful View of the Speedy Pacification of the Filipinos.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs at length an interview he has had with Gen. Frederick D. Grant of the United States Army, who is now in Vienna on his way from Russia, where he visited his daughter, Princess Cantacuzene.

"Gen. Grant takes a hopeful view of the speedy pacification of the Philippines," says the correspondent, "although there is no question in his opinion that the humane principles governing the conduct of the military operations greatly increase the difficulties of suppressing guerrilla warfare.

"He is convinced from a political standpoint that severity is not desirable, the delay occasioned by generosity being more than compensated for by the better feeling among the native population."

Gen. Grant, according to the correspondent, is now going to Manila.

ICE WATER CAUSED PNEUMONIA.

Peddler Used It Too Freely on a Hot Day and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—When John Levinson, a peddler, of this city, returned from his work on Monday last he drank a large amount of ice water. Not feeling as cool as he had desired, he took a quantity of the ice water and let it run over his chest and back. This refreshed him, and he repeated the operation several times.

The next day Levinson complained of not feeling well. On Wednesday he was confined to his bed. The doctors found the man to be suffering from an acute attack of pneumonia. He is in a dangerous condition and his recovery is doubtful.

SMOKING KILLS HIM.

W. H. Chase of Bayonne Dies of the Excessive Use of Cigarettes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—The persistent smoking of cigarettes has been the means of causing the death of William H. Chase, formerly of this city. Mr. Chase had been living at Bayonne, being employed at the Tide Water Chemical Works of that city. He was a son of Winfield S. Chase of this city, who was at the head of the Police Department from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Chase had been advised by the family physician to stop using cigarettes and had promised his wife that he would. The habit had become so fixed, however, that he was unable to throw aside the temptation. It caused his death on Saturday at the age of twenty-eight.

ROBBED AT LONG BRANCH.

Joseph S. Gans Loses Diamonds Valued at $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Thieves entered the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Gans at the Scarboro Hotel last night and stole diamonds valued at $2,000. The diamonds were taken from a trunk while Mr. and Mrs. Gans were attending an entertainment at the Scarboro Casino. Mrs. Gans discovered her loss this morning.

No one was in the hotel when the robbery is supposed to have taken place except the servants and hotel staff. Proprietor Goldsman offers a reward of $300 for the return of the missing diamonds. Mr. Gans is a well-known New York business man at 150 Water Street.

The best route from New York to Buffalo is the New York Central. A train every hour.—Adv.

BRITISH DESTROYER VIPER WRECKED OFF ALDERNEY.

Second Disaster During the Naval Manoeuvres—Only Vessel of British Navy Having Turbine Engines.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Viper struck a rock off the Island of Alderney, in the English Channel, and is a total wreck. There was no loss of life.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Viper was built in 1899, largely as an experiment to determine the feasibility of the adoption of the turbine engine to war vessels of her class. In ordinary appearance she did not differ materially from other torpedo-boat destroyers. Her freeboard was rather low and her lines were those of a first-class steam yacht. Her length is 210 feet, her beam 20 feet, and her draught between 5 and 6 feet. Her displacement is only 325 tons. The great difference, of course, lies in her engines. In the ordinary marine engine the motion is communicated to the shafts turning the propellers by means of steam-driven pistons. The pistons are worked back and forth, while the motion at their ends is changed from the simple back and forth to a rotary. This transformation results in a loss of power and the presence of excessive vibration in speedy vessels.

In the turbine engine the steam is applied direct to the shaft without the use of the intermediate piston. The shaft is inclosed in a stem chest. From the surface of the shaft a number of little steel blades project. Against these the full power of the steam is turned. This forces the shaft around as water forces an ordinary turbine wheel. Against the sides of the chest are a number of similar blades that fit into the spaces between those on the shaft, so that the full power of the steam may be directed against the shaft projection. This arrangement admits of the development of enormous speed. The Viper was classified as a thirty-five-knot boat, but at trials conducted by the Admiralty she did 37 knots. Certain mechanical arrangements gave her great steam-generating powers. She had four shafts, each leading to a propeller. The ordinary marine engine requires about fifteen minutes to come from a stop to its fullest capacity. The Viper could attain her maximum speed in about thirty seconds from the start. She could be backed at a rate of 16 knots a little less than half speed. The entire absence of vibration was thought by her designers to add to her usefulness as a craft from which to launch torpedoes. The inventor of her engines is the Hon. Charles A. Parsons.

On last Saturday a cable dispatch told of the loss of the British torpedo boat 81, on Friday, off Alderney, in the English Channel.

TILLMAN FAVORS LYNCHING.

Tells a Wisconsin Audience the Practice Is Justifiable—Says "Niggers" Are Not Fit to Vote.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Marinette, Wis., says:

"United States Senator Benjamin F. Tillman of South Carolina addressed a large audience on the race question, from a Southern standpoint. One of the features of his remarks was a plea in justification of lynching.

"'In Wisconsin you have 5,000 black men,' said he. 'Why don't you try the bleaching process, and exterminate them by inter-marriage? The idea is repugnant to you. In South Carolina we have 750,000 blacks and 550,000 whites. The carpet-baggers, the nigger, and the Southern scalawags and scoundrels ruled us after the war, until they had stolen everything that there was in the State; then we went with our shotguns to the polls and took it away from them. All men are not created equal, and the niggers are not fit to vote. Come what may, the white people of the South will govern their own country.'

"He condemned Booker T. Washington's scheme of educating the negro along industrial lines, as an attempt to place him on an equality with the white artisan, something that would intensify race hatred in the South. He said that among the 4,000,000 slaves during the civil war, there were more Christians than there are today among the 9,000,000 blacks in the South.

"'I don't want to uphold slavery,' he continued. 'I thank God there are no slaves to-day under the Stars and Stripes.'

"Mr. Tillman made an eloquent plea in justification of lynching, saying that Southern women could not be brought into court to testify to their shame and degradation before a jury for the purpose of convicting a beast. His reference to the sanctity of the Southern household and the Southern women and his remarks on lynching were heartily applauded. He closed with an impassioned statement to the effect that the white people of the South would remain on top, 'in spite of the devil,' and if necessary he and his brethren were ready to take down their shotguns again."

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE.

Three Persons Seriously Injured in a Smash-Up at Plainfield, N. J.—Burned-Out Fuse the Cause.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—Three persons were severely hurt and a dozen less so in a head-on trolley car collision here to-night. It had its origin in the burning out of the fuse in a car near Scotch Plains on the Elizabeth and Plainfield road. Another car proceeded to push it into Plainfield. The disabled car was in front, with Cornelius Spillane on the front platform.

At Johnson Avenue and Second Street there is a stretch of single track. Midway in the stretch of single track a car run by Charles Roberts ran into the dead car with the car behind. The front ends of the car run by Roberts and of the dead car were smashed in.

The dead car was dark, and Roberts did not see it until too late to avoid the collision. Spillane shut off the power from the car behind the dead one and rang the gong in a vain effort to attract Roberts's attention in time, but the noise of his own car shut the noise out from Roberts.

Just before the collision Spillane jumped from the platform and escaped injury. Roberts was considerably cut and bruised. The passengers in the car behind the dead one were shaken up, but sustained no serious injury. There were about seventy passengers in this car. The car run by Roberts had more passengers than this. All were shaken up and all somewhat bruised by being knocked from their seats.

James McCauley of this city was bruised and was cut about the face and hands, and one of his arms was badly crushed. Miss Bertha Fillmore of Short Hills sustained an injury to her spine, and Mrs. William Hennessy of New York was badly hurt. About a dozen others were treated for bruises and slight cuts in the home of Harry Wilby, close to the scene of the accident.

WRECK ON A NEW ROAD.

First Ore Train Over the Line Goes Through a Bridge.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 4.—The first ore train over the new Stonybrook cut-off of the Eastern Minnesota went through the bridge over the St. Louis River just above Stonybrook, fifty-two miles from here, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Jerry O'Reilly, head brakeman, was killed.

Engineer T. Phillips was bruised and cut, but not seriously, and H. G. Odell, fireman, was cut. John Postal, assistant train master, may be seriously injured, as the full extent of his injuries is not known.

The ore train consisted of thirty-four cars, of which number eight were on the main part of the bridge when the structure gave way. The engine went in first and pulled sixteen cars after it. All of them are now in the St. Louis River. Traffic will be delayed for two weeks.

To Shut Off Boer Food Supply.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Military Administration in South Africa, according to various dispatches from Johannesburg and Kroonstad, has determined to concentrate into camps natives who are outside of the garrisoned towns, destroying their kraals and mealies, so as to shut off this source of food to the Boers.

STRIKERS ANNOUNCE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

All Union Men and Their Sympathizers to be Called Out.

Leaders Say Steel Trust Must Ask for Next Conference If Any Is Had—Declare All Mills Can Be Closed.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—"Within a week every union man and every union man at heart in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation will be asked to join the strike now being waged by the Amalgamated Association. We must settle whether unionism is to stand or fall. There will be no more conferences with the United States Steel Corporation, unless the meeting is asked for by the officials of that corporation. The Amalgamated Association will not request a peace meeting."

These and several other significant statements were made to-night by Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, upon his return from the fruitless conference with J. Pierpont Morgan and others in New York.

It is now a fight to the bitter finish between the great Steel Trust and organized labor. Mr. Shaffer says that he is ready to employ every peaceable means within the power of man to win a victory. No quarter is to be given, and none will be requested. The entire management of the battle has been placed in the hands of President Shaffer. He has absolute power to call out every man who is connected with the organization, and he intends to do it. He is satisfied with the progress of the fight to date. He finds that none of his lines has been broken. Promise is made by Mr. Shaffer that the trust will find that the Amalgamated Association has strong roots in many of its mills.

Mr. Shaffer, Secretary Williams, B. I. Davis, M. F. Tighe, and John Chappell of Wellsville came in from New York over the Baltimore and Ohio Road at about 7 o'clock this evening. They were expected by the Pennsylvania, but Mr. Shaffer enjoys mystery, and his chief pastime now is eluding reporters.

GENERAL CALL

dustrial battle the world has ever known. I am thoroughly convinced that we will win the victory."

THE REJECTED TERMS.

Vice President David Reese of the Amalgamated, who was in New York, said today, in explaining the state of affairs:

"As anxious as the members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association were to settle the present steel workers' strike, their refusal to accept the terms of Mr. Morgan was the only alternative left them at the last moment. For the association to have agreed to the proposition that would have declared all of the hoop combine mills now idle as non-union would have meant the desertion of the thousands of workmen who were employed in them and who organized and came out on a strike since the trouble began. To have deserted these men now would have been the deathblow of the organization, and it would have died in dishonor. To fight the trust in an honorable battle with a good chance to win means at least a chance for life, but, if beaten, a demise of the Amalgamated Association with honor."

As to the agreement which President Shaffer is alleged to have signed with Mr. Morgan, and which it was charged he had failed to keep, Mr. Reese said: "It has been proved conclusively that Mr. Shaffer had done all that he agreed to do. The board is a unit in all things and there are no internal troubles, as has been alleged. This proposition of Mr. Morgan had been discussed by the members in a free and dispassionate manner. It was agreed that a settlement of the strike was preferable to a long and bitter contest and the board was willing to concede all that it could in an honorable manner.

"The members were willing to accept the proposition that the trust retain as non-union the Old Meadow, Saltsburg Mill, at the time of the conference in the Lincoln, but they could not desert Wellsville, McKeesport, and such other mills as they knew were organized. The manufacturers were willing to give the Amalgamated Association the Wellsville, McKeesport, Saltsburg, and Old Meadow mills at the Hotel Lincoln conference, but would not consent to any more. Had they added the Lindsay & McCutcheon and the Painter mills of the hoop combine the strike would never have gone any further.

"Since then the Amalgamated Association has organized and gotten out all the men in the hoop combine, with the exception of one mill. These men have shown their desire to join the Amalgamated Association, and the trust officials said they would not interfere with their men if they wanted to join the organization. It was proved by the organization that the men did want to, and the Executive Board took the officers of the trust at their word and offered to compromise on the scale being signed for all mills that were known to both sides to be fully organized.

"The proposition was declined. It was declined without any explanation from the officials, and in return they offered worse terms than had been rejected by the board during the Hotel Lincoln conference."

TO JOIN STRIKERS.

Concerning the actual strike status in this city, there seems to be little or no change. The mills on strike are still idle with no indication of an attempt by the combine to start any of the plants. No fires are being started, and the only evidence of work about any of the plants is that of men making necessary repairs.

There seems to be no concern among the strikers at the failure of the late conference, and all seen believe the men will stand by the association to the end. A sample of the condition of the men is that at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mill, one of the plants which caused much of the discussion between the two sides. It was learned to-day that not a man among the strikers who wants to work is idle. Out of the 500 men at this place not more than 100 are out of work. They have secured employment in the numerous independent plants. Those who are idle are enjoying a much-needed vacation.

When the general strike order is issued among the first to go out will be the amalgamated men at the Republic Iron Works on the South Side. This mill is a branch of the National Tube Company, which has plants all over the country. The skilled men at the Republic mill are said to be well organized.

From McKeesport this announcement is made to-night:

"The Amalgamated Association is rapidly gaining strength in McKeesport, and it is estimated that they added at least 200 new members to its forces at two meetings held this afternoon. The meeting of National Lodge, consisting of employes of the Boston Iron and Steel Works, was largely attended, and although no definite statement was given out in regard to the number of new members taken into the lodge, the conservative estimate is placed at 100, while others claim nearly double this number were added to the lodge.

"The members of the lodge claim they now have the entire Boston mill organized with the exception of two men, and these latter positively refuse to have anything to do with the organization. Union Lodge, composed of employes of the National Rolling Mill, at its meeting secured, it is reported, 100 new members.

"The strikers last night were claiming that everything was coming their way, and that if a general strike order is issued the National Tube Company will be unable to turn a wheel, and that they would have between 8,000 and 10,000 more men out.

"The tube workers are organized by the American Federation of Labor, which organization will readily respond at the call of the Amalgamated Association. The business men of McKeesport are greatly depressed by the situation, and they fear if a general order is issued from strike headquarters that their business will be nearly ruined, at least for the time being, as about 15,000 men would be idle."

WILL DEFY COURT ORDER.

The report from Wellsville, Ohio, is that the strikers are in a very restive mood to-night. The arrest of eight of their number, and the fact that warrants are in the possession of the police for nine more, who are at present in hiding in the camps across the river, in West Virginia, has put them in anything but an amiable frame of mind toward the authorities and the steel company.

Four of the strikers are still in jail, while Organizer George Evans, Frank Adams, and William and Elmer Moore have been released on bail furnished by friends. The Amalgamated Lodge is arranging to furnish bail early Monday morning for those still incarcerated, and will have the men for whom warrants are out come over from West Virginia and give themselves up as soon as bail can be gotten for them.

Deputy Sheriffs Chris Beck and Bert Ellis of Lisbon are in town, but they say they will take no part in the trouble should any occur, unless the local police force is unable to cope with the situation. The deputies were in consultation this evening with Judge P. M. Smith, attorney for the steel company, but the subject of the conference was kept a secret; both parties refusing to divulge anything that had taken place.

It is thought by the strikers that an application will be made to the United States District Court in Cleveland for an injunction to restrain them from picketing the approaches to the mill. If the injunction is granted, they say it will be broken, and this step will bring matters to an immediate issue. To-night Mills Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6 are lighted up ready to begin work at 3 o'clock A. M.

There is a feeling of unrest among the operative potters of East Liverpool and Wellsville, and the owners of the plants are fearful lest they come out in sympathy with the steel workers. There are 9,000 operatives in the potteries in the two towns.

SHAFFER LOOKS FOR AID.

Stopped in Washington to Learn What American Federation Will Do.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Shaffer and other members of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers have been sounding the American Federation of Labor as to the extent the latter body can be depended upon in supporting the great steel strike now under way.

With this object in view, President Shaffer, Secretary Williams, B. I. Davis, M. F. Tighe, and John Chappell came to Washington after the announcement in New York of their failure to reach an agreement with the United States Steel officials. They reached the city late last night, and registered at one of the downtown hotels. Their presence in the city was known only to a few people. They departed for Pittsburg about 11 o'clock this morning. While here the committee had two extended interviews with General Secretary Frank Morrisson, the principal officer of the American Federation of Labor now in the city, President Gompers being away for a few days' visit to the North.

Mr. Morrisson was exceedingly loath to discuss the object of the committee's visit. He would not say specifically to what extent the Federation would aid the Amalgamated Association. He confined himself to the general statement that the committee had come to Washington for conference with the officials of the American Federation of Labor as to the best methods of procedure in carrying on the strike. He had talked with each member of the committee, and each had expressed himself as absolutely certain that the association would be victorious.

The Amalgamated Association, Mr. Morrisson said, was an affiliated body with the Federation, and as such was entitled to the co-operation and aid of the greater body in conducting the strike movement to an effective and successful issue. Mr. Morrisson expressed himself as confident of the ultimate victory of the steel workers and felt certain that the Federation would give them all the aid in its power. He was asked specifically whether orders would be issued for an extension of the strike in affiliated branches of labor and regarding the matter of financial assistance to the steel strikers, but declined to answer the questions.

The members of the general council of the Federation of Labor are within reasonable distance of Washington, and if any decisive action is to be taken by the Federation in the matter of co-operative action in aiding the steel strikers, it is probable a meeting of the council will be called for that purpose. President Gompers is expected to return to Washington early in the week, probably to-morrow.

FORM A MILITARY COMPANY.

Amalgamatcd Men in Wheeling, West Va., Start the Movement.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 4.—The organization of the first military company by a labor organization was put under way last night by Crescent Lodge, Amalgamated Association, and to-day so popular is the plan that the members of labor unions by the hundred are discussing it favorably and the indications are that a very large percentage of Wheeling's union labor will soon be under military discipline.

The full companies formed in Crescent Lodge will not be in any way controlled by the State, but will be as independent as are the military companies of secret and religious organizations. Their officers will be empowered to order action, but only in the line of self-defense or in the defense of the property of their employers when endangered by mobs. Their constitution declares that their interests and their employers' are identical. Only when property is endangered will they act.

The Amalgamated Association is ready to close all trust mills on a strike order. Workers in independent mills have pledged 20 per cent. of all earnings to the strike fund, and the Crescent Lodge has resolved to give half if the National Board can use it. There are 3,000 men in the independent mills. Business is already seriously affected, workmen generally making preparations for a long siege. The general strike order will affect 13,000 men in the Wheeling District. All the trust mills are fully organized but the Riverside and Bellaire, and there the men have partial organizations.

The following telegram was received to-night from Scottdale, Penn.:

"The determination of the Amalgamated Association to call out all the organized employes of the United States Steel Corporation will have no material effect here. Both the Scottdale and Old Meadow plants will start up in full at midnight to-night as usual. As stated before, it will take something more than mere sympathy for the Amalgamated Association to induce the men at this place to join the present strike.

FEAR MINERS WILL GO OUT.

Western Operators Discuss Possibility of Sympathetic Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4. — Representatives of the miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are gathering here for a conference to-morrow. O. L. Garrison of St. Louis, Chairman of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, who is here, when asked if a sympathetic strike of the miners was feared, said:

"There is no telling what the mine workers may do. If President Mitchell should call his men out, I think he would make a serious mistake. The Executive Board of the bituminous district, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania will be in session to-morrow, and I expect to see the officials and have a talk with them. The conference will turn on the annual meeting of the operators and miners next January."

It is reported here to-night that Indiana operators are fearful of a sympathetic strike of miners in aid of the steel strikers. A prominent Indiana operator said to-night:

"It is true much uneasiness prevails in the coal fields of the State, on account of a possible sympathetic strike. The meeting of the miners' Executive Board to-morrow will be watched with more than usual interest. It is known that the anthracite field is excited, and this feeling has invaded the bituminous fields. It is impossible to predict what will occur. I believe President Mitchell of the Mine Workers will not favor a sympathetic strike, but he may be outvoted."

SUBWAY MAY BE AFFECTED.

Strike Sympathizer to Discuss Status of Iron for the Tunnel.

It was learned yesterday that the unions in the buildings trades will await developments in the strike of the steel workers before taking any new action in the matter. Some time this week the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades, the Building Trades Council, and the various unions of iron workers will meet and consider the strike after it is known definitely how far it is to be extended.

A question which will come up, in case the unions are asked to take immediate action to aid the steel workers in winning their strike, will be the status of the great quantities of structural iron now in New York. Most of it is required for the subway. Some of the labor men take the stand that if the steel workers' strike be made general this material will become a non-union product. Others say that, strike or no strike, it cannot be called a non-union product, since it was delivered here before the strike began. On this subject Philip Weinseimer, Secretary of the Board of Delegates, said yesterday:

"The status of this material will have to be discussed. I would not undertake to express an opinion on it offhand. The situation is peculiar. One thing is certain. The building trades sympathize with the strikers and will co-operate with them in any way that is considered necessary."

WOMEN FIGHT IN NEWARK.

Reminiscence of Silk Weavers' Strike in This Row.

As a result of differences in connection with the strike of the broad silk weavers at the Enterprise Mill, Mrs. Esther Cohn of lower Market Street, Newark, was up before Justice Sherry on a charge of malicious mischief and assault and battery yesterday. The charge was preferred by Nathan and Rebecca Garfinkle.

All of the parties live in a brownstone house opposite the mills. The Garfinkles had a lease on the premises, and sublet apartments on the upper floor and a little store below to Mrs. Cohn, who conducted a candy and cigar store.

The strikers patronized Mrs. Cohn, and she allowed them to sit in front of the store and smoke. They also put up a sign on the roof telling where the strikers would meet. The Garfinkles did not protest until after they went to work at the Enterprise Mills. Then they told Mrs. Cohn the sign must come down. Mrs. Cohn refused.

Yesterday Mrs. Garfinkle charged the other woman with having broken into her home and stolen a gold ring. A scrimmage followed, and Mrs. Cohn was arrested. Mrs. Cohn made counter charges against the Garfinkles. The two women were released on their own recognizance, and Garfinkle was committed to jail in default of surety.

UNION LABOR IN ST. LOUIS.

Plan for a Combination that Would Affect the World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—An attempt is being made in this city to form a building material trades council, to include all workingmen engaged in the manufacture of structural materials. If the project is carried out, only union-made material, it is said, can be used in the erection of World's Fair buildings. There are 14,000 skilled laborers in the twenty-eight local unions forming the St. Louis Metal Trades Council.

Among labor leaders the formation of the new organization is looked upon as a new way of approaching the subject of union labor for the World's Fair. Last week the Central Trades' and Labor Union adopted a resolution to the effect that only union labor should be employed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

NAME A DEMOCRAT, SAYS SENATOR PLATT

He Believes No Republican Can Be Elected Mayor This Year.

Gov. Odell Not a Candidate for the Presidential Nomination, the Senator Declares.

Senator Platt, at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday reasserted his belief that the nomination of an independent Democrat is essential to the election of an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

"What is your opinion of the probability of defeating Tammany Hall?" he was asked.

"That depends on the candidates," he replied.

"Don't you think it will be easy to get a good man for the Mayoralty nomination?"

"It may not," said the Senator, "He so easy to get a good man on whom all can agree."

"Several Brooklyn gentlemen have been named, Senator. Do you believe the question of locality will make any difference?"

"I have only heard of Charles A. Schieren as a possible Brooklyn candidate. I have no opinion to express about the question of locality."

"When will the City Convention be held?"

"I don't know," was the Senator's reply, "but I understand it will be held in the Grand Central Palace. I shall be satisfied with any candidate the convention may nominate. I have not changed my mind that the nomination of a Democrat is essential to success."

"Mr. Croker's friends," the Senator was told, "say the Tammany chief is very confident. They say that all he has to do is to come over here and take charge."

"Then there will be no necessity for a fight," the Senator replied, with a smile.

"Have you noticed, Senator, the accounts of Vice President Roosevelt's successful trip through the West?"

"I don't know much about it," was the Senator's answer. "I know Col. Roosevelt is in the West and that he is being talked about for President. But I don't know that he went there for that purpose."

"I suppose the New York delegation will support Gov. Odell?" a reporter suggested.

"I don't think the Governor is a candidate," was the reply.

"Do you mean that he won't be a candidate?"

"I did not say that," the Senator replied. "I said he was not a candidate now."

"What about the chances of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and Senator Fairbanks of Indiana?"

"I did not," replied Senator Platt, "know Mr. Spooner was a candidate. But many things may happen before 1904."

The Senator was shown a list of alleged candidates for the vacancy on the United States court bench created by the resignation of Judge Addison Brown. In it were the names of ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, E. D. Baldwin, George Chandler Hall, James W. Hawes, James A. Blanchard, Thomas Allison, George Bethune Adams, Police Magistrates C. H. Deuel and Thomas F. Wentworth, and Tom Deasey.

"Judge Cohen is not a candidate," the Senator answered. "I understand, though, that ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin and Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray are candidates. Mr. Murray has not spoken with me about it, but I understand Assemblyman Charles S. Adler wrote a letter to Gov. Odell in Mr. Murray's interest."

"When do you expect Gov. Odell here?"

"I believe he is coming down this week," was the answer.

"Anything about the appointment of a successor to the late Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman?"

"It may be talked over this week," the Senator rejoined.

"What about the fight in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District?"

"Is there a fight there?" the Senator inquired. "If there is, I suppose McDougall Hawkes will win."

Mr. Whalen Spoken of for Mayor.

Well-informed Democrats were saying yesterday that there is a strong probability that John Whalen, the Corporation Counsel, will be the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Mr. Whalen has been credited with a desire for a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, but he has twice stepped aside for the benefit of some other person.

VIEWS OF SENATOR N. B. SCOTT.

He Expresses the Opinion that Senator Fairbanks will be Next Republican Nominee for President.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, one of the Executive members of the Republican National Committee, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, expressed the opinion yesterday that Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana will be the Republican Presidential nominee in 1904.

"Don't you think," he was asked, "that it is about time New York State received the nomination? It has never had it since the formation of the party. The Democrats gave it to Horace Greeley, Samuel J. Tilden, and Grover Cleveland."

"New York has excellent material in Gov. B. B. Odell for Presidential timber," the Senator replied. "Indeed, your State has two good men, for Vice President Theodore Roosevelt is a good man, isn't he? I was recently through several of the Western States and I found a very strong sentiment for Roosevelt, especially in Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Can he get the New York delegation?"

His question not venturing an opinion Senator Scott remarked:

"Well, we will have some good man anyway."

Senator Scott was the writer of the letter to Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in which the former was alleged to have promised the latter that H. Clay Evans should be superseded as Pension Commissioner. Asked if he expected the President would appoint a successor to Mr. Evans, he said:

"I don't know. But it seems to me if the Grand Army of the Republic don't take any action there is more probability—if the President is disposed to make a change—that another appointment may be made. As a rule a man does not like to be retired under fire, and if the person who can relieve him have any regard for him, they will not remove him under fire."

Senator Scott is here to meet his son, First Lieut. G. T. Scott of the Artillery. The latter has been stationed at Fortress Monroe, but has been ordered to Fort Banks, near Boston.

Predicts Anti-Tammany Victory.

Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, was at Manhattan Beach yesterday. He expressed great confidence in the election of an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, and said that arrangements would be made this week for the calling of the City Convention.

ROBBED A SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Carried Away Beds, Bedding, and a Quantity of Other Things.

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—George Marlan was arrested at his home here to-night, charged with robbing the smallpox hospital of nearly everything movable. Later he confessed to the robbery and implicated his wife as a party to the theft.

Late this afternoon the police received word that the smallpox hospital had been broken open, and that beds, bedding, dishes, linen, cutlery, pans, and general supplies of all kinds had been carried off. There were no patients in the hospital, and the only person living near was Marlan. Suspicion fell upon him, and he was placed under arrest.

To Raise Randall's Island Quarantine.

For the past three months Randall's Island has been quarantined. It was thought by the authorities in charge that the prevalence of smallpox made it desirable that visitors to the island should be kept away. Thus the only means of communication between the inmates of the various institutions and their friends ashore has been through the mails. It was announced yesterday that on Saturday the embargo will be lifted and thereafter visitors will be permitted to see their friends.

CENTURY RIDERS' WET RUN.

Nearly Five Hundred Struggled Over Muddy Long Island Roads in Rain.

About 480 cyclists started in the annual "yeterans" century run over the Long Island roads yesterday morning, and about 300 of them managed to finish after an exhausting ride through the rain and over muddy roads. They were probably the wettest and most bedraggled set of wheelmen seen on a century run this year.

On account of the bad conditions of the roads, breakdowns, collisions, and other accidents were frequent, and some of them were serious. At Jamaica a woman named Irene Voorhees, who was riding on a tandem with W. H. Anderson of the Century Road Club Association, fell and received a serious scalp wound some two inches in length. George Hein received two serious cuts on his head from a collision at Valley Stream, and another rider had his hand cut open.

The route of the run was as follows: Bedford Rest, Jamaica, Freeport, Amityville, Lynbrook, Rockaway Beach, (dinner;) Valley Stream, Bedford Rest, Coney Island, and Bedford Rest.

The first division, which left the Bedford Rest at 5:40 A. M., was paced by Chief Pacemaker D. M. Adee of the Century Road Club Association, John Castles, and B. Gotthelf. The other divisions, which left at half hourly intervals, were paced as follows: Second Division—Thomas J. Moore, J. H. Harris, and A. C. Browne. Third Division—Dr. E. V. Brendon, S. Mehrbach, and E. W. Fleet. Fourth Division—W. H. Mackey, L. T. Singer, and L. F. Wrede. Fifth Division—D. H. Lodge, G. C. Badeau, and W. H. Latham. Sixth Division—Henry Veit and S. W. Stewart. The latter was the fast division, which started at 8:45 A. M.

The storm of the morning was encountered at Lynbrook on the way out, and most of the cyclists were completely soaked long before they reached Rockaway Beach. The return trip was made in almost equal discomfort on account of the mud and the slippery roads. The first to finish was Capt. C. P. Staubach, who arrived at the Rest at 4:30 P. M., having left with the first division at 8:45 A. M., and the others came straggling in until almost midnight.

The club with the largest number of riders in the run was the Century Road Club Association, with 125 members. There were a number of out-of-town clubs, including the Eagle Wheelmen of Park Ridge, N. J., and the Hollywood Inn Wheelmen of Yonkers.

BUFFALO'S BIG CYCLE MEET.

Noted Amateur Riders Gathering for the Contests This Week.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—One of the very best bicycle meets ever held will begin here this week in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition. The best amateurs of the country will compete in the events, which include quarter, third, one, two, and five miles, with an exhibition record ride by Walter Smith of the Kings County Wheelmen, New York City.

The track is a fast one, constructed of boards and scientifically banked. It is four laps to the mile. The intending competitors are now arriving upon the ground, and have already gone into track practice. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be presented to the winners. Bicycling experts now are comparing the merits and chances of "Ginger" Hurley of New York and Frank Denny, the speedy Buffalo boy, who represented the N. C. A. in the world's championships in Berlin. As a grand wind-up to the events of the week there will be a twenty-mile paced race, in which any number of noted middle-distance men will compete.

Cycle Races for To-night.

At the Madison Square Garden to-night the principal event will be a fifteen-mile motor-paced race between Robert Walthour, who won the thirty-five-mile race at the Manhattan Beach track on Saturday, and W. C. Stinson of Boston. There will also be two races for amateurs.

OARSMEN IN NEW QUARTERS.

Harlem River Rowing Clubs Settling Down After Recent Removals.

The rain of yesterday morning, coming as it did at a time when many oarsmen were about to start for their clubhouses, was responsible for a greatly decreased attendance at the Harlem River boat club houses, and a consequent diminition of activity on the river. A number of the crews now in training were unable to go out on account of the absence of one or more of their members, and others went out with the places of the absent oarsmen taken by substitutes.

The three clubs which recently moved up to the new "Scullers' Row" above the Central Bridge from their old sites near the Third Avenue Bridge are not yet settled, and had very few crews out in consequence. All three have their floats in position, but only the First Bohemian Boat Club has its bridge in place. The Harlem and the Metropolitan Rowing clubhouses are so high up on their piles that their bridges will be very steep at low water.

Among the crews seen on the river were the junior eight of the Dauntless Rowing Club, the junior four-oared gig crews of the Nassau Boat Club and the Friendship Boat Club, a four-shell crew from the Nonpareil Rowing Club, and a junior four-oared gig crew from the Atalanta Boat Club. The latter crew is a new one, and is made up as follows: Bow, C. Duffy; 2, J. Varley; 3, J. Hunt; stroke, H. Reeder; coxswain, C. Beck.

The Regatta Committee of the Union Boat Club, which is composed of Frank J. Connell, Chairman; John Kemp, George Effenger, Edward Swayne, John Barron, and William Rogers, posted the programme for the annual regatta of the club on the club bulletin board at noon.

There were over twenty entries listed before 6 o'clock. The regatta will be held on Saturday, Sept. 14, and the programme will be as follows:

1:00 P. M.—Junior single gigs.
1:30 P. M.—Double gigs.
2:00 P. M.—Senior single gigs.
2:30 P. M.—Single shells, handicap.
3:00 P. M.—Double canoe race.
3:30 P. M.—Passenger four-oared barges.
4:00 P. M.—Four-oared gigs.
4:30 P. M.—Swimming race, handicap.
5:00 P. M.—Eight-oared shells.
5:30 P. M.—A match passenger eight-oared barges, married vs. single men.
6:00 P. M.—Costume tub race.

A change has been made in the order of the junior four-oared gig crew of the Friendship Boat Club, which is now rowing as follows: Bow, John Jarchow; No. 2, Joseph Lehr; No. 3, Charles Aubert; stroke, George Allison; coxswain, G. Troeger.

George Jarchow of the Friendship Boat Club has just purchased a 60-foot yapor launch, and will start next Sunday for a three weeks' trip to Buffalo and return. He will be accompanied by a party of friends, which will include Herbert Knoepel, Robert Dewes, Joseph Brodbeck, and Edward Keysel.

Standing of the Cricket Clubs.

A clear lead in the race for the cricket championship of New York has at last been obtained by the Brooklyn Cricket Club. The contest, however, is by no means decided, for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club still has a good fighting chance of recovering its lost ground and finishing first. To do this it must win the games which remain to be played with Manhattan and Nelson Lodge and the return game with Brooklyn. The latter team has only Montclair to play in addition to the game with Knickerbocker.

In the contest of the New York Cricket Association, Kearny and Paterson still are tied. These teams will meet next Saturday, when the question of supremacy should be settled. Paterson appears to have decidedly the stronger eleven, and should have no trouble in retaining the championship.

In the series of the Prospect Park Association the clubs are evenly bunched, and the result of this competition will depend upon the games yet to be played.

Spars Here for Shamrock II.

Securely lashed to the spar deck of the Anchor Line steamship Astoria, which arrived here yesterday, were the main and top masts of the cup challenger Shamrock II. On the steamship also were extra spars and some of the gear of the new yacht. They are consigned to the New York agent of Sir Thomas Lipton and are to be taken to Brooklyn to await the arrival of the Shamrock II., now at sea on her way to this side.

The great mast and other big spars, which rest on the port side of the spar deck, each are in one piece. All are covered with canvas. The mainmast is 169 feet 9 inches in length.

KEENE TO BUY CASTLETON.

New York Turfman to Acquire Farm He Leased in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—Negotiations which have been pending for some time for the famous Castleton stud farm in this county, are now, it is stated, almost completed, and within a few more days the famous place will likely pass into the hands of James Keene, who has leased it for a breeding farm for several years. The owners are the Ford heirs of Richmond, Va., and a sale has been ordered by the courts there. The price reported is $85,000. The farm consists of 612 acres on the old Iron Works turnpike, seven miles from Lexington, just east of the magnificent Haggin estate, which now reaches to the Russell Cave Road. It was the home of Gen. Castleman. Mr. Keene recently purchased, for $20,000, a tract of land adjoining Castleton from Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge.

FOXHALL KEENE IN NEW YORK.

Will Play in Championship Polo Game at Boston.

Foxhall Keene, who has been a conspicuous figure on the polo field in England this Summer, was among the passengers who arrived on the new White Star liner Celtic yesterday morning. His wife accompanied him. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Keene said:

"While I have taken part in eight good matches this season I was disappointed in not being able to get a team together to lay for the Champion Cup, the match for which took place the first week in June. Over here I shall play in the championship match to take place in Boston the second week in September. Our team, the Lakewood, will be made up of the Messrs. Waterbury, either Nichols or Cowdin, and myself."

Asked whether he intended to have an English team visit this country Mr. Keene replied: "I wish that we could, for we can beat them. We can beat them in England in almost everything we do."

Concerning the international yacht races Mr. Keene said the general impression on the other side was that Shamrock II. was not up to the mark. On the voyage Mrs. Keene lost a very valuable dog. The animal was an Airedale terrier, named Rock Princess, and was a champion in her class. She died the second day out. Rock Princess on two occasions met Rock Salt, an English champion, and won both times.

SAUSAGE STAND EXPLODES.

Three Men Are Hurt and a Runaway Is Caused in Morrisania.

The explosion of a gasoline can on a small frankfurter cart pushed through Willis Avenue last night by a wandering Italian burned three men so badly they had to go to a hospital and caused a runaway in which two elderly persons were thrown into the street and slightly injured.

The Italian was passing along at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, when, without warning, the gasolene can on his cart exploded. His viands were strewn everywhere, and all over three young men who were near at the time. They were Charles Wood, nineteen years old, Westchester and Bergen Avenues; William Legget, twenty-four years, 321 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Daniel Eberhard of 688 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. All were burned about the hands and face, and were taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Just as the explosion took place an elderly couple drove along the avenue. The horse plunged forward and rushed down Willis Avenue. At One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street the horse collided with a truck being driven across Willis Avenue. The light wagon was turned completely over and the couple thrown out, the wagon being turned on top of them. The two persons were not badly hurt and refused to give their names.

FISHED OUT OF THE HARLEM.

Then He Tells a Marvelous Story of His Swimming.

Joseph Russell, twenty-two years old, a plumber living at 836 Southern Boulevard, was fished out of the Harlem River shortly before midnight last night by John Taylor, a boatman, who was rowing on the river at the time. Taylor, when at a point opposite One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, heard cries for help, and found Russell struggling in the water. After he had fished him out he rowed him ashore and turned him over to Policeman Scully of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Scully rang up an ambulance and the doctor said that the man was suffering from alcoholism. Russell was placed in the ambulance and driven to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he told a weird story in explanation of his presence in the water at that hour.

The man said he was going home across the Madison Avenue Bridge between 9 and 10 o'clock, when he heard cries of "Help!" Looking over the bridge rail down into the water, he saw a man and woman drowning. Throwing off his hat and coat, he says, he plunged into the river and after a struggle managed to get the man ashore. Then the two of them went to a saloon and had a drink.

After having the drink the man he had rescued left him to go home, and Russell also was going home when he thought of the woman, so he went back to the river, again jumped in, and for over an hour swam up and down looking for her. When Taylor found him he was almost exhausted, he says, and fears he would have drowned. But he is quite sure that the woman was drowned.

Man Drowned While Bathing.

A man was drowned last evening in the East River at Seventy-first Street. At that point there is a sandy beach, and many hundreds of men and boys go in bathing each night. A rope is stretched from Seventieth Street to Seventy-first Street. No one is supposed to go out beyond it. It was beyond the rope that the man disappeared. Some boys told Policeman Clark of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station that he was Arno Weiss, a peddler, and that he lived at 422 East Seventy-second Street. He was not known there, however, and nothing was found in his clothing to shed any light on his identity. The body was not recovered.

Drowned Trying to Recover an Oar.

While John Van Pelt of Seguine Avenue, Prince's Bay, Staten Island, with Frank Van Pelt, his brother, John Bedell, and John Graef, was fishing in Prince's Bay, near the White Dental Works, yesterday morning one of the oars fell overboard. The boat was anchored and as the oar was drifting rapidly away John Van Pelt sprang overboard to recover it. He swam some distance from the boat, when, weighed down by his clothing, he became exhausted and sank. His companions attempted to rescue him, but with only one oar they didn't reach the place where he was struggling until he sank the last time.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Aug. 4.—Henry Taylor, a brakeman on the yard drill of the Lackawanna Railroad at this place, had a miraculous escape from death last night. An east-bound train was just moving out of the station when in some unexplained manner Taylor was struck by the slowly moving engine and thrown down. The engineer applied the brakes, and the train came to a stop, with the bogie wheel of the engine just resting on Taylor's leg. There was just sufficient force to break the leg without crushing it.

An Old Cornerstone Box.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Workmen yesterday removed the old cornerstone of the original Grace Church, laid on Aug. 12, 1836, by the then Bishop Croswell Doane of New Jersey. The box contained a collection of coins of 1856, a Chinese cash, a copy of The Orange Journal, then the only paper published in Orange; a prayer book, a polyglot Bible, and other papers. The box was inclosed in a lead box and sealed by Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of the church, and it will be placed back in its resting place in a day or two.

Ex-Representative Blount Ill.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 4.—News has been received in this city that ex-Representative James H. Blount, who represented this district in Congress for twenty years, and who was sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland as Commissioner Paramount at the time of the revolution in the islands, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is in a critical condition at his country home near here.

CHAPPAQUA RAILWAY STATION CUT OFF

Village Divided Into Factions Which Threaten One Another.

Offer of Land for a New Station Opposed by Saloon Keeper and Livery Stable Owner.

There is trouble brewing at Chappaqua. The railway station has been cut off from the rest of the settlement, so far as directness of route is concerned, by three buildings, and the inhabitants have decided that a new station is their due. On the other hand, the proprietors of the buildings have come to an opposite conclusion. As a result each faction is threatening the other with all kinds of dire things should their respective desires in the matter not be heeded.

Chappaqua has a large Quaker population, and was, up to a short time ago, a temperance town. For some reason or other the taxes kept getting higher, and a majority of voters finally decided that the tax derived from a few saloons, that did not at that time exist, would be a good thing, not only for the coffers of the town, but for the residents as well. As a result Chappaqua voted high license, and in a remarkably short time came an application for a license, and a few days more saw in full blast a saloon whose owner had paid the required tax into the treasury of the town.

This establishment, which was the forerunner of several others, was established near the station of the Harlem Division of the New York Central, and from the start did a thriving business. Near the saloon a factory was soon erected. It was followed by a livery stable the proprietor of which realized the advantages to be derived from a location near the point of disembarkation of passengers. The result is that the residents of Chappaqua, to reach their morning trains, have to take a very circuitous and to them unnecessary route.

They conferred about the matter, and the upshot was that the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, a son-in-law of Horace Greeley, offered free of charge to the railroad a plot 200 by 400 feet for the erection of another station. When the proprietors of the establishments near the old station heard of the proposed change they immediately decided to combat the scheme. It would hurt their business, they said, and hence the change must not take place. There the matter stands now.

BURGLARS IN RARITAN.

The Whyo Gang Disturbing Small Towns in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Whyo gang, which infests the small towns along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has again made its appearance. Farmhouses have been robbed, and in some instances the gang has butchered and driven off cattle. A few nights ago members of the gang broke into the general store of Amerman & Roger, at Raritan. William Farrel, the only police officer in the village, discovered the men in the store. Before he could summon assistance they made their escape over a back fence.

Officer Farrel fired at the burglars, and it is believed that he wounded one of them, as blood spots were found the following morning on the fence. The citizens of Raritan are about to take steps to rid the community of the gang of desperadoes. It is not considered safe for women and children to be alone on the streets after dark.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Officers Elected at the Encampment of the New Jersey Department.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Department of New Jersey Spanish-American war veterans at the close of their annual encampment last night elected the following officers:

Department Commander—Dr. Henry Albers of Harrison; Senior Vice Commander—Capt. H. C. Valentine, Trenton; Junior Vice Commander—Dr. F. F. C. Woodward, Trenton; Assistant Adjutant General—C. Albert Gasser, Newark; Inspector General—John W. James, Bayonne; Quartermaster General—M. W. Schimmerhorn, Bayonne; Surgeon General—Dr. C. M. Slack, Bayonne; Judge Advocate General—Capt. George Handley, Newark; Chaplain—J. Madison Hare, Jersey City; Council of Administration—Paul J. Kundle and Harry T. Spain, Newark; Charles Stults, New Brunswick; George Wheeler, Bayonne.

Delegates to the National Encampment at Buffalo—F. C. Woodward, George James, Trenton; C. Albert Casser, George Handley, Joseph Buck, George Baler, and Thomas Johnson, New Brunswick.

BELATED MARRIAGE NOTICE.

It Followed Much-Delayed Peace with the Man's Father.

This marriage notice appeared in a yesterday's newspaper: "Married, on May 28, 1836, at Wakefield, by the Rev. James J. Moffitt, Caroline E. Darby to Archibold W. Ross."

The Rev. Mr. Moffitt was pastor at the time mentioned of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Wakefield. His successor, the Rev. Mr. Moody, last night examining the records of the marriage, found that the groom had given his age as twenty-one, the bride as nineteen. A Mrs. Leroy of Mount Vernon explained the circumstances of the marriage as follows:

The young man had been unable to support the girl as he thought proper, and so married her secretly. There was bitter feeling between him and his father, Archibold Ross of Dodd, Mead & Co., in consequence of the wedding. Now the young man was able to care for his wife, having a good position with the Joy Steamship Line, and so the belated notice was given.

THREW DISHES AT HIS FATHER.

Quarrel Over a Cow Expected to Have a Fatal Ending.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 4.—In a quarrel over a cow John Greene this morning inflicted an injury upon his father which will probably result fatally. The physicians at the Somerset Hospital say the injured man has but a very slim chance of recovery.

The cow which caused the trouble was raffled last night in a res

FAMINE AND DISEASE IN SOUTH RUSSIA PROVINCE

Starvation Followed by Nightly Blindness of Sufferers.

Alarming Report of Destitution by an Independent Investigator Who Says that Worse Is Yet to Come.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Traveling in the district of Elizabethgrad, Province of Kherson, South Russia, one finds men and women who, endowed with serviceable visual powers as long as the sun is visible, become totally blind the moment twilight sets in and, if in the streets, must be led home. This disease is one of the camp followers of the famine which is not officially admitted to exist in this district.

In correspondence from here mention has been made from time to time of the drought which visited many, though not very large, districts of Russia last year and of the efforts made by the Government to alleviate suffering resulting from it. The Ministry of the Interior repeatedly declared the famine had been conquered, food had been distributed, and seed corn provided for the current year. The necessity for private benevolence was reluctantly admitted at one time in the Winter, but on later occasions the existence of severe want was denied. Newspapers here received during the last few months occasional letters depicting the situation in anything else than the rosy colors which the Government organs used. The Government answered by a communique recapitulating what had been done and repeating former assertions that all was well as could be expected, and then the newspapers received a secret circular forbidding further mention of the subject.

The existence of famine was inconvenient at a time when negotiations were pending for foreign loans. Access to the famine districts was made difficult for non-residents, and the charity workers who were not directly under the control of the State were sent back to their homes and the agencies they had created were placed under the Red Cross, which is as much a branch of the Government as any Ministry. These measures did not still the natural curiosity to ascertain the truth about the matter, and certain persons with influential connections which could not be ignored sent a trustworthy man to Elizabethgrad to investigate for himself. He has just returned. Without going into details, he reports the following facts:

The City and District of Elizabethgrad, with a population of 600,000, are suffering now from famine and disease incident upon famine. The investigator found: 1, General destitution; 2, Many cases of acute destitution; 3, Some people dying of starvation; 4, "Spotted," or hunger, typhus prevalent.

Hunger typhus is an unfailing indication that poverty has sharpened into want.

Whole families are attempting to exist on rations allowed for a single child. The Government rule is to count persons not actually ill with a disease which can be labeled, as able-bodied working people. There is little or no work to be found, consequently rations cannot be had until they are no longer of much benefit. The Government gave minimum quantities in the first place and delivered supplies of seed corn and foodstuffs to the nearest railway stations. The peasants, having already been forced to sell their horses, were in many cases unable to secure the supplies so furnished without giving a large part to draymen.

The investigator was told that those conversant with local resources and not in the confidence of the Governor were utterly unable to see how the souls and bodies of the majority of the population were to be held together until the new crops should be harvested and available.

The Governor of Kherson is Prince Obolensky. It is upon him that the Government relies for its reports. Prince Obolensky has visited many of the villages which are suffering, but local report and the observation of the investigator indicates that he showed no great desire of ascertaining that there was any considerable want. A Governor is not likely to hear the truth and see the worst side of things when he rides through a village on horseback and says: "Oh, I guess things are getting along pretty well, aren't they?" when the village elders come out to meet him.

Elizabethgrad is in the heart of the Black Earth zone. It was so flourishing before the ignorant and shiftless farming methods wore out the inexhaustible soil and impoverished the people—that single agricultural villages of 30,000 souls grew up. Such villages are without manufactures or commerce. The country has never recovered from the terrible drought of 1892 and the peasants have lost all power of resistance. And worse is coming. The great provinces of Samara and Saratoff and many other large districts are threatened with an almost total crop failure.

BOERS ASK FOR TRUCE.

Two Enter British Lines in Orange River Colony with a Letter from ex-President Steyn.

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, Aug. 4.—Two Boers came into the British lines to-day under a flag of truce with a letter from ex-President Steyn.

COLOMBIA'S HEAVY LOSS.

According to Venezuelan Official Report, Galviras Was Repulsed, Losing 900 Men to Venezuela's 300.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 4.—The Venezuelan Government announces that a force of invaders under Gen. Rangel Galviras, including twenty-two battalions of the Colombian Army, was repulsed by the Government troops and compelled to fall back across the frontier, after a twenty-eight hours' fighting on July 28 and 29.

It is officially asserted that the invaders lost 900 men, the Government troops losing 300.

The Government has sent reinforcements to the frontier.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON FAILS.

M. Santos-Dumont Meets with Another Accident in Striving for the Deutsch Prize.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, made another unsuccessful attempt this afternoon to win the prize of 100,000 francs, offered by M. Deutsch of the Aero Club, for a dirigible balloon. He started from the grounds of the Aero Club, the Parc d'Aerostation at Saint-Cloud, and headed for the Eiffel Tower.

When over Longchamp the guide rope caught in a tree. M. Santos-Dumont got clear, but, finding he could not cover the course within the time limit, returned to Saint-Cloud eight and one-half minutes after the start, having covered about half the distance to the Eiffel Tower.

Condition of Henry of Orleans.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Duc de Chartres, father of Prince Henri d'Orleans, has received the following dispatch from Saigon regarding the Prince, who is lying dangerously ill there: "Slightly better. Hope again felt."

Steam Yacht Niagara at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—The American steam yacht Niagara, owned by Howard Gould of the New York Yacht Club, has arrived here.

The Columbia Starts for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The United States cruiser Columbia left this afternoon for New York, where she is to serve as a receiving ship in place of the Vermont. The Columbia is being towed around to New York by three tugs, there being only enough steam in her boilers to run the dynamos. It is expected her term of service as a receiving ship will be brief.

Fire in Freight Yard at Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—An Erie freight train, while switching in the yard here early to-day, overturned a car of naphtha, which exploded, setting fire to three other cars loaded with naphtha. All four cars were destroyed, and half a dozen yard offices and buildings also were burned, including the interlocking switch station, where the Erie track crosses the New York Central at grade.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.—The announcement last week by cable from Paris that the French Government had succeeded in making an agreement with the Moorish Embassy now in Paris, which would put a stop to the intermittent conflict in the Moroccan-Algerian hinterland, had been foreshadowed by the German press, which announced that it would see in such agreement nothing inimicable to Germany unless the commercial relations between Germany and Morocco were affected. The Vossische Zeitung, on the assumption that the relations between France and Morocco are closer than are generally admitted in French diplomatic circles, recently showed Germany's position by deploring the fact that German industrial, commercial and financial representatives desired to see France absorb Morocco out of pure hatred for England. The Berlin paper declared that if France possessed Tangier, the fact would annul the advantages lying in Gibraltar. Russia, on her side, would manage to block the Suez Canal by Armenia and Syria, and the Russians and French would thus become the masters in the Mediterranean and would force Italy to leave the Triple Alliance. The Zeitung then drew the conclusion that Germany cannot see with indifference the establishment of French customs duties in Moorish ports, favoring French products to the detriment of foreign merchandise. Germany, says the paper, should first desire the maintenance of Moroccan independence, and as a second solution, annexation of the country by England. Spanish domination even, adds the paper, would be preferable to French.

Hitherto the Spanish papers have paid little attention to the Moroccan question, but a recent number of the Nacional takes it up and entirely eliminates Germany from the controversy. A German citizen was murdered by Moors, it says, and German commercial companies suffered indignities. Indemnity was demanded and paid, but because Italy borders upon the Mediterranean and Italy is a partner of Germany, this is not sufficient reason why Germany should meddle in Mediterranean politics. It is declared that the only powers having interests in Morocco, which should approve any change in the status quo, are Spain, France, and England. Spain not only because she holds two strong places actually on the mainland of Morocco—Melilla and Ceuta—but also claims the stretch of shore between the Western boundaries of Morocco and the French Colony of Senegal. Moreover, the southern provinces of Spain are the nearest to Morocco, and lastly, Spain has in Morocco a population of immigrants which far exceeds that of any other European power. French interests are based solely upon the fact that Algeria is contiguous to Morocco, while British interests rest upon the domination of British trade with Morocco, upon the proximity of Gibraltar, and from the fact that the latter is fed from Tangier. Great Britain, continues the Madrid paper, is wise in having no designs similar to those of the French, for the powers would never permit her to possess any strong place on the coast of Morocco which would serve as a pied à terre in Africa for Gibraltar. And, because of these facts, Spain and England would be the first powers rightfully to oppose the extension of French domination to Morocco.

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THE CASE OF CAPT. VON KROSIGK.—There will be a court-martial held in Berlin this week convened on appeal, because the Government was not satisfied with the first verdict. This is quite unusual. Some time ago a Prussian officer named Capt. von Krosigk was murdered in circumstances which threw suspicion upon certain non-commissioned officers of his squadron. Three of these were tried for murder, but were acquitted. The military authorities appealed from the verdict, and have kept one of the accused soldiers, a Sergeant Hickel, in custody. The Government, also, at the end of the trial, offered a reward of 1,000 marks and immunity to the informer, for the discovery of the murderer or murderers. The action of the authorities in refusing to release Hickel after his acquittal has been severely criticised, not only by the Liberal press, but by the well-known legal authority Dr. Stenglein.

But the case is being followed with much interest by the German press in general, because it is one of the first trials under the new military procedure, which makes it possible for the sittings of the court to be public. The first court-martial, however, excluded the public every time that testimony was taken with regard to the relations which existed between Capt. von Krosigk and the non-commissioned officers of his squadron. This procedure is not likely to be followed this week, for at the first trial it gave rise to stories in the press which threw a bad light on the murdered officer's treatment of his men. That part of the testimony was taken in camera on the ground that the presence of the public would have tended toward the detriment of the service.

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EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIAN PRINCES.—King Edward has given his assent to a plan devised by the Viceroy of India for the employment of the "sons of Indian Princes, nobles, and gentlemen." At present there are nearly 3,000 native officers of good birth and position holding commissions in the Indian Army, but hitherto there has been no field of service available for those of the highest social rank. The scheme is as follows:

To begin with, about twenty students, scions of families above described, will be drawn from the colleges of Ajmere, Lahore, Rajkot, and Indore, who will constitute what will be known as the Imperial Cadet Corps, under the command of a specially selected commandant and adjutant. The cadets will pass through a two years' course of training in the hot weather, and will from time to time be in personal attendance upon the Viceroy on ceremonial and other occasions. At the end of the second year there may be some among them who will be called away to either military or civil employment in the States and provinces to which they belong by family and birth; there may be others who will not have developed a taste for the military profession. For the remainder it is contemplated that a more sustained military course in a garrison class should be instituted in the third year. Upon such as emerge successfully from this test and satisfy the requisite standard of efficiency the rank, position, and duty of a British officer, or other extra-regimental military employment will, as suitable vacancies occur, be conferred.

In such manner, it is believed, that a military career may be opened to high-caste natives, who hitherto have been a serious source of worry to the Indian Government, owing principally to the fact that they become reigning Princes without applying to any good ends the knowledge they have acquired at the colleges.

Lord Curzon has issued a communiqué addressed to the princely and noble classes of India, describing his scheme, and requesting their co-operation, and adding that it is his hope that in the detailed plans to be elaborated between now and cold weather there may be laid the foundations of a reform that will be esteemed as a recognition of the patriotism of the Indian aristocracy, and may in time become a source of strength to the State.

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A NEW PHASE OF THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.—Cable advices from Constantinople and Budapest last week showed that the condition of Albanian Christians was becoming desperate, and that Austria was placing her garrisons in Bosnia and Herzegovina upon a war footing. At the same time, it was added by a London correspondent, there was "no indication at present of the Balkan question being brought up, in a serious manner, in the immediate future." Such, in fact, is the opinion of certain Cabinet Ministers in Eastern Europe, whose ideas were recently reproduced in these columns from the journals in which they originally appeared.

For some time past it has been vaguely hinted by certain papers in Belgrade, Sofia, and Bucharest that the movement of the Mohammedan Arnauts against the Christian population in Albania was principally due to the machinations of a foreign power, but no names were mentioned. It was added that the ferment was desirable in order to counteract the designs of another power, which had conceived a prodigious plan for the commercial, industrial, and financial emancipation of the Balkans.

Austria's extensive financial interests in Roumania, Servia, as well as in Bulgaria, have before been alluded to in these columns, as well as Russia's design to relieve the oppressive condition. It is now revealed in St. Petersburg that, on the eve of the troubles in Albania and the consequent unrest along the Servian frontier, Russia was on the point of using every influence to have carried out her long-cherished scheme of a Slav railway to connect the Black Sea with the Adriatic by an extension through Albania of the Roumanian and Servian railway system. It is further intimated that it was to carry out this enterprise that the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, negotiated last May, through Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, a loan of several million francs, for which there was, at the time, no apparent need.

GEN. CORBIN PRAISES PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS

Says Government Could Not Be Placed in Abler Hands.

Mr. Shafroth Advocates Homestead Laws—Troops Occupying Mindoro in Pursuit of a Deserter.

MANILA, Aug. 4.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who has returned to Manila after an eleven-day tour of the islands, including a visit to the Sultan of Jolo, with whom he exchanged presents, says:

"The trip has considerably broadened my views, as well as afforded me great pleasure personally. What I have seen should be of considerable benefit to the Government.

"In my opinion the changes now being made in the Philippines could not be carried out by abler hands than those of Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee. Both have had wide experience. Both are men of tact and ability. Their duties are entirely separate, and yet in many ways co-operative. One could not very well go forward without the other. I am gratified to observe the firm friendship established between them, and I am confident that, under their guidance, the Philippines will get out of troubled into peaceful waters."

The Adjutant General left Manila for Shanghai this afternoon.

The Civil Commission has chartered a steamer for a trip among the northern islands in the interest of the establishment of civil government. The journey will be begun in about ten days.

Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, who has been closely investigating the question of public lands in the Philippines, urges the commission to take steps to establish the homestead laws, allowing any persons doing work to the value of $100 on Government land to occupy a certain amount of it, and, if possible, assisting in stocking it. He also urges a similar arrangement with reference to mining claims.

The troubles between the Sultan of Jolo and other native chiefs, which have resulted in some fighting and considerable loss of life, are being closely watched by the military authorities, who are ready to interfere should occasion demand.

The civil administration of Manila under the new charter will probably go into effect next Tuesday, when most of the appointments will be made.

The towns of Calapan, Naujan, and Pola, on the northeast coast of the Island of Mindoro, were occupied by a battalion of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry and Macabebe scouts after a slight resistance. The insurgents, numbering 250, fled into the interior. Their commander, Howard, who is a deserter, is hiding in the mountains, and the Americans are in pursuit.

TRAIN WRECK NEAR LOCKPORT.

Regular Runs Into a Pan-American Special—Two Railroaders Killed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A Pan-American special, heavily loaded, and a regular train collided a few miles east of this city at 1 o'clock Saturday morning on the New York Central. The engineer of the regular train was killed at his post. A trainman lost his life, and a fireman suffered a broken leg and other injuries, but will recover.

The regular train was twenty-five minutes late at Medina. There it received orders to run to Middleport and await the Pan-American special. When the train reached Middleport it met the Buffalo theatre train, which the train crew thought was the special they were to pass. In the meantime the Pan-American special had received orders to proceed to Middleport. The trains met a few miles east of this city. The passengers of both trains were thrown into a panic by the shock. Many were thrown from their seats into the aisles, but none was seriously injured.

Failed to Ascend Mount Assiniboine.

BANFF, Northwest Territory, Aug. 4.—Mount Assiniboine, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies, after seven attempts in as many seasons, is still unconquered. Walter D. Wilcox of Washington and Henry G. Bryant, ex-President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, accompanied by two Canadian Pacific Swiss guides, were defeated in an attempt to reach its summit, although an altitude of 11,125 feet was attained. This is a much higher point than has previously been reached. Fenz, the chief Swiss guide, says that Mount Sir Donald, the highest of the Selkirk peaks, is a morning walk compared to Mount Assiniboine.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; light north to northeast winds.

The weather continues fair and dry in the great majority of districts. Showers fell yesterday in Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England and Southeastern New York, Florida and locally in Tennessee. The temperature fell in the heart of the recent heated area, and is now about normal in all districts. During yesterday temperature rose in the Dakotas and the Northwest, but there are as yet no indications of a second heated term.

Fair weather with moderate temperature is indicated for to-day and Tuesday in all districts except Florida and locally in the Gulf States, where showers and thunderstorms are probable. The temperature will rise slowly in the northern border States and fall in the northern portion of the Gulf States.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh and variable. On the lakes light northerly winds will prevail, becoming variable Tuesday.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have west to southwest winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair to-day and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds, becoming fresh on the coast.

District of Columbia and Maryland, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; light northeasterly winds becoming variable.

Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday, except showers to-day in southern portion; light northeasterly winds, becoming fresh on the coast.

North Carolina and South Carolina, occasional showers to-day and probably Tuesday; variable winds, becoming light to fresh northeasterly.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Tuesday; light northerly winds becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day and Tuesday; warmer in western portion to-day and in southern portion to-morrow; southeasterly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day, Tuesday fair; southerly winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and Tuesday; light northerly winds becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	63	75	77
6 A. M.	69	75	78
9 A. M.	64	76	84
12 M.	69	67	74
3 P. M.	76	72	76
6 P. M.	77	75	78
9 P. M.	68	72	73
12 P. M.	67	72	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1900	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—310 East Thirty-fourth Street; John Cleary; damage, $5.

1:20 A. M.—70 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Eva Cahill; damage, $5.

10:30 A. M.—429 Amsterdam Avenue; J. McCoy; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Lizzie Simers; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—120 East Fourteeth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHIPPENSBERG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Fire last night destroyed the Methodist Church, John E. Boher's furniture store and factory, and a dwelling house. Estimated loss $40,000.

ELMIRA, Aug. 4.—The tannery owned by William T. Sheeley of New York was burned to the ground last night. Loss, $30,000. Covered by insurance.

WEST NEWTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—Fire last night destroyed the dry goods store of Roust & Brodie, the shoe store of J. F. Scaugher, the establishment of W. F. Gordon, dealer in farming implements, and the furniture store of McClain & Jacobs. Total loss, $100,000.

JOHN G. BERGEN'S ESCAPADE.

Lands Him in Coney Island Police Station After a Series of Fierce Fights with Policemen.

John G. Bergen, who is said to be one of the wealthiest residents of Bay Ridge, and to live in a handsome home at Seventy-third Street and Shore Road, went to Coney Island last night to have a good time. He had it, and as one of the results several policemen are laid up for repairs.

Bergen started out to see things. He was well dressed and wore considerable jewelry. At the corner of Henderson's Walk and the Bowery he decided to relate a few stories for the edification of the crowd.

"Fellow-citizens—" he began.

"Move on," said Policeman McCue as a crowd began to gather.

Bergen moved, but it was in the policeman's direction. His demonstration was warlike and his action quick. Two policemen rushed to McCue's aid, and their nightsticks played on Bergen's head.

"I'll be good now," he said.

A patrol wagon was called and he was ordered to step in. He refused and emphasized his refusal by striking out. Several more policemen came up and Bergen was finally subdued, but not before he had landed heavily on Policeman Fallon's jaw. The night sticks had begun to tattoo again when Bergen remarked:

"Say, I'll be good now."

He got into the wagon and it started for the station. Suddenly there was a commotion. Bergen's foot landed on the chest of Policeman Rigney, and the latter was knocked into the street. At the station house the man refused to alight from the wagon until the night sticks were again acting.

There was another struggle when his jewelry and money were demanded for safekeeping. He was finally put in a cell, where a person much the worse for wear was sleeping off the effects of Coney Island stimulants. Soon the policemen were startled by a shriek, and rushed in to find Bergen at the man's throat, trying to choke him.

Half a dozen policemen threw themselves on Bergen, and he was clubbed into a condition of comparative quiet, and as he fell back exhausted, he looked up and feebly exclaimed:

"I'll be good now, sure."

The Bergen family came into considerable money several years ago, and the frequent quarrels of the heirs has brought them notoriety.

Twelve years ago John G. Bergen married Grace Loveland of Buffalo. Shortly afterward a man appeared at the door of their home and asked to see Mrs. Bergen. When she appeared he asked her if she was not Grace Loveland. Upon her affirmative reply he shot himself.

EXPLOSION AT POWDER WORKS.

One Man Blown to Pieces and Another's Hands Gone.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—By an explosion of powder yesterday afternoon at Julius Smith's powder works at Pompton, N. J., Arthur Decker, a workman, was blown to atoms, and James Fredriechs had both hands blown off. County Physician McBride was not notified of the accident until to-night.

Dr. Colfax of Pompton, it is said, granted a death certificate and did not notify the County Physician. An investigation of the failure is to be made. No one else was hurt, and what caused the explosion is not known.

Ossining Camp Meeting.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The annual camp meeting in the woods northeast of this village will commence on Thursday. The cottages are already filling up, and there is a prospect of a record-breaking attendance. The Rev. Dr. Millard will be in charge of the meetings, which will last ten days.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Nugent, B., & Bro. dry goods, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Meyer, domestics and cloths; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Kennedy & MacInnis, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnis, dry goods and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Elsinger, W. H. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and ladies' underwear; B. Bushman, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Trowbridge, cloths and dress goods; A. C. Levi, silks and black goods; F. L. Rehm, carpets and upholstery goods; S. Z. Lorch, cloaks, suits and waists; F. J. Hoag, domestics and linens; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; I. Lyons, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte City, Mont.; E. Siegel, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. Bernheimer, cloaks and dresses; 760 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing; 764 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; F. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, china, glass, and silverware; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, men's and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore Md.; J. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, wrappers, clothing, and millinery; L. Conway, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Besten & Langen, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O. Langen, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Fetis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCulloch, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Metcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss McGrath, fancy goods; Miss Kelly, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss K. D. Leahy, laces and embroideries; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, carpets and upholstery goods; W. D. Eckert, hosiery and underwear; Lee Lewis, notions, gloves, jewelry, and housefurnishing goods; H. Bicker, dress goods and silks; Miss Elkin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Foley, millinery and ribbons; 459 Broadway.

Parker, Lowe, Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; E. H. Lowe, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. T. Gately, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Taylor, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. M. Forbes, laces and ribbons; 487 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Penny, cloaks and suits; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; A. A. Hirsch, hats; N. Israel, clothing; Rossmore Hotel.

Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; 53 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. V. Sill, yarns and fancy goods; Miss K. White, fancy goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Kuh, Nathan, & Fischer Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Buxbaum, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Lieber Bros., Helena, Ark.; M. Lieber, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Olson, S. E. Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. V. Hutchinson, dress goods, silks and linings; 258 Church St.; Rossmore Hotel.

Moch, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Moch, clothing; 105 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. B. Falter, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Netherland.

Kohn Bros., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Cahn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Cahn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Friend Bros. Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Friend, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Stricker, Beitman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, pants; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Trounstine Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Trounstine, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Wagner, M., Milwaukee, Wis., hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gus Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; W. S. Newton, notions and fancy goods; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Curry, William, Sons, Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. Watkins, flannels, linens, laces and white goods; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, laces, hosiery, jewelry and books; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Deneuke & Yetter, Iowa City, Iowa; C. Yetter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Company, Pekin, Ill.; Mrs. Kuhl, ladies' wear; H. Block, general buyer; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Robertson, Dreyfuss & Co., Marshall, Texas; S. Dreyfus, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Scmitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; Hotel Imperial.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and linings; J. Lehman, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

NO SECRET MEDICINES SOLD IN AUSTRIA

Ingredients of Remedies Must Be Subject to Inspection by Physicians.

Every New Medicinal Preparation Must Be Reported to the Authorities Before Its Sale Is Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Carl Bailey Hurst, United States Consul General at Vienna, Austria, in a recent report to the State Department says, among other things:

"In consequence of many inquiries addressed to this Consulate General in the matter of the Government regulations in Austria regarding the importation and sale of patented medicinal and chemical preparations, I would report that the sale of 'arcana,' or secret remedies, has always been strictly forbidden in this monarchy. Trade in such medicines and advertisements of the same are under strict surveillance of the law. Further, those medicinal preparations of which the prescriptions are not open to inspection by physicians, or in the prescription of which the substance of the medicinal ingredients cannot be definitely recognized as to kind and quantity, may not be kept for sale in apothecaries. Only those manufactures may be considered as pharmaceutical specialties that contain drugs acknowledged to be medicinal remedies, as, for instance, balsam copaiba, oleum santali, and the like.

"Every new medicinal preparation intended for use by the public must be reported to the authorities, and its sale may not be begun until said authorities have found no reason to prohibt the same. Prescriptions of foreign medicines must be accompanied by precise directions for their preparation from the foreign manufacturer, and be provided with his signature and business stamp. Altogether excluded are cosmetics that by their labels, wrappers, and advertisements are affirmed to be efficacious in the removal of personal blemishes—impure skin, freckles, liver spots, and baldness—and are, therefore, qualified as remedies.

"The regulations in Austria in regard to the advertisement of patent medicines are likewise strict. All laudatory notices in local publications of cures and remedies coming from abroad constitute a transgression of the trade laws, and, under certain circumstances, foundation for complaint of unlicensed medical practice."

Consul Hossfeld of Trieste transmits, under date of July 12, a report covering the same information. He adds:

"The Austrian law also undertakes to regulate the prices to be charged for patent medicines, for it provides that whenever the reasonableness of the price of such a remedy is questioned, it shall be rated on the basis of the official tariff promulgated in the Pharmacopoeia Austriaca.

"Those of our manufacturing chemists who are disposed to take the Austrian public or sanitary authorities into their confidence will probably not find it very difficult to obtain the necessary permission for the sale of their products, but I doubt whether any business which they may do in this country will ever prove a source of great profit to them."

WOMAN IN ROBBERY CASE.

Arrested as the Accomplice of Auction Room Employes Accused of Stealing.

When the three men who were arrested on Friday charged with robbing Cook's Auction Rooms at 209 and 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, of which Weilar & Co. are the proprietors, were brought up in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Crane yesterday another prisoner was led to the bar accused of being an accomplice. She was Lena Goldberg, forty-three years old, who lives at 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Henry Freeman of the above firm, reported to the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station a few weeks ago that the auction rooms were being systematically robbed. Detectives were put on the case, and the arrest of three of the employes followed on Friday. They were Owen Curran, forty years old, the engineer, who lives at 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Martin Major, twenty-eight years old, and Richard Kernan, twenty-one years old, both living at 248 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The detectives discovered that oil paintings valued at $100 that had been taken from the auction rooms were in the possession of the Goldberg woman. They learned that she had loaned the men $10 on them, and told them that she would give them money for any stuff they could get from the auction rooms.

Detective Mooney arrested the woman on Saturday at her home, where the paintings were found.

Magistrate Crane held her in $1,000 bail for examination to-day, and she was remanded to jail.

STABBED AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Man Wounded by Rival While Walking with a Woman May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—William Mitchell, twenty-six years old, a resident of this city, was stabbed in the neck and his face was badly cut open by Ralph Guiarnier to-night as he was walking along the street in company with Pauline Hinkes of Philadelphia. He is not expected to live. The police arrested the woman, who told the following story:

"Guiarnier and I were formerly friends in Philadelphia. We quarreled yesterday, and I left for this city. Last night I met Mitchell and made an engagement to meet him this evening. This morning I met Guiarnier by accident on the boardwalk, and we went in bathing together. After luncheon I again met him, and we went to Young's Pier.

"At 7 o'clock to-night he came to my boarding house here and said he had a knife to harm no some one. He threatened to kill me if I went out with any other man. After he left I went to keep my appointment, and had just met Mitchell in front of the Ascension Episcopal Church when Guiarnier came up.

"Without any warning he pulled a knife from his pocket and slashed Mitchell. I cried for help, but Guiarnier got away in the crowd. I formerly lived in New York."

The police have the woman under arrest. Mitchell is in the hospital and the physicians say he will probably die. Guiarnier is still at large.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Griffith Brewer, London.

HOLLAND—Charles B. McDonald, Tuxedo; L. J. Polk, Galveston.

IMPERIAL—C. W. Alger, Boston; Norman H. Myer, Mobile; Francis Stfinger, London; Morris M. Ogden, Washington; M. H. Pinland, London; Benjamin Woodruff, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. L. M. Brett, United States Army; Herbert G. Ogden, Washington.

VICTORIA—Capt. James Rick, Wilmington, Del.; George Borthwick, Pittsburg; James Richardson, Liverpool; A. H. Clement, New Orleans.

GILSEY—Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Army; R. M. Deeley and G. W. Wollis-croft, Derby, England.

MANHATTAN—H. S. Forshaw, Liverpool; A. P. Tarbell, Boston; J. Gardner Thompson, Toronto; C. Dew, Liverpool; J. D. Hubbell, Havana.

SAVOY—William F. Farrington, Boston; Victor Milller, London.

NETHERLAND—R. Colebrooke, London; H. C. Taft, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, London; the Rev. M. W. Stryker, Clinton, Conn.; W. J. Dyer, St. Paul; H. Goodacre, London; E. L. Tidmarsh, London.

ALBEMARLE—Paul M. Nippert, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. N. B. Scott, West Virginia; Elliott T. Slocum, Detroit; John Allen, England; Col. G. T. Scott, United States Army; Julius Behrend, Moscow, Russia; E. Lee, Peking, China.

HOFFMAN—Armand Frey, Paris; John Gooden, Manchester, England.

ASTOR—C. L. Babcock, St. Louis; Alexander E. Fennell, London; Edgar Sweeney, Dallas, Texas; Railway Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego, N. Y.

NAVARRE—J. Briggs, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Morris Price, Roswell, N. M.

PARK AVENUE—T. Wright, London.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

We will continue the

#

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. Saturdays at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store.

The Wanamaker Store.

August !! Furniture !! Sale....

The Success of Our August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Has Been Prompt, Decisive, Enthusiastic

The buying of seventy-five to a hundred dollars' worth of furniture for fifty dollars, has won the immediate response of thousands of New Yorkers. They came as soon as our doors were open on Thursday, and those who came, bought. There are no disappointed visitors to this sale. Strong as have been our statements about these August offerings, no expectations have equaled the beauty and superb character of the goods found on our floors.

New Yorkers are not given to buying things merely because of cheapness. They are not willing to sacrifice the character of the furnishings of their home in order to save a few dollars.

A parlor suite, a sideboard, a bookcase, may serve a lifetime in the home, and thoughtful men and women will not buy a piece they dislike, no matter what its price. It is not worth while to save a few dollars and feel dissatisfied for ten or twenty years.

The Wanamaker Furniture Sale demands no such sacrifice. Instead, it offers

Greater Variety in August Than at Any Other Season

This is because of the large number of single pieces bought, making the opportunity of selection so broad that every taste and wish can be more fully satisfied than in any regular stock.

Yet among all the varied patterns there is not a piece that is other than neat and tasteful, or artistic and beautiful. Not a piece was purchased except after crucial examination by our furniture expert. Every piece is in perfect condition. A glance over the Furniture Store today will reveal nothing but fine, new, worthy goods, of the same high character as will cost at least a half more in the most reasonably priced regular stock, after this sale is over.

Here is exact information about the new goods that fill our floors today:

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—
$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $60—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $65—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $75—Five-piece imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany.
$65, from $100—Five-piece, imitation mahogany.
$75, from $115—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Two-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $140—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$112.50, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$125, from $153—Two-piece, mahogany.
$135, from $180—Three-piece, mahogany.
$150, from $203—Two-piece, mahogany.
$155, from $250—Three-piece, mahogany.

Couches—
$12, from $16—Box couch, imitation Bagdad cover.
$13.50, from $18—Figured velour cover.
$14, from $20—Figured velour cover.
$15, from $20—Tapestry cover.
$18, from $24—Tapestry cover.
$20, from $28—Tapestry cover.
$22, from $30—Velour cover.
$20, from $33—Adjustable arm, tapestry cover.
$22, from $28—Box couch, denim cover.
$25, from $30—Box couch, denim cover.
$28, from $35—Box couch, velour cover.
$28, from $40—Plain leather cover.
$30, from $40—Box couch, tapestry cover.
$35, from $48—Figured tapestry cover.
$35, from $50—Silk plush cover.
$37.50, from $50—Embossed velour cover.
$40, from $50—Figured moquette cover.
$45, from $55—Turkish rug cover.
$50, from $70—Tufted leather cover.
$55, from $75—Tufted leather cover.

Divans—
$22.50, from $50—Mahogany, velour cover.
$35, from $55—Mahogany, tapestry cover.
$38, from $60—Mahogany, velour cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany, velour cover.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, tapestry cover.

Women's Desks—
$6, from $8—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$10, from $15—Maple.
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$17, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$19, from $26—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Maple.
$35, from $70—Mahogany inlaid.

Women's Desks—
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany inlaid.
$50, from $85—Mahogany inlaid.
$75, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.
$120, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.

Library Tables—
$7, from $11—Oak.
$11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Oak.
$13.50, from $20—Oak.
$19, from $28—Oak.
$30, from $40—Oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Oak.
$35, from $50—Mahogany.
$45, from $65—Oak.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.
$100, from $175—Inlaid mahogany.

Bookcases—
$9, from $15—Imitation mahogany.
$9, from $12.50—Birch.
$10, from $15—Oak.
$12, from $16—Birch.
$15, from $20—Imitation mahogany.
$16, from $24—Mahogany.
$18, from $28—Oak.
$20, from $30—Flemish oak.
$20, from $27—Mahogany.
$22, from $30—Oak.
$25, from $38—Oak or mahogany.
$32, from $45—Oak.
$33, from $45—Oak.
$33, from $48—Mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany.

Bedroom Furniture

Bedroom Suites—
$42, from $65—Three-piece, oak
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany
$55, from $80—Three-piece, oak
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany
$60, from $90—Three-piece, mahogany
$60, from $90—Three-piece, oak
$65, from $100—Three-piece, oak
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany
$70, from $100—Three-piece, oak
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany
$285, from $475—Two-piece, mahogany
$300, from $600—Two-piece, white enamel and gold
$600, from $750—Four-piece, mahogany inlaid.

Chiffonniers—
$12, from $18—Mahogany
$15, from $25—Mahogany
$16, from $20—Golden oak
$18, from $25—Curly birch
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $26.50—Golden oak
$22, from $32—Golden oak
$23, from $35—Golden oak
$24, from $33—Golden oak
$24, from $33—Mahogany
$25, from $35—Mahogany
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Golden oak
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Golden oak

Chiffonniers—
$32, from $45—Birch
$32, from $45—Mahogany
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$35, from $42—Mahogany
$40, from $60—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$50, from $64—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany

Toilet Tables—
$13.50, from $18—Mahogany
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Mahogany
$16, from $23—Bird's-eye maple
$20, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $36—Bird's-eye maple
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany
$25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$32.50, from $42—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Curly birch
$45, from $58—Mahogany
$60, from $87—Mahogany

Wardrobes—
$22, from $33—Mahogany veneered, panel doors
$25, from $40—Golden oak, 2 panel doors
$25, from $40—Mahogany veneered, panel door
$27, from $38—Birch, 1 mirror door
$37, from $55—Golden oak, 2 mirror doors

Washstands—
$8, from $12—Golden oak
$8, from $12—Mahogany
$9, from $12—Golden oak
$10, from $14.50—Golden oak
$10, from $16.50—Mahogany
$12.50, from $20—Bird's-eye maple
$18, from $23—Mahogany

Bureaus—
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$20, from $27—Golden oak
$25, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $58—Golden oak
$45, from $65—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple
$52, from $75—Golden oak

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$28, from $38—Flemish oak.
$30, from $48—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$35, from $48—Golden oak.
$35, from $50—Flemish oak.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$42, from $60—Golden oak.
$50, from $75—Golden oak.
$50, from $70—Mahogany.
$52, from $85—Flemish oak.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$65, from $100—Golden oak.
$60, from $95—Flemish oak.
$75, from $110—Golden oak.
$70, from $120—Flemish oak.
$250, from $300—Golden oak.

Extension Tables—
$12, from $16—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.

Extension Tables—
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$28, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$35, from $60—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$40, from $67—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $65—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$55, from $80—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.

China Closets—
$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$45, from $90—Mahogany.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak.
$50, from $82—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.

New French Silk Waists

At Unusually Low Prices

Here is good news for all women who would indulge oftener in Silk Waists bearing the unmistakable Parisian stamp of refinement, were they not deterred by price considerations.

Three groups of Silk Waists are ready today, in the newest of French designs, and at prices which are most unusually low—prices at which you are accustomed to buy domestic waists. These:

Black Taffeta Waists at $10.50—
Richly pla ted and hemstitched in yoke effect.

Pongee Waists at $10.50—
Hemstitched and plaited, with yoke effect.

White India Silk Waists at $6.50—
Low neck; sailor collars, trimmed with lace.

Then these timely and attractive offerings of black silk and black albatross waists—so well adapted for traveling or on cool days, at greatly reduced prices:

At $2, from $4.50—Of black taffeta or peau de soie; some lined, others unlined; in a large variety of styles—plaited in clusters, or plaited and hemstitched. Some slightly mussed.

At $2.50, from $3.75 and $4.50—Of black albatross; 2 styles; full front plaited; French back

Second floor.

Midsummer Sale of FRAMED PICTURES

We have gathered quite a collection of fine Framed Pictures from our regular stock, to be closed out before the new goods come in.

All are of high character, selected for their artistic worth in every case. All who have homes to be made more beautiful will want to share some of them. These groups:

Plain and colored Photogravures, in Florentine gilt frames, size 26x36 inches. In subjects such as "The Love Letter," "Dream of Love," "Life's Sunny Hours," and others. Prices were $12.75 and $15; now $9 each.

Plain and colored Photogravures, in finer frames, size 30x36 in. Subjects: "Queen's Birthday," "The Haunted Castle," and others. Were $20 and $22.50; now $13.50.

Etchings, signed proofs, reproductions of Mauve's paintings on parchment, in wood and gold frames, size 26x33 in. Were $40; now $25.

Water Colors; this comprises some of the finest water colors in our entire collection: all nicely framed in gilt frames; landscapes by Van Wedge. Were $25 and $28.50; now $15.

Others, nicely framed and matted, by such artists as F. F. English and J. Northcote; at $18 and $20; from $27.50 and $30.

Sheep and cattle pictures, in gold frames, by R. Valle, at $30; from $50 and $75.

Sheep, by W. R. Derrick, in fine gold frames without mat, size 18x24 in.; Moorish Scenes, by P. B. Pascal, framed in all gold sweep frames without mat, size 15x25 in., at $60; from $90.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Upholstery Offerings

That Will Double This Store's Attraction to Home Furnishers Today

The Furniture Sale makes it most profitable to come a hundred miles or more, if home furnishing is in prospect. Now the Upholstery Store makes offerings that mean still larger profits to all who select curtains and other upholsterings at this time.

Where goods are to be made up you not only save largely on the materials, but the draperies will be all ready to hang immediately when you come back in the Fall.

There is very satisfying variety in the goods offered so much under-price today. The price-hints that follow tell what economies are offered:

DRAPERIES

Fabrics in artistic designs, and desirable in every respect:

Armures—
Were $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75 yard
Now $1.80, $2 and $2.25

Silk Damasks—
Were $2.65, $3 $3.85, $5.25, $5.50, $6.50, $8
Now $2, $2.35, $3, $4.25, $4.35, $4.50, $6.40

Remnants and short ends of Tapestries, Damasks, Velours, etc., in lengths from 1 to 6 yards, at one-third less than original prices.

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Now is the time to have your old furniture made new. You won't miss it while you are away, and it will be ready for delivery when you return in the Fall. This class of work is done by skilled and competent workmen. We offer today the following fabrics, desirable in every respect, in good variety, at these prices:

Cotton Tapestries—
Were $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.85 and $3.75 yard
Now 90c, $1.10, $1.35, $1.50 and $2.25

Wool Tapestries—
Were $4.25, $5.25 and $9.50
Now $3.25, $3.75 and $4.50

Silk Tapestries—
Were $4, $4.25, $5, $5.25, $5.65, $5.75, $6.50, $7.50
Now $3.20, $2.50, $4, $4.25, $4.50, $4.65, $5.20, $6

Figured Velours—
Were $1.50, $2.50, $3 and $3.50
Now 95c, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.50

WINDOW SHADES

Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers, for ordinary size windows, 3 ft. x 6 ft.: At 50c each.

PORTIERES

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres: some are fringed top and bottom, some are corded on front and bottom; new designs and colors in good variety:
Were $6.50, $6.75 and $10 pair
Now $5.25, $5.35 and $7.75

TABLE COVERS

A lot of Tapestry Table Covers in the newest styles; good colorings; 1 yard square, $1 each, from $1.25.
1½ yards square, 80c and $2.80 each, from $1 and $3.50.
2 x 2½ yards, $4.80 each, from $6.

SOFA PILLOWS

In a good variety of coverings; made in our own workroom.
India Prints, floss filling, at $1.15 each, from $1.50.
Cotton Tapestry, down filling, at $1.65 each, from $2.25.
Silk Tapestry, down filling, at $3.75 and $7 each, from $5.50 and $9.

CRETONNES

Some of our Spring importations in this lot in attractive designs and good colorings; extensively used for hangings and coverings:
Now at 35c and 65c yard; values from 50c to $1.

Remnants and short ends from 1 to 5 yards in length, at one-half regular prices.

Linen Taffetas, 50 in. wide—
At $1.25 and $1.50 yard, from $1.85 and $2.

Figured Denims—
A good assortment of designs and colors to select from: At 18c yard, were 25c.

SASH MUSLINS—By the Yard—

Thirty-six inches wide, with double border, in three patterns; very desirable for full-size and half-sash curtains: At 15c yard, from 20c.

Third floor.

Desirable Silks

At Low Prices

These are exactly the silks wanted for Summer wear; and yet they hold favor during all seasons of the year. The prices should tempt purchasers for both immediate and future wear:

65c Printed Japanese Silks at 40c—Nearly five thousand yards, all new and fresh, in eighty different styles and colorings, including navy blue-and-white and black-and-white; best French printing in dots and small and medium designs, in single and double color printings.

White Corded Japanese Silks, 45c—Two thousand yards of these pretty White Corded Silks in all-white stripes and checks. They are the most popular of all fabrics for waists and dresses.

Rotunda.

Women's Summer Gloves

Cool, thin kinds, will keep out the dust, but let in the air, and satisfy the proprieties as to wearing gloves in summer, without sacrificing comfort. Moderately priced, too—the Lisle and Taffeta Gloves particularly so:

Women's Lisle and Taffeta Gloves, with clasps or Jersey wrists; in tans, white and black. Regularly 25c and 50c, now 15c a pair.

Kayser's Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in white and black, 50c; in colors, white and black, 75c and $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

Nearing the End of the 5c Dimities and Batistes

Seems almost incredible, but, since the second week in July you have taken 336,000 yards of the Batistes and Dimities at 5c a yard. Of our original huge purchase only 60,000 yards remain today. In that fractional quantity most of the desirable colors and patterns are still to be found, except blacks and whites. But the selection grows more limited every day. It won't do to put off your intended purchase too long. And you can't afford to miss this hitherto unheard-of opportunity to buy crisp, handsome fabrics like these for

Five Cents a Yard!

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Good-bye to the Remnants of COTTON GOODS

August is here—we have gathered up all those remnants of Cotton Dress Goods that are not to see another season at Wanamaker's, and out they go, bearing absurdly small prices. It's the chance you have been looking for, and you must grasp it quickly, now that it is here. For the cavalier manner in which we have treated some of our handsomest Cottons won't admit of their staying a minute longer.

Enough for a waist or child's dress in some of the pieces, for a full dress, or more, in others. Every remnant clearly displays price and length on its ticket.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Linen Crash, 10c Yd.

Never before have we sold 36-inch imported Linen Crash for such a little price as 10c a yard. And after this lot is gone, there will be no more this season at the price.

A splendidly cool, sightly and serviceable fabric for Summer outing skirts. Regular 35 and 50c quality.

10c a Yard

Rotunda.

Men's SUITS to Measure

For Much Less than Usual

Expressed differently, that means that suits for which we charged $25 and $30, made to your measure, are

Now Twenty Dollars Each

This is a splendid opportunity for men to save a substantial sum on a custom-made suit of perfect style and fit—and to pay no more than the average man gives for a ready-made suit of indifferent fit. And a suit bought now means a practically new one with which to start off next Summer.

Cloths are the clean-up of our handsome fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and striped flannels.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

The present month is frequently one of contrasts. It pays to be ready for the cool days as well as the warm ones. Our supply of things for boys' wear is broad enough to afford the requisite preparation for both extremes:

For the hot days:

Sailor suits of galatea, well made and stylish; for boys of 3 to 9 years; worth $1.25 and $1.50, at 95c a suit.

For the cool ones:

Double-breasted knee trouser suits, of blue serge, striped flannel, and mixed cheviots; broken sizes, 9 to 16 years; worth $4.50 and $5, now $3.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Attractive BEDSPREADS

They are in the effective "Honeycomb" pattern, and large enough for full-sized beds. In pink-and-white, blue-and-white and red-and-white. Excellent Bedspreads for such a low price

$1 each

Basement.

STRAW MATTINGS

Under-Price

Two hundred and fifty rolls of excellent Straw Mattings are here to be closed out at liberal concessions in prices.

They are being more and more widely used all year 'round. In winter a few rugs add the ideal effect.

This is the opportunity to buy at the lowest prices of the season. These three groups:

$6 mattings, at $4.50 a roll.
$12 mattings, at $8 a roll.
$10 mattings, at $6.50 a roll.

Forty yards to a roll.

Third floor.

Cotton-twilled Cloth, 8c

Sorry we can't give it a "local habitation and a name"—best we can do is describe it. It is very like the ever-popular Galatea, except that it has a finer and more evenly woven twill, which gives it a very soft and attractive appearance.

One important difference: Galatea sells regularly at 12½c to 15c—this twilled cloth is priced nearly a half below its value—

8c a yard

Mostly in fine hair-line stripes of brown, tan, pink and linen color.

Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SARATOGA'S OPENING DAY

A $10,000 Race Will Inaugurate Racing Under New Management.

NINE HORSES IN BIG EVENT

Famous Old Mare Imp, as Topweight, to Make Her Reappearance on the Turf in the Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—In the nearly forty years that racing has been conducted here never before was there such keen and universal interest in the prospect for the sport nor such eager anticipation as exists concerning the opening to-morrow of the new Saratoga Racing Association's Summer meeting. For the past week the hotels and boarding houses have been filled with visitors who are here chiefly to attend the racing, and with the rapid increase in the number of Summer guests the native population is awakening more and more to the prosperity that is promised by the change in the management of the race track. The change in the management and policy of the race track is welcomed by everybody in the town, and seemingly with justice, for from all appearances Saratoga will regain at a bound the reputation that it once enjoyed of being the most popular racing point in the country outside of the racing centre at New York. Horses and horsemen have been coming in steadily now for more than a week, and the stables at both the race track proper and in the training quarters of the old track "Horse Haven" have been engaged to the last stall. There is little chance of horsemen having to put up with any hardship, however, as there are plenty of barns conveniently near the track that can be rented for the Summer season at small cost, while further relief is furnished by the fact that many of the wealthy New York turfmen now are building private stables in or close by the track.

The construction of the private stables is an innovation here, but a popular one, and one that promises to grow in favor, as for horsemen who can afford to build barns of their own many of the dangers and annoyances of training while occupying public structures are avoided. Among the most expensive and handsome of the new private training stables are those of August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, and Messrs. Sanford & Sons. John E. Madden also has secured ground and made contracts for the construction of a big new barn, while William C. Whitney is preparing to follow the example set. This action by the wealthy turfmen of New York is the best possible indication of the security that is felt over the future of Saratoga as a racing point. The private training quarters represent a great outlay that never would have been made had not the owners been convinced that racing will continue here on even a grander and better scale than that on which the sport has been conducted for thirty-eight years.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TRACK.

Other changes and improvements that have been made have so altered the appearance of the race course that it now is hardly recognizable by turfmen who have not been here in the past two or three years. The grounds about the grandstand have been greatly improved by a lawn, where in other years a brick walk stretched before the stand. Flower beds, scattered here and there, add to the landscape gardener's efforts. The clubhouse has been entirely refurnished and decorated. Then, again, it has been moved so as to face the track at an angle, thus affording a far better view of the races.

A feature among the improvements appears in the field stand, near the pavilion. In the grand stand members' boxes have been added, also boxes to accommodate the Saratoga Polo Club.

Marked improvement has been made over the entire steeplechase course, and to-day it is perfectly fashioned. The inner rails have been rebuilt and are now higher and have a slight slant toward the infield. This should result in lessening the number of accidents. The course proper is much as it has been for the past ten years, though it is among the probabilities that an alteration on the old three-quarter chute will be made before next season's meeting, to give a better chance for big fields in races for two-year-olds.

The new officials of the club have not yet decided, however, whether it would be better to bring the old chute into use again or to construct a new straightaway track. The difficulty about getting a straight course is that many of the stables would have to be moved and additional land bought, but that will be no obstacle to the new management, for so far there has been no regard for cost.

The new management, in fact, is unquestionably the most liberal at the start that has ever had control of the property, and the contrast between the conduct of matters pertaining to the keeping up of the property now and in the days when the confederacy of Whitney race track notoriety at Guttenburg had charge, is most striking. The Guttenburg management, in fact, succeeded almost in bringing Saratoga racing into ill-repute by the many questionable methods adopted, most objectionable of which were the "bookmaking" for women bettors in the back of the grand stand and the operation of a poolroom as "foreign book" just outside the limit of the race track proper. Even in the more liberal days when John Morrissey and Charles Reed controlled the race track, the gambling feature was obnoxiously prominent, but that evil has now been relegated to its proper place. Of course, there will be betting, for racing at Saratoga or anywhere else in America seems impossible without betting, but the gambling under the present management has been put into second place, and will seem to be an incident of the racing rather than the chief end of the sport, as was the case last year, and through all the years back to the time when the Guttenburg syndicate acquired control.

RICH STAKES TO BE RUN.

More than all the expenditure on the improvements about the track, however, the prizes offered for racing, and the general plan on which the present meeting will be conducted, show that the purpose of the newly organized Saratoga Racing Association is to established racing on a high scale here and make Saratoga a turf centre for horsemen from all over the United States. Straight through the programme of stakes for the meeting, the sums of money added or guaranteed to the winners are larger than were ever known here before, but the most enterprising stake of the new club seems to have been the opening of a great race, in the Saratoga Handicap, to follow on and be one of the great handicaps, planned on the lines of the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban. The first race for the Saratoga Handicap of $10,000 guaranteed will be run to-morrow, and from the field announced to start the race will be a fitting signal to the series that began on the New York tracks. Eleven horses are named to start in the big event, and as these include about the best horses now in training, the race promises to be one in every way worthy of introducing the first race meeting here under the direct authority of the first body in America, the Jockey Club of New York. In the big event the famous and fast old black mare Imp is to make her first appearance this season with colors up, and to her is assigned the task of carrying the top weight. Other notable horses in the race are Brigadier, holder of the world's record for a mile on a circular track, and the two Derby winners; The Parader, who has the additional fame of having defeated Commando, and Watercolor. The Fleischmann stable has two horses named to run in Bonnibert and Blues, and it is not likely that more than one of them will start.

As a companion piece to the Saratoga Handicap, the Flash Stakes of $5,000, with a choice lot of two-year-olds named to go, will be run. The conditions and distance for the Flash Stakes have been changed from those that governed when Francis Morris's Remorseless won the inaugural Flash, in 1894, but the stake, with a number of other well-known Saratoga features, was chosen by the new management to be continued, and under the rearranged conditions doubtless will produce as many great races as did the old Flash, for which Olitipa set a world's record for a half mile in 1874, and which such horses as Tom Bowling, Duke of Magenta, Harold, and Sensation won in other years. The feature of the opening, however, is the Saratoga Handicap, for which the entries are as follows:

The Saratoga Handicap, of $10,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds and upwards; one mile and a quarter.

	Weight.
Imp, blk. m., aged, T. Burns	123
Rockton, br. c., 4 years, O'Connor	116
The Parader, b. c., 3 years, McCue	115
Watercolor, blk. c., 3 years, Spencer	115
Bonnibert, ch. c., 3 years, Shaw	110
Brigadier, b. g., 4 years, Mounce	110
Blues, b. c., 3 years, Beauchamp	109
Watercure, ch. g., 4 years, Sandry	107
Decanter, b. h., 6 years, McGinn	100
King Bramble, ch. c., 4 years, H. Cochran	93
All Gold, ch. c., 4 years, H. Michaels	93

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, special weights, with allowances; seven furlongs. Isidor, 119 pounds; King Pepper, Colchester, and Montanic, 116 each; Smoke and May W., 114 each; Kinnikinnic, 112; Malster and Salome, 110 each; Cameron, 101; Gay Boy, Flywheel, and Gunfire, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. The Black Scot, Mercer, and Dolando, 103 pounds each; Barretto, 97; Lone Fisherman, 93; Seminole and Little Daisy, 91 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, $5,000 guaranteed value, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Gay Boy, 112 pounds; Man o' War, 109; Playlike, 108; Fired Krupp, 105; Dark Secret, 104; Light Hunt, 102; Schwalbe, 101; High Carnival, Succussunna and White Owl, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Far Rockaway, Admonition, The Rhymer, Rochampton, and Chuctanundra, 118 pounds each; Baron Pepper, 110; Lone Fisherman, Advocata, and Sharpshooter, 103 each.

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

Winnings of Racers from the United States Exceed $100,000.

American horses have had a conspicuous part in English racing this season, and up to date are credited with having won about $100,000 in the aggregate. Of the owners of these horses, William C. Whitney leads the list of American winners, a part of the sum credited to his stable having been earned by the leased horse Valodyovski, but other animals in his establishment have made fair returns. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene are second on the list, through the Oaks victory of Cap and Bells. Domino ranks first among the American sires, with the handsome veteran Sir Dixon next in say. After him come the big Englishman Watercress and the dead Hanover. A tabulated list of the American-bred winners, under the names of their sires, has been published in England, as follows:

Stallions' Names.	Races Won.	Value.
Domino	2	£8,175
Sir Dixon	6	3,190
Watercress	6	2,634
Hanover	4	2,464
Galore	2	1,017
Sailor Prince	3	644
Henry of Navarre	1	782
St. Andrew	1	387
Bassetlaw	3	370
Potomas	3	385
Pontiac	3	269
Hayden Edwards	1	261
Sir Modred	2	218
Hindoo	1	195
Riley	1	198
Tammany	1	186
Cavalier	1	100
Deceiver	1	100
Goldfinch	1	100
Luke Blackburn	1	100
Sensation	1	190
Savior Magus	1	121
Total	45	£20,369

The tabulation does not, however, include the winning of American-bred horses in the latter part of July, which would add something like $20,000 to the total.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Defeated Cincinnati in a Hard-Fought Contest.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—To-day's game was one of the hardest-fought contests of the season. Both sides did much wrangling with the umpire, which seemed to add to the interest. Both Poole and Hahn were hit hard in the opening inning, but settled down after that. Beaumont's clever bunting was resonsible for the visitors' victory. Harley's base stealing was a feature. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Harley, lf.	1	1	1	1	1		
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	1	0	11		
Crawf'd, rf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Megoon, ss.	0	1	2	4	0		
Peitz, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Fox, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0		
Bergen, c.	0	0	8	0	0		
Hahn, p.	0	0	2	2	0		
*Bey	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	3	6	27	15	1		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	1	0	0	1		
Beaum't, cf.	2	3	6	0	0		
Davis, rf.	2	1	3	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	3	4	2	0		
Brans'd, 1b.	0	1	7	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Leach, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		
O'Connor, c.	0	0	7	0	0		
Poole, p.	0	0	2	1	1		
Total	6	10	27	10	2		

*Batted for Hahn in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Clarke, Leach. Home run—Davis. Stolen bases—Harley, Dobbs, Crawford. First base on balls—Off Poole, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Poole, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Poole, 3. Wild Pitch—Poole. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Green, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Chance, rf.	1	2	0	1	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0		
Raymer, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	2	1	1		
Kahoe, c.	0	1	7	2	0		
Waddell, p.	0	0	2	4	0		
Total	3	10	27	14	1		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	2	1	0	
Padden, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	3	10	0	0		
Donovan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	0	6	3	0		
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	1	1	4		
Nichols, cf.	1	0	5	0	0		
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	1	0		
Sudhoff, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	4	11	27	13	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hits—Donovan, (2.) Three-base hits—Hartsel, McGann. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Ryan. Stolen bases—Green, (2,) Kahoe. Struck out—By Waddell, 3. Passed balls—Kahoe, 1; Ryan, 1. Base on balls—Off Waddell, 3; off Sudhoff, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Sudhoff, 1. Time—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	50	33	.612	Boston	40	42	.488
Philadelphia	48	36	.571	New York	36	42	.462
St. Louis	50	38	.575	Cincinnati	34	49	.410
Brooklyn	45	41	.523	Chicago	35	57	.380

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 3; Rochester, 6.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Detroit, 8. Second game: Milwaukee, 11; Detroit, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica 1; Schenectady, 6.
At Albany—Albany, 9; Troy, 6.
At Rome—Rome, 7; Ilion, 0.

NEWPORT SPECIAL YACHT RACES.

Seventy-Footers and Yawls Will Compete for Cups To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—Two yacht races have been arranged to be sailed off Newport to-morrow, one by the seventy-footers and the other by the yawls. The former will sail for a cup offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Virginia and Rainbow will start. The yawls will sail for the special cups won in the Astor Cup race last Monday by the Navahoe, which was then the only competitor. The Navahoe, Vigilant, and Atlantic are expected to start. The races are not under the auspices of any club or association, but the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association will act as judges.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

F. J. Hoffman of Butte, Montana, has applied to the National Cycling Association for recognition as a new amateur record of his time of 1:58 4-5 for one mile, standing start, made on July 14.

The annual handicap road race under the auspices of the wheelmen of Somerset County, N. J., will be held on Saturday, Sept. 7, at Raritan, N. J. The race will be held in the morning, rain or shine. Entries will close Sept. 3 with I. D. Dalley, Raritan, N. J.

A Labor Day cycle race meet will be held at the Interstate Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 2. The events, all amateur, are as follows: One-mile novice, one-mile open, two-mile handicap, and one-half-mile open. Entries close Aug. 23 with Cornelius McCoy, 33 Garfield Av., Trenton, N. J.

A number of alterations are being made in the track at the Athletic Grounds, Asbury Park, N. J., for the National Cycling Association championship meet to be held there Aug. 8, and when they are completed the track will be one of the fastest in the country. In addition to the championship events a motor-paced race between Elkes, Michael, and others will be one of the features.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Informal Games on the Hollywood Links —Starters in the Otsego Event To-day.

A moderately quiet week is in store for metropolitan golfers, but echoes of the big tournament at Hollywood probably will be heard for the coming two or three days, as some of the visiting professionals have been invited to remain over for a short time, and several impromptu matches will keep the Hollywood links active the greater part of this week. In the local world there will be no more big events until September, but the usual line of weekly contests will be in order at those clubs whose members have not entirely deserted their home links for Summer resort courses.

The first of the popular out-of-town events will be played this week on the links of the Otsego Golf Club, near Cooperstown, N. Y. The annual tournament, which has been a feature for the last three years, will begin to-day and continue through Wednesday. New York players have always taken part in the event. The champion of the club is A. D. Compton, who holds similar honors at the Westchester Golf Club. He is Captain of the Westchester team. Last year Compton won the Otsego Cup by beating in the final round S. G. Clark of the Otsego Club by 2 up and 1 to play. Devereux Emmet of the Garden City Golf Club made the lowest score in the qualifying round—86 strokes—and A. D. Holmes of Tuxedo won the bogey handicap. Immediately after winning the Otsego Cup last year, Compton captured the Richfield Springs Cup in the first open tournament of the Waiontha Golf Club, but the latter club has not announced a similar event for this season. Compton will start again in the Otsego tournament to-day, and several other local players will try for the three cups offered for three sets of eight.

The women during the week will have matches at Mahopac, Montclair, Apawamis, and Bayswater. The programme of events is:

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Otsego.—Open tournament.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Otsego.—Open tournament.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Mahopac.—Women's putting match.
Otsego.—Open tournament, final rounds.
Bay Shore.—Ladies' club cup.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

Apawamis.—Women's approaching and putting match.
Bayswater.—Women's handicap.
Montclair.—Womsn's contest for the Governor's Cup.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

Innis Arden.—Qualifying round for three club cups.
Englewood.—Team match with Tuxedo.
Rockaway.—Monthly handicap.
Flushing.—Governor's Cup.
Harbor Hill.—Approaching and putting match.
Fairfield.—Team match with Apawamis.
Bayswater.—Men's handicap.
Deal.—Club handicap.
Seabright.—Club handicap.
Glen Ridge.—Members' handicap.
Wee Burn.—Club handicap.
Mahopac.—Mixed foursome.

NEW JERSEY GOLF CLUBS TIED.

Glen Ridge, East Orange, and Morristown Even in State Series.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Morristown having defeated Glen Ridge in the last game for a month, now is tied with that team for first place. East Orange is also tied with these two, making the situation very interesting. No more games will be played in the East Jersey series until Sept. 7, when Glen Ridge and Forest Hill will meet. The standing of the teams is at present:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Glen Ridge	3	2	.600
East Orange	3	2	.600
Morristown	3	2	.600
Forest Hill	1	2	.333
Elizabeth	1	3	.250

Of the three leading teams only two will play together again. On Sept. 14 East Orange will go to Morristown. On its own links East Orange defeated Morristown on June 22, and therefore it is extremely likely that the Morristown team will make its best efforts to capture the return game, especially as the championship may depend upon it. The champion for the league last year was Howard Giffin of the East Orange Golf Club, who has also made a brilliant record this year, not having as yet been beaten. He has played against such strong players as Place of Glen Ridge, Holmes of Morristown, Philip Poinier of Elizabeth, and Holton of Glen Ridge, and he has won by the highest possible score of three, which means that he was up in every case in playing both the first and the second half of the several links. He also defeated Hunter of Forest Hill by one up.

New Brunswick Golfers' Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The scores of the monthly handicap of the New Brunswick Golf Club at Ross Hall links yesterday afternoon were:

Class A.—W. L. Smith, 88, 2—86; W. P. Slocovich, 95, 4—91; C. R. Wilson, 101, 8—93; A. Atkinson, 102, 7—95.
Class B.—H. G. Parker, 106, 20—86; C. Deshler, 106, 16—90; L. G. Meeks, 112, 20—92; D. D. Williamson, 116, 18—98.
Class C.—Miss M. Wilson, 127, 14—113; Miss Roberta Johnson, 125, 7—118; Miss Helen Williamson, 110, 0—110.

Golf Notes of Interest.

John Reid, Jr., the former intercollegiate champion and Yale golfer, has made a new record of 75 strokes for the Ardsley Club links. The former record was 79, held by Howard A. Colby of Essex County, Orange.

Phil King, the football coach, who has been in the West for the last two seasons, has taken up golf for a change this Summer, and evidently is making good progress, as he won a tournament recently at the Madison Country Club, Wisconsin.

J. C. Rennard, a Tuxedo golfer, who is spending the Summer at Seabright, has won the President's Cup at the Monmouth Beach Golf Club, beating F. W. Sanger in the final round by 6 up and 4 to play. A similar cup will be played for through August.

C. R. Auchincloss, a New York golfer, holds the amateur record for the Kebo Valley golf links at Bar Harbor. He did 83 last week, beating the former record of 85 held by Arden M. Robbins of St. Andrew's. Bernard Nicholls holds the professional record, 79 strokes.

Mrs. William B. May of this city, the wife of the President of the Kearsarge Golf Club, in the White Mountains, has presented a cup for competition by the members this month. The course of nine holes was laid out last Spring, and was formally opened a few weeks ago.

Miss Bessie Anthony, the woman golf champion of the West, strained her shoulder so severely in a recent tournament that she has been unable to play for over a week, and she may be unable to appear in the women's open tournament this week at the Glen View Club, Chicago.

A second golf course of six holes has been laid out on Block Island this season, and it has been leased for the Summer by the Windsor Golf Club. The Mohegan links, on the south shore of the island, continue to be popular, and the record there is held by J. Deming Perkins, Jr., a Yale student.

The Stockbridge Golf Club is doing more team playing this season than in the past year, and has won two good victories thus far, beating Great Barrington by 18 holes to 5, and the Pittsfield Country Club, 20 holes to 6. A number of new players are gathering at Stockbridge to practice for the club's open tournament at the end of the month.

The new course of the Atlantic Highlands Golf Club is now 8,125 yards long, and weekly competitions have been arranged for August and September. The Philip Mosher Cup has kept the members busy in competition for the last two weeks. The leading players are G. H. Delany, J. I. Delany, L. D. Morrison, C. E. Moore, D. L. Manson, A. Tison, C. R. Cashey, and J. G. T. Moore. Alexander Morton, the amateur, laid out the original course.

The annual competition for the challenge cup of the Essex County Country Club, near Boston, is now under way, and the eight who qualified are H. B. Mason, G. McC. Sargent, T. B. Guinnett, Jr., E. L. Wood, Jr., G. H. Crocker, C. E. Mason, W. H. Boardman, and John Moorehead, Jr. The contest will be completed by Aug. 10. The eight men qualified from a field of 60 starters. In playing from scratch, and the lowest was 88 strokes, made by Sargent.

The score of 164 strokes for the double round, 36 holes, of the Onwentsia Club tournament, by William Holabird, Jr., when he won both the Onwentsia and Lake Forest cups, established a new 36-hole record for the course. The former was 108, made by Charles B. Macdonald, when he finished first in the qualifying round of the amateur championship in 1899. Young Holabird won three first prizes in the tournament, more than a single player has ever done before.

The women of the Montclair Golf Club will continue their regular competitions right through the Summer, the series of Governor's Cup events being one of the most interesting. Mrs. F. M. Harrison won the last match for that trophy, and other prominent contestants are Miss Mabel Zerinn, Miss L. C. Droste, Mrs. B. Pickman, Miss Grace Leskam, Miss E. Van Lennen, Mrs. J. S. Porter, Miss E. F. Hitchings, Miss A. Hornfeck, and Miss Aldge. Armitage.

As soon as a professional golfer makes a new record he is generally anxious to back himself against a rival professional. Evidence of this golf weakness has just been shown by Dan Leitch of the Springfield Country Club, Massachusetts, and who formerly had charge of the Crescent Club links near Bay Ridge. He made a new record of 70 strokes for the Springfield course last week, cutting three points from the former record, and he is now anxious to meet Con Cronin of the Worcester Golf Club, who has been challenging local golfers right and left. The first match will be arranged early this month.

BRIGHTON BEACH TROTS

Completed Programme Shows Attractive Entries for Races.

MEETING OF THE CHAMPIONS

Cresceus and The Abbot Ready for Their Match—Free-for-All Are Other Special Features.

The entries received by the New York Trotting Association for the additional events arranged for the inaugural trotting meeting on the Brighton Beach race track have been announced by Secretary Charles McCully, and are all filled exceedingly well, the complete programme for the Brighton harness racing, which begins next Monday, Aug. 12, is the most attractive that has ever been offered for a similar meeting on a New York race course. As originally planned, the $10,000 free for all trot, mile heats, three in five, will be the feature of the opening day, with three other races, one of them a special for pacers, to fill out the card.

The great event of the meeting, the special match between the world-famous trotters, Cresceus, (2:02¼,) the present world's champion and grandest stallion that the world has ever known, and his greatest rival, The Abbot, (2:03¼,) the ex-champion, is set for Thursday, Aug. 15. For a time it was feared that this race would not take place because of a setback in training for The Abbot, caused by an attack of influenza, but the famous gelding now has recovered entirely and there seems no room for doubt that he will be ready when the time comes for the race.

In fact, the agent for John J. Scannell, The Abbot's owner, has announced positively that The Abbot will be on hand and ready to start, while there has never been the slightest doubt that Cresceus would be ready for the race, and if ready would race. It is one of the greatest of the glories of Cresceus that he has never attempted to dodge a hard race, but has met all comers straight through his career on the turf. Last season, and in every previous season since the two horses have been racing, The Abbot beat Cresceus, but this season it looks very much as if the gallant stallion is to take full revenge.

On the score of condition, Cresceus just now is perfection, while his remarkable flights of speed at Detroit and Columbus, Ohio, indicate plainly that he is faster and steadier than ever before in his life. The Abbott, on the other hand, while he is said to have all his old speed, has suffered somewhat, though it be ever so little, through his recent sickness, and there is doubt in some quarters as to whether he is as good as he was last year. Horsemen who have watched the training of both trotters predict confidently that Cresceus will be the winner of the $12,000 special, but Mr. Scannell is determined to bring the question to the test, and still has hope that The Abbot, as on every former meeting of the champions, will be first again. On this year's form of Cresceus The Abbot has a terrific task set for him, but as a matter of fact little is known about just how good The Abbot is, opinion on that matter being based on what the gelding has done in his work. Leaving aside the world's record-breaking races by Cresceus this season, and all reports about The Abbot's sickness and taking the performances of the horses in public races, the following records of the two horses will give an interesting line for comparison:

The Abbot has started in thirty races; first in twenty-three, second in two, third in one, unplaced in four, distanced in two.

Cresceus has started in thirty-three races up to the opening of the present season, and was first in nineteen, second in nine, third in four, fourth in one, unplaced in none, distanced in none.

The Abbot has started in 104 heats; won seventy-four, of which seventy-six were in 2:15 or better, and thirty-eight in 2:10 or better.

Cresceus has started in 112 heats; won fifty-three, of which forty were 2:15 or better, and twenty-one in 2:10 or better.

The Abbot's fastest first heat is 2:07½; second heat, 2:06¾; third heat, 2:06¼; fourth heat, 2:08¾; fifth heat, 2:09¾; his fastest two heats, 2:08¼, 2:06¾; fastest three heats, 2:09¾, 2:07½, 2:07½.

Cresceus's fastest first heat is 2:06½; second heat, 2:06; third, 2:06; fourth heat, 2:07; fifth heat, 2:08¾; his fastest two heats, 2:06½, 2:07½; fastest three heats, 2:07½, 2:06, 2:06.

The Abbot has started against time six times, in five of which he scored a winning performance.

Cresceus has started against time seven times, in four of which he scored a winnig performance.

The Abbot's fastest miles in 1900 were as follows:

Detroit, July 19, 2:07; Readville, Aug. 22, 2:05¾; Providence, Aug. 30, 2:04¾; Hartford, Sept. 7, (wagon,) 2:05½; New York, Sept. 13, 2:04; Terre Haute, Sept. 25, 2:03¼.

Cresceus's fastest miles in 1900 were as follows:

Pittsburg, July 4, 2:10, 2:10; Cleveland, July 23, 2:07, 2:06¾; Columbus, Aug. 2, 2:07½, 2:06, 2:06; Chicago, Aug. 11, 2:06¼, 2:07½; Syracuse, Aug. 20, 2:06½; Hartford, Sept. 5, 2:04¾; Readville, Sept. 27, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:08¾; Cleveland, Oct. 6, 2:04; Toledo, Oct. 13, (half-mile track,) 2:09¾; Toledo, Oct. 13, (to wagon,) 2:13¾; Terre Haute, Oct. 16, 2:06¼; Terre Haute, Oct. 19, 2:04¼.

The two horses are such as the trotting world has never known before, and it is the hope of every lover of the light harness horse that both will get to the day of the match fit and in the highest possible condition for racing. In this meeting George H. Ketcham will drive Cresceus, while Ed Geers, who has trained and driven The Abbot since he first wore harness, will pilot the ex-champion.

The next race in importance of the meeting will be the three-thousand-dollar free for all for pacers, to be decided on Saturday, the last day of the meeting. Though harness horses never before raced on the Brighton Beach track, which was constructed for thoroughbred racing, the course naturally, from its shape, is adapted to the use it will be put to, and there even is hope that it may prove fast enough to satisfy those patrons of racing who like to see low figures hung out.

The experts say, however, that the Brighton Beach track cannot be made really fast for trotters in so short a time as is available, and it has been predicted that no mile will be trotted there faster than 2:06. In spite of all prophecy, however, Superintendent James Clair and John Driscoll of Parkville will put forth their best efforts to make fast traveling possible. The last running race of Saturday had hardly been decided when they were out and going over the course carefully, to see just what must be done to suit it to the needs of the harness horses next week.

There will be no necessity for banking up the turns, but much scraping off of loose earth on the surface must be done, and as much of the sand as can be got out of the way must be removed from the course near the inner rail.

The programme for the meeting as now completed, and the horses entered for the special attractions, are as follows:

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, AUG. 12.

First Race.—The Breakers, 2:12 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

Second Race.—Champion, free for all, trot; purse $10,000; three in five.

David Cahill, Lexington, Ky., br. s. Charlie Herr, by Alfred G.-Bessie Huntington, by Happy Traveler.
East View Stock Farm, East View, N. Y., b. s. Directum Kelly, by Direct-Rosa Ludwig, by Anteeo.
James Gormly, Parkville, L. I., ch. m. Georgena, by Epaulet-Ida Howe, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
E. F. Geers, Buffalo, N. Y., b. g. Lord Derby, by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.
John O'Hagan, Richmond, Va., br. g. Mosul, by Sultan-Virginia Maid, by Sam Purdy.
Fred. Gerken, New York City, b. g. The Monk, by Chimes-Goldfinch, by Mambrino King.
C. T. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y., b. g. York Boy, by Wilkes Boy-Foxy McGregor, by Robert McGregor.

Third Race.—2:14 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Fourth Race.—Special pacing; mile heats, two in three.

SECOND DAY, AUG. 13.

First Race.—The Metropolitan, 2:20 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

Second Race.—The Bonner Memorial, 2:12 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Third Race.—2:24 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

THIRD DAY, AUG. 14.

First Race.—2:24 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Second Race.—Hiram Woodruff purse, 2:20 class, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Third Race.—2:08 class, pacing; mile heats, three in five.

FIRST RACE.—The Brighton Purse; 2:10 class; pacing; mile heats; three in five.

SECOND RACE.—2:10 class; trotting; mile heats; three in five.

THIRD RACE.—Special championship match, $12,000; trotting; mile heats; three in five.

George H. Ketcham, Toledo, O., s. Cresceus, (2:02¼,) by Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard.

John J. Scannell, New York City, b. g. The Abbot, (2:03¼,) by Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King.

FIFTH DAY, AUG. 6.

FIRST RACE.—2:18 class; trotting; mile heats, three in five.

SECOND RACE.—John H. Shults's Stakes; trotting; for three-year-olds; mile heats; three in five.

THIRD RACE.—2:08 class; pacing; mile heats; three in five.

SIXTH DAY, AUG. 17.

FIRST RACE.—2:16 class; trotting; mile heats; three in five.

SECOND RACE.—2:15 class; pacing; mile heats; three in five.

THIRD RACE.—Free for all pacing; mile heats; three in five.

John Trout, Boston, Mass., b. g. Anaconda, 2:02¼, by Knight-Haggin Mare, by Algona.
James Golden, Medford, Mass., b. s. Frank Bogash, 2:03¼, by Atlantic King-Nelly Gray, by Almont Pilot.
Dr. John L. Wentz, Scranton, Penn., b. s. Hal B., 2:04½, by Hal Dillard-Helen M., by Blue Boy.
East View Farm, East View, N. Y., br. m. Hetty G., 2:05¼, by Egg Hot-Nora B., by Betterton.
East View Farm, East View, N. Y., b. s. Klatawah, 2:05½, by Steinway-Katie G., by Electioneer.
Mart. Demarest, New York, b. g. Prince Alert, 2:02, by Crown Prince-Till, untreced.

NOTICE!

So many of our old friends have asked us not to leave the locality where we have been located for nearly twenty years that we have accepted an offer from the landlord to entirely remodel our present store, making it, when finished, an establishment in keeping with the tasteful and fashionable goods for which we have always been distinguished.

In order to make room for these alterations our landlord has instructed us to "get the stock out." Rather than put the goods in storage we have concluded to make such prices as will move the goods immediately. The following list will give you an idea of the prices that will prevail throughout.

Everything is of this year's importation and of the high-class order we have always sold. The store will be open evenings this week and next, but will then be closed about 10 days during alterations.

We were disturbed at the thought of leaving our old quarters, and beg to thank our old customers whose influence helped to bring about so desirable a result all around.

Miller's Swimming Suits, $2.00. From $3.50. Bathing Suits, $1.00 to $5.00.

Linen Mesh Underwear, $4.00 per suit. From $6.50.
Silk Mesh Undershirts, $1.75 each. From $2.50
Cotton Mesh Undershirts, 3 for $1.00.
Nainsook Knee Drawers, 70c. each. From $1.00.
French Balbriggan Suits, $1.00 to $1.50. From $3.00.
French Lisle Thread Underwear, $1.00 and $1.50.
French Lisle Thread Drawers, $1.50.
Miller's Fancy Shirts, stiff and soft bosoms, from $3.50 and $3.00—all at $1.50.
Miller's Feather-Weight Umbrellas, from $5.00 to $1.75.
Morley's Silk Half Hose, from $5.00 to $5.75.
Boston Silk Garters, 35c.
Guyot's Suspenders, 35c.
Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Silk Suspenders, reduced from $2.00 to $1.00.
Miller's Extra Heavy Linen Collars, to close, from $4.50 to $3.00 per dozen.
Miller's Collars (all styles, odd sizes, to close), $1.00 per dozen.
Aertex Undergarments from $3.75 to $2.00 each.

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THE STEEL STRIKERS' ERROR.

While the inside history of the steel strike remains to be written and the exact position of neither side is now clearly known, we think that it must be plain to the best friends of the organization of workingmen that a serious mistake has been made by the strikers. It will require the greatest care on the part of the leaders and a degree of self-control and respect for the rights of others on the part of the men such as they have not shown in the past to prevent this error from being disastrous.

From the statements of the men themselves it is clear that the Amalgamated Association could have accepted the offer originally made by the steel companies with the certainty that they had gained more than they had at any previous time enjoyed. The companies were ready to recognize the association and to deal with it as to all the works in which it had a foothold. They were ready to agree to uniform rates of wages and to treat union and free workmen alike. They were ready to agree to wages based on the price of the product and to guarantee a minimum wage even though the minimum price should fall proportionately lower. Had the association accepted this arrangement and proceeded fairly and peacefully to extend their organization as fast as they could convince the workmen that it was to their advantage to join it, it is practically certain that the organization would gradually and steadily have been strengthened.

In declining this offer and electing a trial of strength with the employers the association was actuated by that desire for despotic rule and a monopoly of everything they could seize which the workingmen charge as the ruling motive of the capitalists. It is quite idle at the present day for any body of employers on a large scale to imagine that they can suppress organization altogether. But when organized workingmen act in the spirit shown by the Amalgamated Association, they give the employers very plausible excuse for trying that difficult task. The steel companies have not as yet undertaken it, but should they do so, the workingmen would have themselves largely to blame for the hardships and trouble that would ensue. The only way that organized labor can secure for the workingmen the benefits of the system, which may be very great, is by fair and rational treatment of the parties with whom the organization has to deal. It is quite possible for the unions to make it to the interest of the employers to deal with them. To do so they must offer reasonable terms, and, above all, live up to the terms they accept. When they show the grasping and tyrannous disposition shown by the Amalgamated Association they weaken their own cause. They force the employers to fight them, and such a fight breeds distrust, resentment, and general bad feeling.

It appears that the present position of the association has not been reached by unanimous assent. There has plainly been an element in the counsels of the association inclined toward moderation and good sense. It is to be hoped that this element is strong enough to prevent the resort to violence which is threatened, and ultimately, when the mere contest of strength is shown to be hopeless for the association, to insure a better policy. At best, the action of the association has been a sad setback to the cause in which it professes to be engaged.

THE PESSIMIST IN POLITICS.

The men who are trying to unite and organize the opposition to Tammany this year have a hard task before them. They have been given in the papers and otherwise a great deal of excellent advice as to not undertaking too much, advice which, so far as their disposition can be inferred from their action so far, they have not especially needed. Among the opponents of Tammany there are, of course, various motives, most of them good. Some of these opponents have somewhat visionary ideas as to what they would like to substitute, if they could, for Tammany rule. In the discussion that is going on they are heard, and it is well that they should be. It is the only way in which what is really visionary in their ideas can be disclosed and counteracted. If they are serious men, they will in the end accept that course which is shown to be the most promising and the most practicable. If they are not serious, but both visionary and stubborn, it cannot be helped, and the campaign will be none the less hopeful for the demonstration of their real temper and value.

The chief danger to the movement to overthrow Tammany comes from quite another class, from those who insist that the effort is hopeless and pride themselves on their superior wisdom in thinking so. This class also is generally sincere. Its members admit all that is charged against Tammany, but declare that it suits the majority of the people of the city, and that under the system of universal suffrage there is no chance to upset it. While this attitude may be, and usually is, sincere enough, it is neither sensible nor manly. It is not sensible, for it does not meet the facts. Tammany was shown in 1897 clearly not to have a majority of the voters at that election. Had the opposition been united, Tammany would have been defeated. Probably the majority against it would have been larger than the actual combined vote for LOW and TRACY showed, because a good many did not vote who would have voted had the union been effected. Since then we have had four years of Tammany. There is no reason to suppose that it is less offensive now than it was then. With a united opposition the chances of Tammany would be decidedly less.

The pessimist view, with the course to which it leads, is no more manly than it is sensible. It is in effect a little cowardly and a little lazy. When men throw up a fighting chance to win a victory in a good cause, it is generally for the reason that they have no stomach for the fight. And there is something peculiarly futile in the assumption that all our troubles come from universal suffrage, and that there is no use in trying to secure really good government with that system. The system certainly is not perfect. But none has yet been discovered or devised under which men, however respectable and intelligent, can enjoy all their rights without any effort to defend them. They cannot do it in business or in the professions, or in society or even in the Church. It is a fascinating but utterly silly notion that a truly benevolent and capable despot would manage things a great deal better. Such a despot does not and never did exist, and he never will. The vague desire for him is one of those wishes which, if they were fishes, would make sea food plenty. It is not a desire that any man fitted for "the rack of this tough world" wastes his time in entertaining.

It is quite likely that when the campaign really opens and men get stirred with the general impulse of honest indignation against the unspeakable corruption and moral filth of Tammany even the pessimists will get to work. If they only do, victory for decency is in sight.

LYNCHING BEES IN THE SOUTH.

The news of the past three days relative to negro lynchings in the South confirms the impression which has taken possession of most of those who have studied the general subject of mob executions as indices of local social conditions, that in many parts of the South the chance to kill a "nigger" is welcome as a diversion which serves to vary the monotony of life under conditions offering few pleasures more satisfying than the casual dog fight. In the Carrollton (Miss.) incident, the usual excuses for summary and terrible punishment at the hands of a mob were wanting. Three negroes, two of whom were women, were suspected of a more or less intimate participation in a murder, to which a partial confession had been made by one of the women under conditions which gave it even less value than usually attaches to the admissions of a frightened, hysterical, and habitually untruthful female, cross-examined under conditions which robbed her statement of any legal value as evidence exculpatory of herself or condemnatory of others. All three of the suspects were safe in jail, and sure of a trial without sympathy or favor. Responsible citizens had put themselves in a position to assure the people of Carrollton that the prisoners would not be removed, and that they would be promptly and impartially tried on strong evidence. But the crowd had gathered for quite another purpose than to make sure of an orderly procedure at law. They took all three prisoners from the custody of the Sheriff, hanged them, perforated their bodies with bullets, and organized a man hunt to catch and kill certain other negroes suspected of being joint perpetrators of the crime or accessories before the fact.

In the incident at Leeds, Ala., a negro suspected of murder and held for trial on the finding of the Coroner's jury, was taken from jail by a mob, hanged, and perforated. There was good reason to suspect him guilty, no doubt, and he had a bad local reputation; but he was at best only a suspect, and his execution was clearly premature. The moral effect of such summary vengeance in deterring other negroes from criminal practices is weakened when any room for doubt exists as to whether the victim of mob violence is guilty of the crime charged against him. In the Smithville (Tenn.) incident, a white man was attacked in court during the progress of his trial, was taken a short distance away, hanged, and perforated. Shooting bullets into a suspended corpse seems to be equivalent to chalking a fleur de lis on the jerkin of a victim of the rough justice of LOUIS XI. It is, in a sense, the popular O. K., which discourages subsequent investigation.

In only one of these cases was the "usual cause" alleged, and in that the evidence was tending in a direction not satisfactory to the audience assembled in the courtroom. This shows how easy it is to progress from lynching for the "usual cause" to lynching for any cause, or for no cause, under conditions in which the deadly monotony of Southern rural life creates a craving for excitement and offers no opportunity for its satisfaction except the commission of crimes which gratify the blood lust of undisciplined semi-savages. This hunger for excitement is peculiar to communities in which illiteracy predominates. Killing negroes seems to satisfy it better than any other occupation not too dangerous, and even this may become discouragingly hazardous if persisted in without better cause than was offered in the three cases cited. No doubt the victims were immoral and dissolute negroes, typical of the class they represent and without very strong claims to popular sympathy; but even as such they have rights which are paramount to those of unorganized mobs eager for a hanging bee. There is a great difference between the visiting of short, sharp, retributive justice upon a black brute caught in flagrante delicto in the crime which all communities agree in classing as intolerable, hunted like a man-eating tiger to a lair in the swamp, and slain without mercy, and the taking of prisoners out of jail, or out of court, and making their taking off a public diversion. No explanation or apology will rub out the fact that such incidents, wherever they happen, indicate a local standard of civilization inconsistent with the maintenance of the institutions of popular government on any other basis than that of anarchy.

LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Experts in life insurance are gradually reaching the conclusion that medical examination in connection with the writing of policies has a very different and much narrower value than the medical examiners, with a disposition to magnify their function, are as yet willing to admit. A few years ago medical examinations were hypercritical, and applicants were rejected for reasons so far from convincing to laymen that agents were discouraged, or if more eager for commissions than for the protection of the companies they represented against possible loss became remarkably clever in "assisting" their applicants through the ordeal of the medical examination by means not wholly dissimilar to those by which horse dealers are supposed to sometimes prepare horses to pass the scrutiny of the veterinary. As the rule, the causes of arbitrary rejection are less numerous than formerly, and the judgment of the chief examiner more liberally exercised. Meanwhile the level-headed and astute laymen at the head of the insurance business have been studying the subject for themselves, and are reaching conclusions which are somewhat at variance with those insisted upon by the physicians.

Not long since the President of one of the most successful of the conservative life insurance companies of this country said in effect that the study of the vital statistics of his business, and of many years of records of acceptances and rejections, had convinced him that medical examination was very much less useful than its considerable cost to the companies would warrant them in expecting. To illustrate his meaning, he said that if it were possible to throw a wing dam across the sidewalk of Broadway and catch those who first came along to the number of a thousand, he would as willingly take them as risks and write policies on their lives as he would a thousand applicants passed by the medical examiners of his company. In both classes he would expect to find good and bad risks, but would also expect them to average so that one class could not be distinguished from the other at the end of five, ten, or twenty years. This is not so surprising a statement as it might seem at first glance. The thousand men caught in the hypothetical wing dam, under any but exceptional and quite improbable conditions, would be as near an average as could anywhere be secured. Their annual mortality would be the average for the community in which they lived, less the added percentage due to infant mortality. They would average the length of life due to the local death rate per thousand plus the gradual increment of mortality due to the steadily increasing average age, which must be allowed for in a class of a thousand, whether recruited haphazard or carefully selected. Asked why his company still maintained its system of medical examination, he said that it was probably the only way in which it was possible to approximate the average which would be reached without selection if men could be insured as they are enumerated for census purposes. A company which should "let down its bars" and take every one who came would not get a normal average. Sound men would postpone insurance until it could not be had on medical examination, and the company would quickly become the refuge of the sick and the impaired, to the exclusion of the desirable risks, who would go elsewhere, because unwilling to help carry the burdens of a business handicapped by the results of lax rules of admission. This would seem to be sound reasoning, both as to the fallibility of medical judgment and the value of medical examination.

From the statistics which every well-managed life insurance company has in its office, but does not show the public, great comfort may be derived by those classed as "impaired lives" and rejected on examination. Not only do they show that such people are likely to live as long, and, generally speaking, as comfortably as those who would be gladly accepted, but when the records are kept up they point to the conclusion that the impaired life, if not too seriously impaired, is likely to be prolonged far beyond the medical prognosis by reason of the care exercised by the man thus classed, who realizes, as the sound man rarely does or can, that he must take care of himself and avoid the excesses or exposures which others think they may brave with impunity. From this point of view a rejection for insurance on medical examination may be a very useful memento mori to a man capable of profiting by the knowledge that he will find prudence and discretion conducive to longevity.

A NEW USE FOR THE CARNEGIE SURPLUS.

A Denver clergyman, the Rev. C. M. COBERN, has an idea which merits consideration. As he regrets his inability to present it in person to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, we will contribute what we can in our feeble way, in the hope that it may thus reach the eye of the gentleman who is looked to as the one best fitted to carry it out.

Mr. COBERN believes that the crying need of our wicked cities is saloons, with free lunch, music, vaudeville, and everything attractive and agreeable except alcohol. Just what would take the place of alcohol is not stated. That potent fluid seems to have a function of its own in the social economy, and attempts to find a substitute for it have not been wholly successful. The man who can invent a drink which shall be equally satisfactory to the teetotaler and the convivial imbiber, leaving the one in the condition he prefers, putting the other into the condition he finds most agreeable, and harming neither, would be a public benefactor of the most remarkable character. This, however, is a detail.

The plan contemplates that Mr. CARNEGIE shall establish saloons of such magnificence and furnish therein such entertainment in the musical and variety line that saloons depending for their attractiveness upon alcohol in its various combinations would have to go out of business because of lack of custom. The theory is a good one, and appeals to the imagination somewhat powerfully; but we are not sure that we are at the moment prepared to accept the conclusion that saloons of this character "would do more good than all the Carnegie libraries," although we can give more cordial and immediate assent to the confident statement of the Rev. Mr. COBERN that if he had access to the philanthropist's ear he "could tell him how to make a reputation which would last for all eternity." As his promptings would be along the lines of his public utterance, and would take the shape of the first-class saloon with musical and vaudeville accessories, we are confident it would give Mr. CARNEGIE great pleasure to talk with him. As many such saloons in New York as we are to have libraries would add greatly to the pleasure of living in this favored metropolis.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Col. JOHN D. WEEDEN of Florence, Ala., is quoted by The New Orleans Times-Democrat as giving the details of an incident in the early career of Admiral DEWEY about which little has been said in the innumerable accounts of that officer's life. It relates to his capture by the Confederates in 1862, when Admiral FARRAGUT, in the Hartford, led the Union ships past Port Hudson. The story as told is that the flagship succeeded in running the batteries on shore, but the second gunboat, the Mississippi, commanded by the then unknown Lieut. DEWEY, was literally riddled with hot shot from a Tennessee battery which found the range and directed all its concentrated fire on the unfortunate vessel. In spite of the armor of cotton bales which protected the hull, the machinery was easily disabled. The Mississippi swung around in a circle when her machinery was crippled and caught fire. The cotton bales made excellent fuel for the flames, which spread over the vessel, and were soon beyond control. The helpless vessel drifted down stream and demoralized the rest of the fleet, which had to seek protection from the flames. The Mississippi presented a beautiful sight as she drifted slowly with the current, while the soldiers in the fort crowded the fortifications to watch the beautiful though tragic scene. Finally the vessel landed many miles below and her magazines blew up with a shock that made the earth tremble. The river was high, and few men escaped from the gunboat. Among the number was Lieut. DEWEY, who was captured the next morning at daylight on an island near the Arkansas shore, with a boat full of his men. He was taken to Port Hudson and kept in a little house under guard until sent away. Thus narrowly was the destined conqueror of Manila preserved for the achievement of fame in his old age by the performance of a great National service. Those with minds inclined toward the mystical can doubtless find in the incident material for reflections interesting, if not particularly profitable.

—It is apparently the opinion of The Electrical Review that if people were decently appreciative of the enormous advantages conferred upon them by the existence of the telephone, they would be so grateful for the privilege of telephoning at all that they would not complain of the incidental delays, inconveniences, and annoyances of one sort and another that at present attend the utilization of this means of communication. "The very excellence of telephone service," it says, "has bred captiousness of criticism in the public, which all too often finds expression in complaints for which there is no adequate ground." Then The Review goes over the old ground that the difficulties of the telephone companies increase with the extension of the service, and it warns us that the efficiency of the exchange operators is probably as high now as it will ever be, since in the future mechanical improvements will be offset by the increased complexity of plant, due to the ever-growing number of subscribers. The time required to get into communication with persons called up, according to this authority, can be shortened in only two ways—by the use of the best methods and the most skillful operators in the exchanges, and the training of subscribers to answer promptly when the telephone bell rings. The Review evidently thinks that the companies and their employes are all right, for it declares that of the delays in obtaining connections two-thirds should be charged to the subscriber who takes his time in responding to "central's" notification that he is wanted. This is a view of the existing situation that will not commend itself to the telephone-using portion of the public. In the first place, there is a very firm and general impression that telephone service costs not exactly more than it is worth, but more than it ought to cost, considering the actual amounts invested and the expense of maintenance and operation. Then we all know that there are many delays and annoyances, due not to any disinterestedness of the person at the other end of the line, but to what at least seem to be the needless pranks of the central office staff.

—What is announced to be a "new law of vision" has been formulated by Prof. DODGE of Wesleyan University, and is to the effect that during movements of the eyes there is no real sight of any object, a rest of one-twentieth of a second being required for retinal response to yield the clearness of image demanded for distinct vision. Commenting on this discovery, American Medicine of Philadelphia intimates doubt if it is anything more than a statement of a fact that has been long known to many or all optical and ophthalmological students, and treated by them as an axiom too obvious to require discussion. "In our reading" continues the writer of the article, "it is evident that the eye cannot move along the line faster than about that of the time mentioned, so that the word may have the needed time for cumulating the image effect upon the retina. The present method of teaching children to read words instead of letters has thus a good psychooptic basis." In concluding this discussion of retinal delay it is stated: "If our reading columns could be made sufficiently narrow to allow of the photography at the macula of the words of a whole sentence, the unit, in expert readers, might thus become the sentence instead of the word. Then if we could have white ink on a dead black paper we should have a physiologic and scientific bookmaking vastly lessening a great deal of the labor of literary workers." This suggestion as to the theoretical superiority of black paper and white ink over white paper and black ink has been made before, but nothing has ever come of it, and the chances are that nothing ever will. There are many mechanical difficulties in the way of the proposed change, and though of course they could be overcome if the makers of paper and ink really tried to do it, the incentives to effort in that direction are not strong enough to be effective, and perhaps there is an unconscious disinclination for turning books and newspapers into the gloomy looking things they would be if the advice of the scientists were taken.

—For real humor we commend the remarks of that Sanitary Inspector who has been studying Park Avenue tunnel conditions for the information of the Board of Health. He admitted, with much apparent sorrow, that some, at least, of the locomotives passing through New York's Black Hole do burn soft coal, but he carefully explained that this was in direct violation of the orders of the railway officials, and he hinted that it would cause them the deepest of pain if they ever heard of the practice. But, alas! the wicked firemen and engineers will insist on using the forbidden fuel, simply because its fast-burning qualities enable them to produce and maintain high steam pressure more easily than with coke or anthracite. So they steal the soft coal from some place not mentioned, place it secretly on the engine tenders, and smother themselves and the passengers behind them by shoveling it into their furnaces the moment the darkness of the tunnel veils the nefarious act. That is a most charming theory—for some purposes, especially for exciting laughter among those with some knowledge of the discipline to which railway employes of all grades are subjected and the accuracy with which the accounts of material used are kept.

RELIGION VS. CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago two prominent colored men decided to visit Asbury Park and Ocean Grove for a little pleasure and recreation, never dreaming that they would be met with refusals because of their color at this great resort of American Methodists. It was a pitiful and pitiable sight, but such was the case.

One of the gentlemen had come North for his health. For some time he had been in poor health. He was formerly Postmaster at Columbia, S. C.—a position he had held with honor for sixteen years. He numbers among some of his strongest and best friends such distinguished Southerners as Senators Hampton and Butler, who have shown their friendship for him in more ways than one.

Mr. Wilder, for this is his name, was never treated otherwise than as a gentleman by the noblest and best citizens of the great State of South Carolina, where he had always lived until within recent years, and where he is well and favorably known. He is a Christian gentleman—a man of means and intelligence. He would be an honor to any race.

The other person who accompanied him—Prof. Scarborough—is a graduate of Oberlin College, is a professor of Greek and Latin in Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, and Vice President of the same. He is the author of a Greek textbook and of several classical and philological essays; is a contributor to the leading magazines of the country. He is also a member of the American Philological Association, the American Archaeological Association, the American Social and Political Science Associations, the American Folk-Lore, Spelling Reform, and Modern Language Associations, and is one of the Vice Presidents of the American Negro Academy, &c.

I mention these facts simply to give the reader an idea of the standing of the parties mentioned—that they were not to be classified with bootblacks and hotel waiters, and that shiftless crowd that we so often see standing on the street corners or thronging Sixth Avenue. These gentlemen represent something. They represent the best type of the negro people—a type that merits some consideration and respect—whether they receive it or not. Their gentlemanly bearing and conduct all indicated that they were law-abiding and were Christians.

At the entrance of the Ocean Grove Pavilion is a soda-water fountain, but unfortunately without placard or label to indicate the kind and color of the patrons desired. These two negroes unconsciously committed a breach of propriety by asking as politely as they knew how to do for a glass of soda water—for the day was one of the hottest. They were denied this privilege with the reply that "We are not allowed to sell to negroes." The two men dropped their heads in silence. Then finally one of them said: "Will you not sell to me a glass of soda water here on the very threshold of the great campground of Methodism—of the religious zeal and fervor of the Christian Church?" The reply came again, "Not to negroes." The two men, as soon as they had fully recovered from the shock, passed on, denouncing in their own minds that religion that permits such invidious distinctions on account of color—a religion so utterly godless as this is.

Here and there in the crowd could be seen a representative of the clergy, with straight-cut vest and white tie. Here and there an evangelist would appear on the grounds, but all these the two colored men studiously avoided, wondering in their own minds, no doubt, why there are not more negro skeptics and atheists in America than there are. What incentive is there for amor patriae on the part of the American negro, when ostracized and proscribed in the very doors of the Church itself? This may be religion, but it is not Christianity.

While these men stood at the soda fountain representatives of the dives and slums of New York came up and were served and no questions asked.

One of the negroes is a lay delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which meets in London next September. I wonder what he will have to say for American Methodism on the other side of the Atlantic.

W. S. S.

Point Pleasant, N. J., July 30, 1901.

Condemns Venezuela and Colombia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could anything more juvenile or more wicked be imagined than the political dissensions that are now distracting the so-called Republics of Venezuela and Colombia?

The whole of that region might aptly be characterized by what Bolivar said of the Canea Valley, i. e., that it is a paradise inhabited by devils. This paradise, having twice the area of Alaska and the mineral wealth of that country, with a climate generally like Southern California, but where, as Humboldt said, one needs but a thermometer and a mule to find every climate from Hudson Bay to the equator, a country yielding every product, from balsam to bananas, out of an astonishingly exuberant soil; a land of extraordinary natural beauty, and in some parts of natural wonders; a country the remote interior of which is readily accessible over the wide reaches of its navigable river systems; this paradise, inhabited sparsely by devils, with a sprinkling of resourceful, industrious, progressive, law-abiding Yankees, who are trying to make it a place fit for civilized human beings to live in, lies directly south of New York, and no further from the Federal Capitol than the State of California. A circle drawn from Washington, with a radius to San Francisco, includes the systems of the Magdalena and the Orinoco.

Has any nation or race a right to fence off such a region and dedicate it to anarchy and tumult? Is there any limit to the sort of thing that is now and ever has been going on in Venezuela and Colombia? Has the United States no Platt amendment for this paradise inhabited by devils?

OUTIS.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Aug. 2, 1901.

THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through your columns I would like to call attention to the credit of our Government—somthing entirely without parallel in the previous history of nations, as I doubt whether many of my countrymen know the full measure of that credit expressed in figures.

At the price paid by the Government in its purchase of "fours," for cancellation, yesterday, they realize the investor holding them but one and fifty-six one-hundredths per cent—1.56%, or $1.56 per annum on each $100. At the bid price, of the same date, for our new (Spanish war) 2 per cents, the showing is even still better. They run for seventeen years from Aug. 1, with a reserved option to redeem, at par, in seven years. As the fours now realize but 1.56%, as above, if we continue at peace, and continue as now the discharging of our debt, with the resultant improvement of our credit, in conjunction with the "natural decline" of interest rates generally, continually going on, it is extremely conservative to assume that, seven years hence our Government will be able, readily, to "extend" these twos, at a straight one and a half rate, as Secretary Windom did the 4½s at 2 per cent, and it is fair to assume that our Government will do so. As our revenues now greatly exceed our expenditures, and are likely, averagely, to increasingly do so, I deem it also quite conservative to assume the extinguishment of these extended twos (of which there are but two hundred millions,) at the rate of fifty millions annually, which has been a normal rate hitherto, in peace times and under Republican administration, and our country is also rapidly growing in wealth and debt-paying power. At this rate they would have an average of two more years to run at the extended interest rate. Figuring upon this basis, I find that our present twos, at the bid price of yesterday, yield the investor but one and one-sixteenth per cent. interest.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.

New York, July 27, 1901.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper the other day was published a summary of a Consular report from Canton stating that at the Consulate many inquiries have been received from American manufacturers asking about the possibility of the sale of their respective wares in this Consular territory. The Consul says: "These inquiries are usually accompanied by illustrated and descriptive brochures, and often by trade journals, in which the goods are generously and profusely advertised." These are not seen by the Chinese, and could not be read by them anyway.

It seems to me that American manufacturers should advertise in publications printed in the country wherein they wish to sell. But not a single one, so far as I can see, has availed himself of this medium of publicity. We are all after publicity—if of the right sort—and the chances of selling a stove or a watch or a can of condensed milk in China would be greater if the same were advertised in native publications than they would if the announcement were placed in an export paper published in America.

Let the American manufacturer use at least one full page in a few good publications, have some good illustrations, change the same as often as possible, and print the descriptive matter in whatever language or dialect may be necessary. We sent to India only a thousand or so dollars worth of small agricultural implements last year, and I suppose that most of the plowing is done there with a stick partly because an American plow has never been advertised. Possibly it would not pay to talk to the "teeming millions," but I sincerely believe enough of them would be able to buy to make it decidedly interesting. I would like to have other expressions of opinion regarding this matter.

R. A. DIX.

New York, Aug. 2, 1901.

ON REWARDS FOR WAR HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Roberts is very un-American, very, very snobbishly English. You think it very aggravating to oppose a grant of money to Roberts to support his new dignity. What do you think of the yeomanry whose families are starving being paid with—leather medals for their participation in the glorious South African war?

It is not necessary for you to defend Gen. Sherman's observation (if he ever made it) about Wolseley. Gen. Sherman would have been the last man on earth to accept a money valuation for his services. His men, who adored him, would be his first thought. Were his Government too poor to pay them the hero of "The March to the Sea" would have shared his pay with them as far as it would go. But American heroes were not made in India, where, to become a hero it is only necessary to lead your finely armed troops to shoot, bayonet, or dynamite masses of poor, unarmed creatures corralled, much as our "sportsmen" shoot pigeons.

That Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener, Buller, and Methuen are as worthy to be called heroes and receive titles and millions as Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson—or any other British hero—is unquestioned. They were all made in the same school, on the same pattern, of the same stuff. Their earldoms, dukedoms, and estates were wrenched from the poor, starved, willing slaves of Great Britain, as they are today. The families of the rank and file cried for bread as they do to-day, but the British masses were born to it.

Do not, I beseech you, ask American gratitude to her heroes to take the form of pounds, shillings, and pence. Dewey doesn't want it so. Schley doesn't. That titles for some of our late heroes in army and navy who are aping the British hero would be very desirable I have no doubt, but I hope the day is far distant when the decendants of Americans will be taxed to support the offspring of a Polly Andrews and her Lisbon hero to the third generation.

After Dewey's victory, some American snob at an English dinner had the bad taste to compare him to the honorable Admiral of Lisbon renown. The English, to their praise, kept silent. They recognized that Dewey's clean moral life should not be dragged down to such depths.

If the lords, great landed proprietors, and capitalists of England whose incomes are enormous were alone taxed to increase the family of lords, Dukes, and Earls, they would soon be on the decrease. Dynamiting in India and pig sticking in South Africa would not be sufficient for the making of heroes that cost pounds, shillings, and pence—they would then, like the poor yeomanry, get leather medals.

If our Merritts, Mahans, and Sampsons must have titles and the wherewithal to support them, the trusts must alone be taxed for the "dollars."

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1901.

AN AMERICAN'S INDORSEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing to you my hearty admiration of your admirable article in this morning's TIMES on Lord Roberts. That is the true ring. I thank God to see an American who has an eye that sees straight and a heart that feels right and bold enough to speak the truth publicly.

I am now thirty years an American citizen, and have upheld the good name and fame of our country as well as any private citizen can, but I cannot, because I am a Republican, sympathize with wrong or meanness or treachery in any shape, Irish or Boerish, and admire any American who feels in the same way. You are right, and have the respect and esteem of all honest men.

ROBERT WATERS.

West Hoboken, Aug. 2, 1901.

WAR REMINISCENCE QUESTIONED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of July 29, under the heading "The New York's Close Call," a correspondent tells how one "dark and starless night a certain little torpedo boat" (name withheld) found herself confronted on the high seas, some thirty miles from Havana, "without the slightest premonition," by "the immense black hull of a formidable man-of-war without a light showing."

N. B.—The American squadron was "blockading Havana." To have carried lights would have informed the enemy of the position of the ships. Common sense and the practice of the navies of the world imperatively demand that a vessel of war in time of war dispense with lights. The cruiser Columbia was run into off Fire Island and seriously damaged as the result of this practice, but her commander was not censured nor the practice abandoned.

So the torpedo boat commander (name withheld) prepared his torpedo, and at the same time displayed his night fleet signals, to which the big stranger responded by "signals which were not those in use on our ships."

Again he flashed his signals, again came the unintelligible answer. Certain then that the stranger was no friend, he was about to order the torpedo fired, which would have sent to the bottom the cruiser and all on board, when "to his utter astonishment and exasperation he heard the well-known voice of an officer of the New York giving an order on board his supposed Spanish enemy," whereupon he hailed the New York and asked, "What in —— are you doing so far away from your place of duty? You are hunting prizes," and then he went on board the flagship and expressed to the Admiral "in extremely fervid language" his disapproval of his conduct, and ever after the Admiral took the mean revenge of withholding from him just recognition for his "most valuable services to his country."

It would be interesting to know if the torpedo boat carried lights to keep her enemies advised of her movements, and it would be interesting to hear from the New York how it was that "on a dark and starless night" in time of war she permitted a stranger decorated with flashing lights to approach within hailing distance without turning on her searchlight or using any means to ascertain her character. And it would be still more interesting to know by what mental process the Lieutenant in command of the torpedo boat organized himself into an infallible judge of the movements and position of the Commander in Chief of his fleet, and upon what grounds of subordination and discipline he bawled over the waters his censure of the Captain of the New York, (who was responsible for the ship's position,) and the Admiral on the deck of his own flagship.

Our Spanish enemies said a good many hard things, unfounded and untrue, about the American Navy, but they never so successfully portrayed the absence of all the necessary qualities of a respectable military organization as does this presumably American citizen, whose story, fortunately, lacks the necessary elements of a reasonable probability.

NAVAL.

New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 3, 1901.

Suggestion as to Names of Warships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the Bureau of Navigation, or whatever department may be responsible for the names adorning the navy's ships, has adopted the European plan of using as material names from the realm of zoology, it is natural to suppose that they would choose American animals for the honor. The recently launched Adder, however, is named for a serpent which does not exist in this country, although possibly quite appropriate for the Royal Navy. Register.

If the present department holds the opinion that the names of snakes are really more fitting than those by which our native mountains, rivers, or towns are known, then, at least, they might make the slight concession to popular sentiment which prefers the name of an American ophidian to that of one wholly foreign to American soil.

PRESTON JONES.

New York City, Aug. 2, 1901.

China's Reform Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following my communication, "Old China and New America," kindly published by you on July 27, it is interesting to note the following list of reforms just ordered by the imperial Court, to be carried out by the new board, of which Prince Ching, Li-Hung-Chang, and Kung Kang are members. This board replaces the Grand Council, or Cabinet, and is directed to aim at reform and harmonious relations, to reduce poverty, and be strong in sincerity, energy, prudence, and unselfishness. The majority to rule.

The board is enjoined to carefully examine all suggestions for reform: to form itself into finance and other committees; to adopt the good things of other countries; to prepare books; to remove useless expenditures and increase revenues; to imitate Japan and copy the westerners; to abandon past methods in promotions; to begin reforms promptly; to select only good men and to forget themselves for the public good; much other advice is given.

This is a wide programme, and will likely only be partially carried out. Still, it is an enormous stride in the right direction and shows that the new is giving life to the old. With the facing of this long list of needed reforms we are no longer justified in looking upon China as being forever out of the category of progressive nations.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Belated Chicago Discovery.

A city directory, however, is more sanguine and generous than a census.—Chicago Journal.

No Victim He.

Klose—I'm proud to say I never borrow.
Spenders—Ah! perhaps you have money to lend, then?
Klose—No, it's because I never lend that I don't have to borrow.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Something Like It.

Tom—Have a smoke, old man?
Jack—Thanks. Don't care if I do.
Tom—You'll find that is something like a cigar.
Jack (after a few puffs)—By George, there is a slight resemblance. What is it?—Chicago News.

The Storied Castle.

"You had better make it ten stories higher," said good King Arthur to the royal architect.

"What is the use?" queried the latter.

"Ods boddikins and gadzooks, caitiff. Know ye not that the men of the future will have to have a storied castle to write about?"—Baltimore American.

Neighborhood Amenities.

"I hear Bilk has put up some new houses in your neighborhood."

"Yes, and he's ruined the neighborhood with them."

"He said you had spoiled it with those houses of yours."

"Now, isn't it just like Bilk's meanness to say a thing of that kind about a fellow he's known all his life?"—Leslie's Weekly.

HIS WIFE IS OUT OF TOWN.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

We see a man with underlip that has a downward droop,
Upon his face a scowl as if he'd fallen in the soup!
He roams about the busy streets in an uneasy way,
And puts a surly accent on the things he has to say.
He goes into a restaurant and drops into a seat
And wonders why they've not a thing fit for a dog to eat,
And if you care to seek the cause that makes him feel so brown
You'll not have very far to look; his wife is out of town.

We see another man dressed up unusually gay,
He wears a smile of gladness and a buttonhole bouquet;
He joins the cruising parties where the white-topped schooners sail,
And goo-goos all the pretty girls who chance to cross his trail.
At striking of the midnight hour he yet is on the street,
Is strenuous in his efforts to control his wabbling feet;
He wears his hat tipped sideways on his beer-befuddled crown;
The mousey knows the cat's away; his wife is out of town.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Building of 261 Mills Already Undertaken This Year.

Demand for Materials of Superior Quality—Large Increase in the Exportation of Knit Goods.

Reports sent in to one of the important trade news bureaus for textile industries concerning the growth of the woolen and cotton business in this country show that the number of woolen mills undertaken to be built in the first six months of 1901 was a gain of 250 per cent. over the number built in the last six months of 1900. This fact is regarded as significant when it is known that these last six months have been a period of unusual depression in the marketing of woolen goods.

During the first half of 1901 the number of mills constructed or contracted for was 261, a gain of 37 over the 224 reported in all textile manufactories for 1900. Of the 261 mills, 143 are devoted to cotton, 35 to wool, 58 to knit goods, such as hosiery, &c., and 25 to miscellaneous purposes, such as silk, linen, and jute manufacturing and bleaching, finishing, &c.

The increase in the number of mills has been especially notable in the northern section of the country. The South showed little change, although maintaining its steady development. Another important feature of the gains is that most of the new mills are for the purpose of making goods of a better quality than the average. The public, it is said, is beginning to see the folly of purchasing clothes made from the "cheaper" goods, and the mills which make them are not nearly so profitable as they were a few years ago.

Next to the woolen industry, the greatest increase in numbers is in the knitting manufacture. Knit goods, it is reported, are being exported from the United States in greater numbers every year. In Germany, and more extensively in England, goods made by American manufacturers can be found in the very centres of the hosiery manufacturing towns, and prices, as a rule, are in favor of the American product.

In the cotton industry, the troubles in China have been reflected in the opinion of the trade. China has in former years—that is, prior to the Boxer outbreaks of last Summer—imported a vast quantity of American cotton goods, but all of this has been for a year cut off, and the failure to bound forward in this branch of manufacture is attributed to this condition. Yet, in spite of the Chinese troubles, the number of new mills constructed during the first half of this year was only one less than the number erected in the latter half of 1900.

The manufacture of finer goods is especially notable in the Northern mills, which formerly made a lot of cheap stuff for export. This was another result of the Asiatic troubles, for, the Eastern market being cut off, the mills had to change the nature of their product to make it marketable at home.

The following figures show the number of new factories built in the North and South during each of the last four half years:

	—Six months ending—			
	Dec., 1899.	June, 1900.	Dec., 1900.	June, 1901.
Northern	78	105	45	75
Southern	105	202	180	186

The next table shows the class of goods manufactured by the new mills during the same four half years:

	—Six months ending—			
	Dec., 1899.	June, 1900.	Dec., 1900.	June, 1901.
Cotton	111	194	144	143
Woolen	35	29	14	35
Knit goods	28	45	51	58
Miscellaneous	11	39	16	25

The distribution of these 261 new mills by States is shown in the following table, which also tells the class of goods manufactured:

	Cotton.	Woolen.	Knit Goods.	Miscellaneous.
Alabama	18	..	9	..
Arkansas	4	1	..	..
California	..	1	..	..
Colorado	..	1	..	..
Connecticut	3	1	..	3
Delaware	..	..	1	1
Florida	..	..	2	..
Georgia	29	1	5	1
Indiana	..	1	..	..
Kansas	1	1	..	..
Kentucky	..	1	1	..
Louisiana	..	..	..	..
Maine	..	2	..	..
Maryland	..	1	..	..
Massachusetts	3	6	2	1
Michigan	1	..	1	1
Minnesota	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	3	1	3	..
Montana	..	1	..	..
New York	1	3	5	1
North Carolina	34	..	10	1
Ohio	..	1	..	..
Oregon	..	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	4	5	8
Rhode Island	1	3	6	..
South Carolina	26	..	14	1
Tennessee	4	1	4	1
Texas	9	..	..	..
Utah	..	1	..	..
Vermont	..	1	..	..
Virginia	..	2	4	..
Canada	1	..	..	..
Total	143	35	58	25

It will be observed that North Carolina leads the list, with 45 mills, and Georgia is second, with 36 mills. South Carolina reports 31 and Alabama 27. Then follow several Northern States: Massachusetts had 12, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia, 10 each; Texas, 9; Connecticut and Mississippi, 7 each; Arkansas, 5; Michigan, 3; Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, and Maine, 2 each, and California, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Canada, 1 each.

CHORUS GIRLS' LUCK.

Three of the "Strollers" Company to Get a Trip to Buffalo.

There was a lively time on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre after the performance of "The Strollers," on Saturday night, when the sixty or more chorus girls of Francis Wilson's company engaged in a drawing that will give three of the singers a practically free trip to the Pan-American Exposition during the last week of this month.

Ever since the exposition opened many of the girls have importuned Manager George W. Lederer for leave of absence to visit it. The demands became so frequent and numerous that last week Mr. Lederer yielded in so far as to offer furloughs to any three of the girls that a common vote of the singers might elect.

A drawing was planned. Then some one suggested that each of the girls subscribe $5 to a pool to be divided among the chosen three. The amendment met as much favor as the original suggestion. Maude Thomas, Lou Middleton, and Ruby Reid were the winners. They will have about $100 each to defray the expenses of the trip.

Wrongs Perpetrated on Shopkeepers.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The people who preside over the exchange desks in big department stores get to know all the tricks worked by customers, and yet they are in a measure powerless, because the rules about taking articles back are so liberal. Said one of these men, who ought to know what he is talking about: "Many persons who have charge accounts with the store are notorious for bringing back things that they have taken and used for special occasions. Lots of women will take such expensive articles as opera cloaks, have them charged, and then in a couple of days bring them back and receive a credit slip. But when it comes to umbrellas the practice is simply shameful. More umbrellas are returned than anything else in the establishment, and always after a sudden storm. It begins to rain, and people who have left home without umbrellas, and who have charges here, rush in and pick out the choicest ones in stock. By simply showing their charge coins they are permitted to take the umbrellas with them. The next day they come back, with the umbrellas wrapped carefully in the covers, and the rules of the store permit them to be placed back in stock, while the alleged purchaser is given credit for the amount on the monthly charge."

Veteran's Greatest Effort.

"What do you consider the best thing you ever did?" we asked of a famous humorist.

"The greatest thing I ever did," he answered, with a proud light in his eye, "was not to write a parody of 'Hiawatha.'"—Baltimore American.

THE BRIDGE AND THE TROLLEYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the recent failure of certain suspender rods on the Brooklyn Bridge more than usual attention is at present being given to that structure. Qualified engineers of undoubted standing in the profession are not agreed as to the cause of the failure of these rods, some claiming that the fractures were due to expansion of the metal during the recent high temperatures, and others have stated flatly that the bridge is overloaded. In the event of the latter being the correct view, it may be well to ascertain to what extent the overloading is caused by the trolley cars, and the public may be interested to learn some facts which have escaped general attention regarding the rights of the said cars on the bridge. The story, briefly told, is as follows:

Some few years ago an act was passed by our Legislature authorizing the associated trolley companies to operate their cars on the bridge, provided that the method of crossing was in accordance with the recommendations of a board of engineers, appointed for the purpose of investigating the matter. This board consisted of Messrs. L. L. Buck, G. H. Thomson, and V. E. Bogue, who not only made personal investigations of the condition of the bridge, but took a large amount of testimony.

It was evident from the beginning that the project did not meet with the approval of Mr. Martin, and on various occasions he stated that if the trolley cars were allowed to cross at all, their tracks must be laid on the outside of the roadways, as the centre cables were at the time carrying all the load which should be imposed on them.

The Board of Engineers finally reported in favor of the trolley cars being allowed to cross the bridge, but imposed two conditions, both of which have been impudently disregarded. One of these conditions was that the trolley tracks, in deference to Mr. Martin's views, should be laid on the outside of the roadways, and the other was that the turn at the New York end of the bridge should be made on an elevated structure and not at grade.

A contract was executed by the associated trolley companies for an elevated structure which would enable them to operate their cars on the bridge in accordance with the report of the Board of Engineers, and consequently in accordance with the legislative act, and construction work had been commenced. Some two weeks after the signing of the agreement the contractors were notified by Mr. Clinton L. Rossiter, the then President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, to discontinue work and consider the contract as canceled, the only explanation vouchsafed being that a more economical manner of crossing had been discovered, and that it met with the approval of the Board of Trustees of the bridge.

Just what means Mr. Rossiter adopted to induce the Trustees to sanction a plan which was clearly a violation of the legislative act, and in direct opposition to Mr. Martin's frequently expressed views, have never been clear to the writer.

There is very little room for doubt that the trolley cars are not now crossing and never have crossed the bridge in conformity with the act referred to above, and if their presence on the bridge is prejudicial to public interest, as affecting adversely the safety of the structure, they may be stopped from crossing either for good and all, or until they can make such alterations as will enable them to cross in the manner prescribed by the Board of Engineers. BENJAMIN MAURICE.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., July 31.

MR. SHEA'S "EXPLANATION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the recent and startling facts as to the revealed structural defects in the Brooklyn Bridge will undoubtedly result in a chorus of "I told you so" from many super-perspicacious and observant travelers on the structure; and while the experts will naturally disagree as to the exact causes of the weaknesses that have developed, there is one particular clause of a published interview with the Brooklyn end of the Bridge Commission which cannot fail to move the risibles of any one who is not in jeopardy of being dumped into the East River as the result of the wantonly irresponsible management of this politics-ridden and political-tribute-paying highway of the people.

When the first startling discovery was made, Engineer Probasco attributed the fractures to expansion resulting from the excessive heat, and the Brooklyn Commissioner, Shea, after explicitly indorsing all that Probasco said, according to the published accounts, declared that they were due to "supernatural" causes. Now, there is wisdom for you! And it has all the earmarks of a witticism or a "bull"! To any one familiar with the heavy seriousness of "the Commissioner" a witticism would not be credited, so it must stand for a "bull." The explanation that a "supernatural" occurrence is one "over which he could have no control" is a further exhibition of merriment. Just to think that so important a part of the present Democratic rule of this "town" as a Bridge Commissioner should be forced to the ignominy of publicly confessing that there is anything in it over which it can have no control!

FINDLAY SACKETT.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1901.

NEW FOE TO BACTERIA.

Reported Discovery of a Professor in the University of Michigan.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

Considerable interest has been aroused in medical and scientific circles in Ann Arbor over the recent discoveries of Dr. Frederick G. Novy in regard to the antiseptic properties of certain organic acid hyperoxides.

Research carried on for the last year or so in the hygienic laboratory and the laboratory of general chemistry of the university has shown that the formation of many of these organic hyperoxides is due to the action of oxygen on the surface of certain solids. It has also been shown that the oxidizing power of oxygen varies with the nature of the solid. Recently it has become possible to prepare these hyperoxides in large quantities, and hence the study of their action on bacteria has been greatly facilitated.

The peroxides are decomposed on solution in water, and the solution thus formed, even when it contains but .005 of 1 per cent. of active oxygen, derived from the peroxide, is fatal to all bacteria, and a solution containing .050 of 1 per cent. of active oxygen kills even the spores.

The poor little puppy dogs and pussy cats and guinea pigs and all the other unfortunate little animals who inhabit the top floor of the physical laboratory where Dr. Novy carries on his bacteriological studies have been leading a harder life than usual lately. It is not sufficient for the purposes of the profession that the little beasts be injected with the germs of scarlet fever and appendicitis and cholera infantum and lockjaw and other diseases just as frightful to the animal world as to mankind. Lately they have been forced to take dose after dose of this "new discovery," never knowing whether it is a draught of the elixir of life which will put youth and health and strength into their little limbs, or a cup of Socrates' poison hemlock, which will stretch them out cold and stiff on the operating table.

In this case, however, the fears of the experimenters have been needlessly aroused, for it has been found, after innumerable tests, that the new substance can be taken internally, even in very large doses, without any poisonous effect. This shows that the oxygen in the preparation exercises a "selective" action on the vegetable cells without injuring the animal tissue. This fact will place the new antiseptic far and away ahead of those in common use to-day. Carbolic acid, formaline and bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, for instance, when used in strong enough solution to quickly destroy the vegetable bacteria, will also destroy the animal tissue. For example, in disinfecting a wound on the arm, if pure carbolic acid were applied, the pus and the pus germs would be destroyed all right, but the chances are that the arm would be destroyed, too, which would be a disadvantage to the patient. But a sufficiently strong solution of the new peroxide could be applied to destroy all the germs without injury to the living animal tissue.

Dr. Novy is very reticent about his work, and refuses to talk much about it until he has himself published the results of his researches.

John Fiske's Will.

From The Boston Journal.

The will of Dr. John Fiske has been filed for probate in the Middlesex Registry at East Cambridge. It is a very simple document, written by Dr. Fiske himself on a single sheet of paper, and makes no public bequests. Dr. Fiske's wife, Mrs. Abby Morgan Fiske, is made sole executrix. The estate consists, it is thought, largely of copyrights and other literary assets. The will is dated Jan. 29, 1895.

OCEAN GROVE SERVICES

Thousands Attend the Six Meetings of the Day.

The Rev. Dr. Gross Alender of Vanderbilt University Preaches in the Evening—Singing a Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 4.—Refreshing ocean breezes swept over the camp grounds to-day and made worship comfortable as well as instructive for the thousands who attended the six services. At the young people's meeting, held in the Temple at 9 A. M., the Temple Sextet, dressed in black robes, sang several selections, before Evangelist Charles H. Yatman preached to his 3,000 hearers. The holiness meeting was held at the same hour in the Tabernacle, with Mrs. Lizzie Smith as leader.

The vast auditorium was nearly filled at the morning preaching service. The Bradford Quartet, the Park sisters, and Prof. Tali Esen Morgan's choir of 300 voices and orchestra of forty pieces, gave a song recital and concert before the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. L. C. Muller of the Newark Conference, from the text: "Called to be Saints."

There were nearly 4,000 scholars present in the three departments of the Summer Sabbath school. Of this number, over 2,000 attended the Bible class, led by the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary. The surf meeting, at 6 o'clock, drew thousands to the beach. The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Gross Alender of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

The sessions of the Summer School of Theology will be resumed to-morrow morning, when the Rev. Dr. George E. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, will lecture on "The Book of Acts."

CHURCHGOING IN BROOKLYN.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan Says Churches Should Go to the People.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the British evangelist, who is now connected with the Moody extension work, preached yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morgan said in part:

"This is a time when it seems as though the earth were abandoned to wickedness, and vast vested iniquities are spreading their ramifications all over the world. Then it is essential that we should proclaim the absolute necessity of righteousness. Our fathers knew that need, but the doctrine is not popular to-day.

"For the past two Sundays I have been in Brooklyn, and I was told that half the churches were closed, that all the people were out of town. Yet on Sunday evenings I saw more people sitting on the stoops than would have filled all the churches. The fact is, there is a new atheism abroad in the land, that is subtly leading the people away. If it is true that they are indifferent, and will not go to the churches, then we must go to them. If you are not willing to do that, then you are not Christian.

"But let us postpone all theological controversy to the calm and leisure of our heavenly home. Theological controversy is delightful, especially to a man who has a touch of Scotch in him. But we cannot decide such matters here. Let us postpone them to the next world, in order that we may have time to save the men and women about us who are perishing. Let us learn to have more sympathy with those whose ecclesiastical views differ from ours."

AT LAST! AT LAST!

Hope for the Bald in the "Oxygen Cure."

From The London Mail.

The use of gas to make the hair grow is one of the latest medical discoveries. The gas employed is oxygen. A large cap fits tightly round the head, and is supplied with oxygen from a bag which is slung over the patient's shoulders. It is worn for a few hours every day, and even in cases of absolute baldness is said to produce a more or less luxuriant crop of hair.

The discovery was made at the Oxygen Hospital, Fitzroy Square, an institution of which the Princess Louise is patron. The gas is used for the cure of quite a number of diseases. A woman was undergoing the oxygen cure for skin disease, and one of her arms had for many days been placed in a light air-tight box filled with the gas. It was soon noticed that on that part of the arm the hair was unaffected by the disease the growth of hair was much stimulated, and this naturally suggested oxygen as a cure for baldness.

The first experiment was made upon a woman who had completely lost her hair, and it was found that after a few weeks' treatment there was quite a strong growth.

The gas has also been found beneficial for weak eyes, and is used in a very similar manner, a hollow flexible cup being placed over the upper part of the face. This is connected by means of an india rubber tube to a small gas bag, and is worn day after day until a cure is effected.

But by far the greatest service that oxygen is to perform is in the cure of consumption. The patients inhale the gas ten hours every day, and find almost immediate relief. The germs of the disease cannot exist in oxygen alone, though in common air they multiply rapidly. This is, at present, by far the greatest taint of the system, for it is found that in practice the patient loses during the night almost all the benefit that he has derived from the inhalation of oxygen during the day. But this objection is to be swept away when a new laboratory has been built where consumptives will be able to breathe the gas day and night until a cure has been effected. Wonderful results have already been achieved, and it seems a pity that for want of a few hundred pounds the great work of the hospital should be delayed. Once properly appointed rooms have been fitted up there seems no doubt that a great step toward the conquest of consumption will have been taken.

OUR GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Spelling and Form in Many Cases Established by the State Constitution.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle.

A number of newspapers have taken up the remarks of The Eagle with reference to the action of the Board of Geographic Names. There is, however, one aspect of the matter which has been generally overlooked, and that is that in the case of every important place there is an official name, established by authority, and nothing but the same authority can change that name. The Constitution of the State of New York names its different counties. The Legislature may erect a new county, and in that case give it a name, otherwise the name in the Constitution is the official name. The County of Dutchess is spelled "Dutchess." Anybody who changes it by dropping the "t," or in any other way, attempts to set up his authority over that of the Constitution of the State, and what he does is unlawful and absurd.

The charter of the City of Poughkeepsie gives its name spelled as we always spell it. People can abbreviate it if they wish to. We regret to say that we made the discovery recently that several respected and esteemed students of Vassar College were in the habit of writing it "Poky," and we suppose there is no law to punish them for doing so, but even in their most exuberant moments, we do not believe any of them thought they were really giving the name of the place when they spelled it that way. The charter of the City of Newburgh spells it with an "h" on the end. The name of the village of New Paltz has a capital P and is two separate words.

There are doubtless a good many little Post Offices scattered all over the country which have no name but that given by the Post Office Department, and there the Board of Geographic Names has the right to dictate the spelling and the form. It is in reality an adjunct of the Post Office Department. If it had confined its work to such Post Offices nobody could have objected, but it has no power to touch the name of a State, a county, a city, or an incorporated village. State authority, recognized by all departments of Government as supreme, has settled the question so far as such names are concerned, and neither the board, nor the department which appointed it, nor the President, nor the United States Government itself, has any control over the matter whatever.

Why He Fretted.

Optimist—What's the use in being sore about it? That doesn't do any good.

Pessimist—I know; that's what makes me so sore.—Philadelphia Record.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—Newport had the first rainy Sunday of the season to-day, and many plans for entertainments were interfered with, and some altogether abandoned. It did not rain in the morning, so that the society people who attend church were not kept from their weekly devotions, but anything arranged for the afternoon had to contend against a steady downpour, which lasted from 1:30 until nearly 6 o'clock. It cleared away, however, in time to allow the concert and dinners at the Casino in the evening. So popular have these Sunday evening dances become that all tables were engaged several days ago for to-night, and several applicants were unable to make engagements. Among those who entertained to-night at the Casino were Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Mrs. William E. Carter, Peter D. Martin, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and H. B. Rogers.

Mrs. Burke-Roche to-night gave a dinner and musicale.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a luncheon at her cottage this afternoon.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield gave a luncheon at the Golf Club.

The programme of entertainments for this week is a long one. Monday Mrs. Astor gives the first of her dinners, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Havemeyer, Jr., will give a dinner dance at Berger's, and dinners are announced to be given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottage in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. For Tuesday night there is a dinner dance given by Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs in honor of her daughter's engagement to Peter D. Martin. Large dinners will also be given during the week by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the last on Saturday at the Clambake Club to include a dance.

In addition to the dinner dances already announced for the week beginning Aug. 19, by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson on successive nights, there are two set down for Friday of that week, one by Mrs. George Crocker and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan. There will doubtless be a change in one or the other of the latter plans, so that there will be no conflict.

A dinner in honor of Miss Elizabeth Wetmore and her fiancé, W. Rogers Morgan, will be given Thursday, Aug. 15, by Mrs. William T. Bull at Dudley Place. The marriage of Miss Hunter and Mr. Morgan will be one of the social events of the late season.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here last night on the steam yacht Corsair.

IN SHOP AND STREET.

It looks like old times to see a woman with a traveling gown and a sailor hat with a band on the hat to match the color of the suit. A woman in one of the big hotels was wearing a hat of this kind the other day. The gown was of a tobacco brown and the hat was a small sailor of rough straw, and the plain band was of the brown.

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There is something that is always attractive and ladylike in a brown hat. It never is commonplace, perhaps because it is not as brown, is not as universally becoming or serviceable as a dark blue, for instance, and is never so much worn. A girl in one of the shops on Saturday was wearing an attractive brown chapeau of the variety which would be called a shirt waist or outing hat. It had a rather wide rim. The upper part was one of those deep straw shades almost a café au lait. The chief trimming on the hat was two breasts encircling it, brown breasts with just a touch of white at the top. Around the crown under the breasts, but hardly visible, was brown silk. The girl was buying a pretty brown chiffon veil with white spots to wear with her hat. The softness of these chiffons veiling is very becoming.

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Simple hats which are pretty for women and girls of any and all ages are large, of rough white straw, trimmed with black taffeta, knotted and massed around the crown. On one stylish hat of this kind the silk passes from the front of the edge of the hat on either side of the back, leaving the crown exposed in the rear.

***

Big black hats are trimmed with two big white plumes encircling the hat, with a knot of black velvet in the front, or there may be white breasts in place of the plumes, and innumerable white hats are trimmed with white breasts and white silk, and simpler hats of white are trimmed only with white liberty silk.

***

In the most inexpensive of materials gray is a color which has a certain distinction. One pretty little gown of a gray-figured material to be seen in one of the shops has a very good style. The skirt is trimmed with the universal flounce, finished at the edge with three rows of narrow black velvet ribbon and headed with a band of black lace in deep waves or points. The bodice, which is finished with a rather narrow black velvet ribbon at the waist, tied in a small bow in the back, has the effect of a yoke given by another band of the heavy black lace potted or waved like that on the skirt. There is a stock of the black lace with a little tab in front and over the lace, three bands of the baby black velvet finishing in little rosettes at the back and another rosette is on the black lace at the yoke line. The elbow sleeves are finished with the lace. It is a simple frock, but the style is good and it has the effect of being a finer garment than it is.

***

Another pretty frock made in the same way is of red flowered muslin and made up with a heavy cream lace, and the result is as different as possible from that of the gray, but also very good.

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Shirt waists are reaching their lowest dimensions in price. Nothing more can be expected than waists at 35 cents apiece, three for $1.

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Pink linen is the material used in a little girl's frock, which is very good. The little skirt is entirely plain and the waist trimmed with a heavy cream lace perhaps two and a half inches broad, put on to give the effect of a yoke and vest outlining the yoke, and then tapering down on either side to the belt. The linen inside the lace is knotted all over with French knots, large and set well apart, made of a coarse floss. The neck of the gown is cut round and low, finished with a heavy cord of the material, and the short puffed sleeves are finished with a band of the pink. The frock can be worn with or without a guimpe.

***

A rather pretty gown on the street the other day was a blue cotton with small black polka dots and laced with black velvet over white. The white was an inch or so wide and passed around the neck of the gown in the back an inch or so below the stock and down the front on either side, tapering in at the waist and cut again down to the lower edge of the skirt. Baby black velvet was used for the lacing, and the black crossing the white was effective.

***

All sorts of odds and ends for the traveler are selling at the most reasonable of prices. A whole box of crackers can be found in impossible cracker colors, pink and blue, and of satin and velvet, very pretty, and opening to show several flannel leaves for needles, and all for 25 cents apiece.

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Pretty red satin tomato pincushions cost the same.

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All sorts of odds and ends of stamped linen for fancy work are to be found at the most reasonable prices. Fifteen cents will buy a small tray cloth in any of a number of different designs.

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Pretty screens for the Summer cottage, with polished wooden frames of different kinds and colors of wood have shirred on to them various kinds and patterns of pretty colored cottons. A screen ready made will cost $2.48.

AT THE KOREAN COURT.

Visit to the Emperor, a Shabby Sovereign, by an English Commission Bearing a Decoration.

From The London Standard.

A correspondent, writing from Chemulpo, April 12, says:

"Some little time before her death Queen Victoria received from the Emperor of Korea the one and only Korean order. What it is called I do not know. In return for this she conferred on him the G. C. I. E., (Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire,) a somewhat magnificent order, badge, and collar, evidently instituted to a great extent as suitable for dusky potentates, &c. This was sent out here very lately to Mr. Gubbins, the temporary Consul General at Seoul, with orders that the Emperor was to be invested with it with all due ceremony. He having duly notified the palace authorities, and having had last Tuesday appointed as his day for an audience, then sent to our Captain, who arranged for himself and a certain number of us to appear at the ceremony.

"Tuesday failed, something going wrong with the palace authorities' arrangements, and then Wednesday was fixed. On Wednesday morning (April 10) the Captain and four of us took train to Seoul, and were conducted to the British Legation, where we had rooms fixed up, and from start to finish of our time these were awfully well looked after. After tiffin we got into full dress, and by 3:30 o'clock left the legation. Our progress to the palace was made in chairs borne by six coolies, a big military guard preceded us, and one or two Korean officers rode alongside the chairs. The palace appeared to me to be a collection of low rambling buildings, commanded by walls and large gates, all very Chinese style of architecture. Soldiers guard all entrances, and everybody entering is greeted at once by shrill whistles, repeated at different portions of the palace, to announce to the Emperor and his attendants a stranger on the scene. The fear of assassination is ever-with this monarch. It is not so very long ago that his Queen was cut down within the palace walls, and he takes the utmost precautions, and is guarded in every way. However, I am drifting away from the particular events I took part in. We duly passed the guards, were announced by the whistles, and then, stopping at a fairly large building, were received on the steps of it by the Minister of the Household, to whom we were presented by our Consul. We were then led into a large reception room, furnished according to supposed Western ideas.

"It rather gave me the idea of a cheap boarding house or something of the kind, carpeted with bright flaring carpet, the windows hung with the ordinary net or imitation lace curtains common in England. A heavy glass chandelier hung from the ceiling over a small table covered by a red cloth. Many plush-upholstered chairs were ranged round the room, and beyond a small clock and a screen of native or Japanese work, (the only decent thing in the room, by the way,) which screened off a corner of the room devoted to a small table of refreshments, and one or two attendants, there was no other furniture.

"In this unpalatial apartment we met many Korean courtiers, clad chiefly in dark green gowns and wearing the horsehair netted head-dress of the country, somewhat different in shape from the ordinary one seen, which resembles a very small brimless bowler hat, (the object of this is to cover the vertical cue of hair which the Koreans wear:) Their decorations consist of buttons worn behind the ears, either made of jade or gold, and a very comical belt, many sizes too large for them, of metal and stone, stiff as a barrel hoop, and evidently slung to their gowns somehow, for it is useless as a belt. We were offered tea (European fashion, milk and sugar) and cigars and cigarettes and biscuits. Communication was carried on by means of interpreters. We had a long wait here, as, with the procrastination peculiar to Eastern Courts, no arrangements had been made by the Korean authorities, no details of procedure had been demanded, and, beyond the bare day being fixed, they had done nothing, despite vigorous efforts on the part of our Consul, to get everything arranged beforehand. It took quite an hour to arrange the preliminaries of our being presented, some slight flaw in a Chinese character in the document announcing investiture had to be gone into, then it had to be arranged that the order and insignia should be presented to, and not placed on, his Majesty—as his sacred person cannot be touched—the method of wearing the sash and collar had to be shown, and so on and on, until we got very tired indeed. Eventually, however, everything was fixed up, and through more guards we were led to a courtyard, where, at the head of som stone steps, stood a large pavilion with open front, in which, standing behind a small table, with the Crown Prince of Korea on his left hand and one or two courtiers present, the Emperor received us.

"We advanced up the steps. The Consul greeted the Emperor, and then presented each of us in turn to him. He bowed to each of us, smiling and repeating our names, and then some polite conversation ensued. While this was going on I had time to look about and take in my surroundings. The room in which we were received was particularly barnlike, carpeted similarly to the reception room, the table similarly draped with a flaring cloth. Other furniture was a very large screen behind the Emperor and Crown Prince, near whom stood two chairs, though they stood the whole time, and besides this there was nothing else, except two large stoves. At the back of the room were two latticed doors with oil-papered windows, in default of glass ones, in them. These had imperfect fastenings, and banged once or twice during the audience with no one body taking much notice. At each side of the room in which we were there were evidently other rooms separated by partitions of wood and oiled paper, and in the left-hand one of these evidently the ladies of the harem were confined, for through the fairly large white lace potted or waved like that on the skirt. There is a stock of the black lace with a little tab in front and over the lace, three bands of the baby black velvet finishing in little rosettes at the back and another rosette is on the black lace at the yoke line. The elbow sleeves are finished with the lace. It is a simple frock, but the style is good and it has the effect of being a finer garment than it is.

"The Crown Prince, similarly dressed, is a rather bigger man, with a heavy face, dark eyes, and lowering eyebrows, the eyes very narrow, and far crueller than those of his father. The other people were simply the Minister of the Household, the Chief of the Eunichs, and an interpreter. After the preliminaries had been passed, our Consul then proceeded with the investiture, merely handing the cases containing the order, sash, and badge, and the gold collar, instead of putting them on the Emperor. Both Emperor and Crown Prince appeared to greatly admire the decorations. We were asked to go out while the Emperor arrayed himself in his new finery, so out we went, and waited on the veranda while the sash was put on. Then we were recalled to be beamed on by his Highness, with the order on his breast, and the sash properly placed. Some more complimentary remarks passed. The Emperor regretted that, on account of our mourning, we could not stop to the entertainment he wished to give, and then we bowed ourselves out, leaving the Consul to talk some little time longer. While this was going on we waited in the anteroom and discussed sweet champagne and cigarettes.

"We returned to the legation in similar state to that in which we came. Back into plain clothes, and so ended my introduction to the Emperor of Korea."

CONNECTICUT'S POLL TAX.

Citizens Must Pay the Assessment or Go to Jail.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

The act concerning the collection of poll and military taxes, which was passed by the last Legislature, to go into effect Aug. 1, makes it impossible for the delinquents to dodge the issue if the collector sees fit to complain, and the penalty attached is imprisonment in jail. The infliction of the penalty is not discretionary with the court. If no good and sufficient reason is offered by the defendant the law says the court shall order the accused to stand committed until the tax, interest, and costs of proceedings are paid, and he shall pay $2.25 for board for each week of his commitment. The defendant is to receive $1 a day for his work while in jail.

This is the first statute law to make it possible for the collector to proceed against delinquent poll and military taxpayers without involving the town in a greater expenditure of money than can be collected. The new law puts the delinquent on the defense at once, and unless he settles before he is arrested, he has to have a good excuse to get off, while if he is sent to jail, incidental expenses swell the costs so that he is pretty sure of two or three weeks' imprisonment.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S FUNERAL

Will Take Place on Wednesday at the Cathedral in Garden City—Three Bishops Will Attend.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 4.—The body of Bishop Littlejohn of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, who died suddenly in Williamstown, Mass., yesterday, will arrive here on a special train shortly before midnight to-night. It will be met at the Grand Central Station by Archdeacon H. B. Bryan, Canon W. P. Bird, (who, with his wife, the late Bishop's daughter, arrived here from Williamstown at noon,) and Dr. C. G. J. Finn, who will escort it to the episcopal residence. There it will remain until Wednesday morning, when it will be taken to the Cathedral of the Incarnation, and lie in state for two hours, after which the funeral services will be held.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, will officiate, assisted by Bishop Workington of Nebraska and Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut. Every minister of the Episcopal Church on Long Island will attend, as also will many ministers from other dioceses. All will wear their vestments.

The pallbearers will be the members of the Standing Committee of the diocese and members of the Cathedral Chapter. They are Col. William S. Cogswell, August Belmont, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, William H. Male, Wilhelmus Mynderse, H. Cammann, Alexander E. Orr, and A. N. Weller.

The services at the cathedral to-day were greatly modified. Both services were impressive, although very plain. Omitting the usual processional and recessional hymns, the choir at the morning service marched to its place to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Funeral March," and at the conclusion of the service left the chancel to the same mournful strains.

At evensong, in the afternoon, the Very Rev. Dean Cox made a few remarks concerning the death of the head of the diocese. He referred to the long episcopate of thirty years, and said that it was one of the greatest privileges of his own life to have had official and personal relations with the Bishop during all of these years. In the death of the Bishop the cathedral corporation lost its presiding official and the Diocese of Long Island its ecclesiastical head, while the Church in the United States lost one of the most eminent of its many Bishops, whose signal ability had been recognized and honored in the Church of England as well as in the Church in the United States.

The religious service will be an exact duplicate of the one held at the funeral of Mrs. Littlejohn about a year ago. The music will be in charge of Dr. Woodcock, the choirmaster of the cathedral, if he can be reached in time to return to it. He is on a fishing trip in Canada.

The Bishop's throne on the altar of the cathedral will be draped in purple. The remainder of the plan for draping the church has not yet been determined upon. It will, however, be largely floral.

Concluding, the dean said that the cathedral with its schools and many other institutions, the diocese with its many interests, schools, churches, charities, and institutions scattered the length and breadth of Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk, the cathedral foundation, so broad and comprehensive with its many and manifold Christian beneficences, would constitute the living and imperishable memorial of Bishop Littlejohn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Hayden.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Charles H. Hayden, known for his paintings in landscape and his animal studies, died at the home of his brother-in-law, Andrew F. Reed, in Belmont, to-day, on the forty-fifth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Hayden was born in Plymouth, Mass., and began his art studies in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Later he went to Paris, where he was a pupil of Boulange, Lefebvre, and R. Collin. Among his awards were the Jordan prize of $1,500 in 1895, honorable mention Paris Exposition, 1889; silver medal Atlanta Exposition, 1895, and bronze medal Paris Exposition, 1900.

Benjamin S. Banks.

Benjamin S. Banks, a lawyer, of Philadelphia, aged forty years, died Saturday night in the Salem Hospital, at Salem, Mass., of typhoid fever. He was taken ill about a week ago while on his way to Bar Harbor. He is survived by a widow and two children.

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RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Trust Officer.

WANTED—Greene Consolidated. Please advise early, naming reasonable price. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock . . . $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,639,253.54
Deposits 14,750,411.07
Total $19,389,664.61
OAKLEIGH THORNE, . . . President
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, . . Vice-Presidents
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, . Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, . . Asst. Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, . Trust Officer

UMBRELLA
IS A
Good Thing
ON THE
Curb To-day.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits..... $1,895,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, Fred'k D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Geo. Henry Warren.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 97, 473, 485, 488, 614, 917, 1058, 1104, 1905, 1909, 2033, 2233, 2560, 2608, 2632, 3102, 3119, 3434, 3435, 3493, 3495, 3637, 4010,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 16, 1901.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY,
Missouri & Western Division 6% Bonds
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Five Thousand Dollars of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, Missouri and Western Division, First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated July 29, 1879, and payable August 1, 1919, have this day been drawn for payment on or after November 1, 1901, at the price of 105 and interest to that date, upon presentation thereof at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.
The numbers of the bonds so drawn, being five bonds for $1,000 each, are: 8, 255, 291, 372, 460, and interest thereon will cease on November 1, 1901.
St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1901.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.
F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERCONTINENTAL CHEQUES. COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, June 12, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Common Stock, payable August 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on July 12, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on July 12, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 25, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31st, 1901.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
New York, July 3, 1901.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after August 23d, 1901, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business August 9th, 1901.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., August 9th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M., August 23d, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 27th, 1901.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 5th, and reopen on Monday, August 12th, 1901.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Denver City Tramway Company.
Denver, Colorado, July 16, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1% upon the capital stock of The Denver City Tramway Company will be paid on the 15th day of August, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
G. E. ROSS-LEWIN, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal.
July 29th, 1901.
Dividend No. 102 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 21st. Books close August 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street is not much surprised at the outcome of the remarkable steel strike "conference" that went to pieces on Saturday. Speculative sentiment has discounted a strike continuing through at least the period of uncomfortable Summertime heat, for it is the theory of many who have experience that the iron working regiments are ever ready for a seasonable holiday. Otherwise "leaders" would have won scant support in the present contest. No matter if imposition is involved. Plenty of work, satisfactory hours, wages that are better than ever—such are the factors that make this strike anomalous. And the same observers of experience feel assured that there will be quick departure from the fighting attitude—other paralled considerations aside—as soon as good weather develops. Any forecast as to the immediate course of affairs can, however, be but guesswork. What does seem sure is Wall Street can have—for the long pull—no occasion for anxiety over the twist of Saturday's spectacle.

Except for the occasional spurts of activity in the Steel stocks, last week would have been dull beyond any week for a year. Business seems to have settled down into waiting mood. Nervousness is nowhere discoverable. Professional speculators trying to create apprehension collide with business facts that are irrefutable—facts that reflect a financial, commercial, and industrial situation warranting not confidence merely but enthusiasm. And in Wall Street—whatever may be fashionable contrary theories—facts always tell, always dominate. They can be blunted only temporarily.

One phase of the current situation clearly disclosed is that relatively few stocks are now in "weak hands." Margin accounts are not extended. Recent buyers of securities are strong; they have not bought merely to make a turn; they have been picking up bargains.

RAPID TRANSIT IN THE BRONX.

State Commission to Hear Arguments To-day For and Against the Proposed Line to Port Chester.

The application of the Directors of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for permission to construct a rapid transit railway from One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to Port Chester will be taken up by the State Railroad Commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock. Great interest is manifested in the outcome by many thousands of people who live north of the Harlem River.

The building of the proposed road, whose promoters promise to carry passengers at one-third the present cost and in half the time, is being bitterly contested by the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and other corporations. The commission has notified the parties in interest that it will sit here throughout the week if necessary. The business men of the Bronx, New Rochelle, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon, and Port Chester will each send a committee of ten. Then all the realty companies owning property along the proposed route will be represented, while there will be an army of witnesses to give testimony pro and con.

David Murray, Frank Sullivan Smith, and others will appear for the petitioners, while the railway corporations will be represented by members of their legal departments. Under their application the petitioners must establish that there is a necessity for the road and that the people want it; that they have the necessary capital to construct the railway and that the plan is feasible.

One of the men prominently interested in the intended road said yesterday:

"We will have no difficulty in furnishing testimony to prove the need of the road, that the people want it, that we have the money, and that our plan is feasible. But we expect to encounter bitter opposition. We will not ask any town or city for public property for crossings. The road will be constructed on private property, and there will be no grade crossings.

"We will demonstrate that we can furnish real rapid transit, going over the territory in half the time now occupied and carrying passengers at one-third of the present cost. Until the completion of the rapid transit tunnel we will utilize the Second and Third Avenue systems of the Manhattan Elevated south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The companies opposing us admit that they cannot run any additional trains through the tunnel, that its utmost capacity has been taken advantage of.

"Just what line of opposition will be made I do not know, but I suppose the New York and Stamford Railroad Company, incorporated last week, and which is controlled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, will now figure in it."

English Patent Statistics.

From The London News.

The eighteenth annual report of the Patent Office shows that a remarkable decrease has taken place during the past year in the number of applications for patents. The total number received was 23,922, showing a decrease of nearly 2,000. In the British Isles 15,300 patents were granted, which is the largest number for any country, the United States, next in numerical order, being represented by only 3,184 new inventions. The number of designs applied for was 16,952, out of which 16,252 were granted, and there were 7,027 trade marks registered. In the sphere of finance everything is satisfactory, for the income of £226,091 is an increase on that of the previous year. It is principally accounted for by the increase in the number of annual fees paid for the renewal of patents. The surplus of receipts over payments is £105,424, an increase of £2,940.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.
New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.
Main Office, 485 Washington St., New York City.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, 113 Wall Street, on MONDAY, August 12th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books close July 29th, 1901, and reopen August 13th, 1901.
ALFRED G. SMITH, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 3d day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$292,398,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$292,398,689
Silver dollars	437,038,000	Silver certificates outstanding	437,038,000
Silver dollars of 1890	283,367	Treasury notes outstanding	45,903,000
Silver bullion of 1890	45,619,633		
Total	$775,339,689	Total	$775,339,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,107,708.46	
Gold certificates	37,198,600.00	
Standard silver dollars	18,624,382.00	
Silver certificates	5,739,628.00	
Silver bullion	1,737,485.00	
United States notes	13,015,522.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	130,082.00	
National banknotes	8,846,980.49	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,290,786.22	
Fractional currency	148.08	
Minor coin	551,973.32	
		$160,244,195.57
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,932,727.84	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,706,841.64	
Total	$101,639,569.48	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	633,927.22	
		102,323,496.70
Total		$262,567,692.27
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,443,583.20	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,705,551.59	
Disbursing officers' balances	54,122,509.12	
Post Office Department account	4,461,651.22	
Miscellaneous items	5,246,441.54	
		85,979,766.67
Available cash balance		$176,587,925.60

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$690,969.15	$2,249,018.63	$23,512,981.84
Internal revenue	1,082,539.69	2,671,093.37	31,009,283.96
Miscellaneous	49,610.08	414,595.83	3,132,782.03
Total receipts	$1,823,118.92	$5,334,707.83	$57,655,047.83
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	325,000.00	1,135,000.00	13,969,255.98
War	200,000.00	755,000.00	16,772,809.10
Navy	475,000.00	775,000.00	6,918,265.82
Indians	.....	65,000.00	1,120,375.93
Pensions	500,000.00	2,500,000.00	14,101,209.24
Interest	100,000.00	200,000.00	4,855,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,600,000.00	$5,430,000.00	$57,737,590.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	223,118.92	*95,292.17	*82,543.05
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	924,205.04	2,802,515.23	22,604,787.09
Internal revenue	1,425,662.84	3,069,851.82	30,630,540.72
Receipts from all sources last year	2,506,630.00	6,308,666.72	56,263,827.32
Expenditures last year	2,785,000.00	7,610,000.00	61,589,633.10

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	18,495.00	18,495.00	591,175.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	55,012.50	164,445.50	1,450,200.50
Notes received for current redemption	540,656.00	1,654,064.00	14,899,882.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$42,291,108.00	$3,818,308.00	$46,109,416.00
This fiscal year	833,738.00	10,983.00	844,721.00
This month	53,900.00	871.00	54,771.00
This day	300.00	351.00	651.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	42,291,108.00	3,818,308.00	46,109,416.00
This fiscal year	833,738.00	10,983.00	844,721.00
This month	53,900.00	871.00	54,771.00
This day	300.00	351.00	651.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00, A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful fusion of swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners & la carte. "Klein Deutschland." Thé Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.50, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2.45, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave West 129th St.: 9 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 9:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th..Aug. 13 | Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10
Lahn .....Aug. 20 | *Lahn .....Sept. 17
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Aug. 8, 11 AM | Gr. Kurfurst, Aug. 29, 4 PM
K. Luise, Aug. 15, 10 AM | H. Meier, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Fr. der Gr., Aug. 22, 10 AM | Barbarossa, Sept. 12, 9 AM
From New Pier foot of 1st St., Hoboken.
†To Bremen only.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 10, 1 PM | †Zieten, Sept. 7, noon
Aller, Aug. 17, 10 AM | Weimar, Sept. 14, 10 AM
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
†(Hohenzollern,) formerly Kaiser Wm. II.
From Congress St., Brooklyn Pier. To Keep South Ferry.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to HAMBURG.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Aug. 8, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 29, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 10 AM | D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 22, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to HAMBURG.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penn'a, Aug. 10, 1:30 PM | Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon
Pretoria, Aug. 17, 7 AM | *Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM
*Phoenicia, Aug. 24, noon | Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

SUMMER CRUISE
to the Baltic and the principal cities of NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, and DENMARK, from Hamburg, Aug. 15, by the new yacht PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. (5,000 tons, 450 feet long.) All appointments strictly first-class. Attractive itineraries arranged. Further particulars on application to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul.....Aug. 7, 10 AM | St. Paul.....Aug. 28, 10 AM
St. Louis.....Aug. 14, 10 AM | St. Louis.....Sept. 4, 10 AM
*Zeeland.....Aug. 21, noon | Phila.....Sept. 11, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderland.....Aug. 7, noon | *Zeeland.....Aug. 21, noon
Kensington.....Aug. 14, noon | Friesland.....Aug. 28, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

BERMUDA. Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists. 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.
11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses..... $42.50
From NEW YORK Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7.
Programmes, berths, and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....Aug. 3, 9:00 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 24, 11 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Aug. 10, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 24, noon
Anchoria...Aug. 17 noon | Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic...Aug. 7, noon | Oceanic, Aug. 21, 9:30 AM
Celtic...Aug. 13, 5 PM | Cymric, Aug. 27, noon
Majestic...Aug. 14, noon | Teutonic...Aug. 28, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL.—The new White Star Line Steamship "Suevic" will sail from New York to Liverpool direct Sat., August 31st. Will carry Second Cabin passengers only. Rates from $35 up. For inspection of plans apply at the Company's offices, 9 Broadway, Bowling Green Building.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Aug. 10, 1 PM | Etruria, Aug. 31, 7 AM
Umbria, Aug. 17, 8 AM | Servia, Sept. 3, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 24, Noon | Campania, Sept. 7, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Am Maru.....Aug. 10 | Gaelic.....Aug. 27
Peking.....Aug. 17 | Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
"

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. BURTON, individually, and as executor and trustee, &c., and others, defendants.

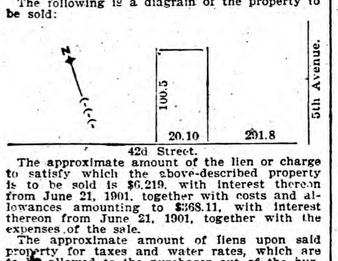
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Emma D. Burton of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 10 West Forty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the mortgage to foreclose which this action was brought covers a certain lease of said premises, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1884, made by Glorvina R. Hoffman to Emma D. Burton for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1884, at the annual rental of $950, payable in two equal half-yearly payments on November and May 1st, and which lease contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, and which was duly recorded in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, page 97, in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,219, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.11, with interest thereon from June 21, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,492.68 and interest.

Dated New York, July 9, 1901.

JOHN A. STRALEY, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LOUIS HEILBRUNN, plaintiff, against DANIEL THOMAS and others, defendants.

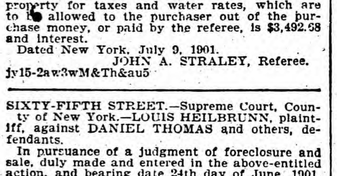
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 24th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said defendants or either of them in and to the one-half of so much of said Sixty-fifth Street as lies immediately in front of and adjoining the said premises. The same being the premises conveyed by Catherine Metzger to Daniel Thomas and Anna Thomas by deed of conveyance dated March 26th, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,782 of Conveyances, Page 248, on March 26th, 1884.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

JOSEPH STEINERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 159 East 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 240 West 65th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,128.90, with interest from 3d day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $78.53, with interest from 24th day of June, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $518.62, and interest.

Dated New York, July 10, 1901.

CHARLES SCHWICK, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

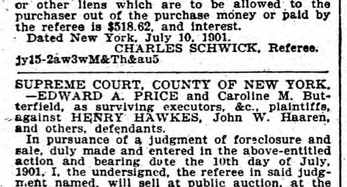
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,395 Fifth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTh&M&au15

Surrogate Notices.

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TWO DOUBLE FLATS.
WEST 43D ST. WELL RENTED.
INCOME, $4,000 PER YEAR.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Will sacrifice beautiful brownstone house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors; equity $6,000; might exchange for two-family house in Bronx. 260 West 130th St.

Bronx.—$500 will buy 7-room new house; all improvements. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside; $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home: 40 acres, stone dwelling 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Surrogate Notices.

DANN, CHARLES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY JANE SPEER, Newark, New Jersey; ADELIA H. DANN, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES A. DANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph Marson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE L. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

For sale at sacrifice, 200-acre farm, stock, crops, and tools; immediate possession given; also 312-acre farm; brick house, 13 rooms; five barns; fine view; borders on beautiful lake ¾ mile wide; big chance to sell lots; nearest railroad two miles; 15 minutes' walk to trolley; sold low. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and lots for sale; also estates to manage; renting and collecting a specialty. E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., Real Estate.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

Tenement house wanted, east side, between Grand and 23d Sts.; must be cheap; owners only noticed. J. D., Box 138 Times Office.

Wanted to purchase, small farm near Saratoga; state lowest cash price. Address B., Box 131 Times Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

A CHOICE CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE TO EXCHANGE FOR PRIVATE DWELLING FOR OWNER'S OWN USE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Wanted—Lots free and clear in exchange for improved property in the Bronx. Inquire E. J. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St., Real Estate.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$50 per acre, including building, 2,000 feet frontage, on main road; fine trout ponds; plenty fruit and shade; 1 mile from bay, near depot. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter's shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, telephone; rent, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magsas, 155 West 80th St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Schwick, referee, 240 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,207.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 121 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 215 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,918.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, southerly half of Lot 91, on the map of the Village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania station, West Farms; all title and interest of Louisa Casina on March 19, 1900.

Instruction.

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By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell to-day, at 8:45 o'clock in the forenoon, in the storage rooms in the rear of the private stables on the south side of 108th Street, about half way between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures, chattels, and furniture of several saloons, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. S

CORK LEG FIGURES IN ROMANCE AND DECEIT

Man Who Wears It Is Charged with Abducting a Young Girl.

She Is the Daughter of His Employer, and Loved Him for the Misfortunes He Had Known.

The story of how Daniel Walsh's cork leg saved him from destitution, won him the love of a young girl, aided him in securing her permission to elope with him, and at last landed him in jail—as told before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday—is a novelette in itself. The main characters are Daniel Walsh, twenty-four years old, and Rhoda Stanton, a fifteen-year-old girl of Preston, a town near Norwich, Conn. Walsh is under arrest awaiting a full hearing of the charge against him of kidnapping the girl.

Miss Clemme Ellis, Superintendent of the Door of Hope Mission, 805 Third Avenue, appeared as the complainant against Walsh. The girl was in court wearing a gold ring, which she said was to have been her wedding ring. In addition, she wore a brooch of rhinestones, which, she said, had been given to her by her prospective husband, and that he had said the jewels were diamonds. The elopment took place on last Tuesday. The wedding was to take place this week, the girl thought.

According to Miss Ellis, Walsh applied at the Door of Hope Mission last Winter for assistance. He was in destitute circumstances. His cork leg, which he had been using for many years, won him sympathy, so he was fed and clothed. He told a sorrowful, repentant story of a sinful life, and said he had been a Catholic, but wanted to become a Protestant. He was provided for at the Stanwix Hotel, Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, at the expense of the mission, and he was instructed in the requirements of Protestantism. He impressed all at the mission as being exceptionally devout.

One day Miss Ellis received a letter from Mr. Stanton, at Preston, Conn. He wanted the services of some worthy young man to do light work around his place. Miss Ellis says she thought immediately of Walsh, so he was sent to take the position. Living at the Stanton home were Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Stanton's father and mother, Rhoda Stanton, and her sister Abbie. Walsh became popular with the family at once, being devout, respectful, and attentive to his work.

It was not long, however, before he began making love to Rhoda. It was done secretly, and it flattered the young girl. She says she pitied the young man because of his cork leg and his other misfortunes. She returned his love, but dared not speak of it to the other members of her family. Lest there should be suspicions, Walsh was all this time telling to the other members of the family the story of his sweetheart in New York named Rachel. He said Rachel expected to be married as soon as he could get money enough to take care of her. He talked often of her, and Rhoda says the unsuspecting family admired him for his faithfulness to his absent sweetheart.

Meanwhile, the cork leg began to wear out. Walsh complained that it pained him. Mr. Stanton, in pity, called him aside one day, dressed $30 into his hands, told him to come to New York and get a new leg. Walsh was here a week. He returned to the Stanton home, then, but still wearing the old leg. He said he had found a woman relative dying of consumption, had bought little things for her, and then buried her. The young man was told that he was a good Samaritan for such unselfishness, and he was praised accordingly.

About two weeks ago Walsh complained again of the old leg. Mr. Stanton found that a good cork leg could be purchased for $50, so he was going to send Walsh to New York again, but this time Miss Ellis was to buy him the leg. The man objected. He wanted to buy the leg himself, he said, and he didn't think it right that a woman should buy it for him.

Rhoda sympathized with Walsh. On Tuesday she went to her father's office in Norwich and told him her mother wanted the $50 for Walsh's leg. The money was given to her at once, and she hurried back to her home in Preston. She told the Magistrate yesterday that she immediately collected about $100 around the house, dressed herself in her best clothes, and then stole away with Walsh. The couple came to New York on the first train they could catch at Norwich. They went to a furnished room at 54 West One Hundredth Street.

The family at Preston was sorely distressed. The police were notified, and then the newspapers got hold of the story. It appeared in a New York paper on Thursday. When Walsh saw the story he sat down and wrote the following letter to Mrs. Stanton:

August 1.

Dear Mrs. Stanton.

My dear wife and I had a good laugh this morning when we read the papers. You thought to make a fool of me, but I guess that by now you are aware that two can play at that game. You never treated Rhoda or your father or mother the same as you treated Abbie. I love her more for that simple reason than anything else. What I said in regard to Rachael was only a bluff to throw you off that I took "Totsy" [Rhoda]. By the time you receive this notes we will be man and wife.

It is laughable to us when we think of how we got away. Why didn't you give the police our right description? Perhaps they might have found us then. New York is a very large city, where all the bad folks go. We are happy and contented, so do not worry about us. We are enjoying ourselves now with that money. After that is spent I shall look for work, but please don't think we shall ever be dependent upon you or your father. We do not wish to live in a quarrel, so please forgive us. I am able to take care of myself and wife. We both feel sorry for Abbie, and hope she will forgive us. She and her father are the only ones we care anything about.

I defy you to find us, so you need not hunt. I have many friends in New York at whose homes we shall be welcome. Inclosed find account which you might enjoy reading. After you have read this letter please have it printed in all the papers in New York. Why did you not send that photo? They would have found us easy. When you get tired of it we will write and give our address. At present you may address letters to "Tinpot Alley, Washoller."

This letter was sent to Miss Ellis. She asked the assistance of the police here. Detectives were stationed to watch the house of some relatives Walsh claimed to have in One Hundred and Tenth Street. On Saturday evening the couple were seen to enter the house. Walsh being identified easily by his limp. When Walsh and the girl left the house detectives followed them to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The girl went in, leaving Walsh outside. When she came out the detectives arrested both of them.

The girl told the Magistrate that she had expected to become married to Walsh at once upon leaving home, but she had been told that Walsh was a Catholic and that in order to marry him she must renounce her Protestant faith and become a Catholic herself. She did not know that Walsh had renounced Catholicism last Winter. She was making preparations for the renunciation when she was arrested.

The Magistrate turned the girl over to the Children's Society. Walsh was held in $1,000 bail on the kidnapping charge, and the Stanton girl's father was sent for to make additional charges against Walsh.

BABY DEER AT THE PARK.

Four Mothers Give Birth to Fawns Within a Few Days.

The deer run in Central Park menagerie now contains four happy mothers and as many deer babies. The latest arrival came yesterday. A Wapiti elk gave birth to a good-looking youngster. The mother is most assiduous in her care of her offspring.

"The deer youngsters are doing well, and will undoubtedly live and thrive," said Keeper Shannon. "The Wapiti elk mother has been in Central Park for years, and has had several fawns. They have all lived, and this one should stay on earth, also, judging from its appearance."

The new additions to the deer park were watched by hundreds of people yesterday, who marveled at the suppleness of the new arrivals. The domestication of the mothers seems to have caused the offspring to be born without the fear that most animals have for human beings. The youngsters gaze through the fence at the public without exhibiting the slightest panic. The young elk is brown colored, like its mother. Two of the other youngsters are from white or fallow deer, but are brown in color. The other is brown, with white spots.

Drowned in Jamaica Bay.

William Senzel, twenty years old, of 48 East Fifth Street, while fishing from a rowboat in Jamaica Bay yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. His companions, Albert Biner and Saul Kantrowitz, tried to save him, but it is supposed he became stuck in the mud. His body was not recovered.

STOMACH TO BE REMOVED.

Operation Expected to Save Patient from Starving to Death.

Dr. Wilfred G. Fralich of 791 Madison Avenue will to-morrow at the Metropolitan Hospital perform an operation for the removal of a man's stomach. The patient to be operated upon is now slowly starving to death, he being able to eat no food whatever, predigested food being administered to him by a process of absorption.

Dr. Fralich performed a similar operation on March 31 of this year upon the late B. C. Bodman of Newark. The patient's entire stomach was removed, and the convalescence was favorable. The patient died two weeks later of heart trouble. Only three operations of this kind have ever been performed, and in no case has the patient lived long afterward. Death, however, resulted from other causes. According to Dr. Fralich, there have been about twenty operations for the removal of parts of stomachs, but none with the three exceptions where the whole stomach was involved.

The patient to be operated upon to-morrow has been ill for about a month, losing about thirty pounds in that time. He is forty years old. Special nourishment is being administered to him now, and every effort is being made to strengthen him for the operation. Many surgeons have been invited to witness the operation, and photographs will be taken of it in its various stages. This has never been done before in a similar operation.

Dr. Fralich said yesterday that the few operations of this character that have been performed have demonstrated that a patient can live indefinitely after the operation, if there are no other troubles to be contended with. He says, death will at least be postponed, if the operation is performed early enough, and that even if the operation does not entirely remove the trouble, it will change the form of death from one of intense agony to a painless decease. Death will result from systemic poisoning rather than from the disease of the particular organ involved.

EX-POLICEMAN IN CUSTODY.

Accused of Extorting Money from a Saloon Keeper Under Threat of Arrest.

William Maher, thirty, a printer, living at 525 West Forty-seventh Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the complaint of Thomas Brodmerkel, proprietor of the Concordia Hotel, at 424 West Forty-ninth Street, charged with extortion under threats.

Maher is an ex-policeman. He served on the police force for about five years, and was dismissed about five months ago. At that time he was attached to the Leonard Street Station.

According to the story told by Mr. Brodmerkel, Maher entered his saloon two weeks ago, on a Sunday, and after having several drinks, asked for money, threatening that he would arrest him for violation of the excise law unless he got it. Some one in the saloon at the time told Brodmerkel that the man was a policeman, and so he gave Maher $1. Since then the ex-policeman has been in several times, and has asked for and received money each time.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, Maher entered the saloon and had a drink and a sandwich. Brodmerkel was celebrating his birthday, and invited Maher to have another drink. After a while Maher took the saloon keeper aside and told him that he was hard up and wanted some more money. In some way Brodmerkel's suspicions had been aroused, so he caused his wife to mark a one-dollar bill, and this was given to Maher. Meanwhile the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station had been communicated with, and two policemen came around to the saloon and arrested Maher. He was searched, and the marked bill was found on him, though he protested his innocence vehemently.

FRENCH CHAUFFEUR IN COURT.

But Mr. Dinsmore Says His Automobile Did No Damage.

Alexander Velgret, the recently arrived French chauffeur for Clarence C. Dinsmore, the clubman, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of knocking down and bruising Hamilton M. Day of 575 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, at the corner of Dey Street and Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, by running into the complainant with his employer's automobile.

Mr. Dinsmore, Proctor Smith, and Gordon Welles were in the vehicle at the time of the alleged accident. The owner stated to Magistrate Olmstead that the complainant fell down from sheer fright, and was not struck at all by the automobile. "The machine weighs 3,000 pounds," said Mr. Dinsmore, "and if Mr. Day had been hit by it he would have been badly injured, instead of being slightly hurt, as he claims he is."

Day insisted that he had been knocked down by being hit by the automobile. Dinsmore said that he could prove the contrary, and the case was adjourned until Monday afternoon to enable him to do so.

THREE WOMEN BREAK LEFT LEGS.

Two Were Going to Church and the Other Was Returning Therefrom.

Three women, either on their way to or from church, yesterday morning, slipped and broke their left legs.

The first accident happened to Delia McCullough, thirty-five years old, a seamstress, who lives at 235 West Twenty-sixth Street. She was going home from church, and at Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue slipped and fell to the sidewalk. An ambulance was called, and she was taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Lillie Larry, twenty-three years old, of 504 West Fiftieth Street, was the next sufferer. She was going to church when she fell to the sidewalk at Thirty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and later transferred to Bellevue, and to the same ward in which Miss McCullough had been placed.

Mary Kennelly, sixty-two years old, of 779 Tenth Avenue, the third to meet with the mishap, slipped and fell while on her way to church. She was treated first in the Presbyterian Hospital, and was transferred to Bellevue.

DROWNED BOY'S BODY FOUND.

The Police Say Edward Eisenhut's Death Is Suspicious.

The body of Edward Eisenhut of 1,403 Broadway, Brooklyn, was found at low tide sticking head foremost in the mud at the foot of Shore Avenue and Sheepshead Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday. The boy went boating on Saturday with Charles Young of 719 Lexington Avenue, and Edward Brance of 781 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was drowned while diving.

The boy's parents, with the police, searched all Saturday night, but found no trace of him. When found it was seen that he was badly cut about the neck and head. The police say there are suspicious circumstances about the boy's death.

Chisel Thrower Held.

Felix McCue, a carpenter, aged thirty-one, of 315 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was arrested on Saturday night for throwing into a Third Avenue trolley car a chisel, which cut John P. Howe, a passenger, who lives at the Victoria Hotel, was in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Policeman Peck, who arrested the prisoner, said that the injured man was in a bad condition and could not possibly be in court for several weeks. Magistrate Brann continued the case, fixing bail at $1,000.

Lady Sholto Douglas in Town.

Lady Sholto Douglas, accompanied by her little son, Master Bruce Douglas, arrived in New York on the Anchor liner Astoria from Glasgow yesterday. Lady Douglas was formerly the song and dance artist, Loretta Mooney, and was married to Lord George Sholto Douglas, the youngest son of the late Marquis of Queensberry, in 1895. Their son Bruce was born in 1897 at Vancouver, where Lord Sholto Douglas has a home.

Youth Commits Sucide.

Louis Helpern, a Russian Jew, twenty years old, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. The boy had been to Coney Island on Saturday, where he spent his $8 week's wages. His brother had asked him for $3 owing to him. "Yes," replied Louis, "I'll get it at once." Then he went to his room and drank the acid.

Going to Buffalo?
Going to Europe?
Going anywhere?
Just the things you want to wear if you go.
Just the things if you don't go.
And the dress suit case or trunk to put them in.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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We fill orders by mail.

LABOR MEN HOSTILE TO TAMMANY HALL

Its Methods Denounced by the Central Federated Union.

District Attorney to be Asked to Investigate Mr. Nagle's Contracts for Unloading Ash Scows.

Tammany Hall came in for some hard knocks at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. The decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen that city employes must lose pay for every day they are absent, so that men who are receiving salaries for doing nothing must at least put in an appearance daily, was the text of a speech made by Timothy Healey of the Stationary Firemen's Union. Delegate Healey is a member of the Citizens' Unon.

"The firemen in the Water Department, as long as they belonged to Tammany Hall," he said, "were given a vacation of ten days every year; but since they have organized and left Tammany Hall they are not any more in favor with the politicians. But the union is their right bower. According to the latest decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen, they must work every day to be paid for every day. Well, they don't mind that. They fare better by enforcing the rules of their organization than by depending on the paternalism of Tammany Hall. Controller Coler was asked if the appropriation allowed of all the men being paid by the year instead of per diem. He thought that it would cover this arrangement.

"Corporation Counsel Whalen says that men cannot be paid for days they are absent unless the heads of the department they are employed in excuse them. You can see what power this gives to the heads of departments."

Delegate Healey raised his voice as he went on. The anti-Tammany people applauded, while the Tammany delegates remained silent.

"Yes," Delegate Healey said, bitterly, "every bum or loafer who can be of use to Tammany Hall can be 'excused.'"

As a test, it was decided to instruct the Secretary of the Central body to write to Commissioner Dalton of the Water Department asking why the employes could not be employed annually. It was also decided to instruct the Secretary to write to Corporation Counsel Whalen asking him why he made a decision which apparently favored politicians and put honest workingmen at a disadvantage.

The Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association of the Port of New York had also a bone to pick with Tammany Hall. Through its delegate, James Keyes, who is also Secretary of the association, the following was submitted to the Central body:

At the last meeting of the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association of New York resolutions were adopted calling upon the District Attorney of New York County to investigate the private contracts of Commissioner Nagle of the Department of Street Cleaning of New York City to John D. Daily for unloading scows loaded with sweepings and ashes at Jersey City and Newtown Creek, Long Island, for which he is paying said John D. Daily the exorbitant price of $6.50, $85, and $95 for different sizes of scows, while said John D. Daily is selling the same material to railroad corporations at a big price. Said scows can be unloaded at sea for $55 or used for filling in purposes at Riker's Island, owned by the city, where valuable land can be made.

Also the private contract of George W. Hyatt with said Commissioner Nagle wherein said George W. Hyatt is being paid the sum of $165 and $170 per scow for unloading at Elizabethport, N. J., where said George W. Hyatt disposes of said material at a large price for filling in purposes, as said material makes valuable land and is unloaded for $55.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we request the Central Federated Union to indorse our action and appoint a committee of three members to present said resolutions to the District Attorney of New York County, with a request for immediate consideration. JAMES KEYES,
Secretary.

A committee consisting of Delegates Keyes, Daly, and Beggs was appointed to go to the District Attorney and demand an inquiry on the subject.

The Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, which John Scannell, the Tammany Fire Commissioner sat on, sent in credentials for "Capt." James D. Clifford and Richard Shannon as delegates. Capt. Clifford was dismissed from the service by Commissioner Scannell for organizing the association. The credentials were accepted by a unanimous vote.

The delegates of the Horseshoers' Union announced that two factions of union horseshoers which had been fighting each other for a long time had united, and that there was only one horseshoers' union now. The delegate appeared to be overcome with emotion over the news he was communicating. The Chairman besought him to calm himself. At his urgent request the secretary was directed to write to the Horseshoers' Union saying the central body was glad the two factions of union horseshoers had stopped fighting.

George H. Warner, Chairman of the central body, who is also delegate of the International Association of Machinists, got out of the chair to make a report on the strike of the machinists. He said that the machinists, after a hard fight for the nine-hour work day, were concentrating their fight on the "pump trust" and other large concerns. The fight had been won in most cases, but several of the large firms were holding out. The unions in the central body, which handle the work of the machinists, were directed to refuse to handle the work of these firms until the strike is over.

Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers' Union, which has a general strike on hand for the eight-hour work-day, asked that the affiliated unions in the central body should be directed to co-operate in the strike. This was agreed to by a unanimous vote. The members of the House Shorers and Movers' Union, and other organizations connected with the rock drillers, it was stated, are expected to strike in sympathy with the latter when required to do so.

Delegate Wachman of the Brotherhood of Tailors announced that many thousands of tailors were still out of work. Of 50,000 who went on strike at first, he said, about 10,000 or 15,000 had gained their demands and were at work. The rest would be in hard straits in a few days.

A resolution pledging moral and financial support to the striking tailors was passed.

Foundrymen's Union Reorganized.

The Foundrymen's Union, which went to pieces in 1892, has been reorganized, it was stated yesterday, and will meet twice a month in McGarry's Hall, Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The Foundrymen's Union was asked to strike in sympathy with the housesmiths, and responded to the call. The housesmiths lost their strike, and the foundrymen made a short-hour workday demand of their own and also lost the strike. The union then became demoralized, and the leaders of the strike found every avenue of employment closed to them. About a month ago it was decided to reorganize the foundrymen, and a new union was formed.

Smith, Gray & Co.

A Little Bunch of Bargains for Men

FANCY FRENCH HALF HOSE, any color scheme you wish, from daintily demure to violently explosive, at $1 a pair. Saturday's prices were $2.50 and $2; a very few were $1.50.

All the $1 and 75c. half hose at 50c.

All the 50c. English Foulard Neckwear at 25c.

$7.50 Bathing Suits $5; $5 ones for $3.50.

Told you about the Business Suits Friday—Serges and Worsteds; staple fabrics, good season after season; reduced to $12.50 and $15. from prices up to $28.

Don't look at our windows unless you are temptation-proof.

Smith, Gray & Co. *Broadway & 31st Street,* NEW YORK.
Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

A REFORMER ASTRAY.

He Told Sergt. Norton Once Too Often that He Wanted to Renovate New York.

A tall, clerical-looking man, in vestments at once gloomy and shiny, walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Pausing before Sergt. Norton, who was behind the desk, he waited until that official looked up from his blotter. Then he spoke slowly and with dignity.

"Sir," he said, "I am John E. Lewis. You may have heard of me." The Sergeant said he guessed not.

"No? That is strange," continued the stranger. "John E. Lewis of Pottsville, Penn. I have come to reform the city."

"Don't you think you will have a big contract?" queried the Sergeant.

"Ah, no, not in the least. You see, I have come from Philadelphia, the godlike City of Brotherly Love," here he rolled his eyes. "I represent a syndicate of wealthy Philadelphians who have felt the call to reform this cesspool of vice and iniquity. I am here to root out the evil which so long has been feeding upon the body politic. I am—"

"Looking for trouble, eh?" was the irreverent remark of Sergt. Norton.

"No. Not the least little trouble in the world. It will be quite easy. All you want is to know how to go about it. Human nature is not naturally depraved. Now, if you will give me about seventeen detectives to help me hunt out vice I trust to my knowledge of the workings of the human mind to do the rest. You see I am a psychologist. I want a plain clothes men who will obey my orders. Then we will go to the San Souci, the Berlin, the Cairo, and those other places."

"You had better go home," interrupted the Sergeant.

"What! and leave my mission unfulfilled? Never!"

"Well, get out of here, anyway. I don't care where you go."

"I'll go to Police Headquarters, then; they will give me the help I am seeking. New York must be reformed."

Saying which the man departed. A short while later the habitues of the Haymarket and other resorts in the Tenderloin were surprised by the entrance of the clerical-looking stranger. Going up to several women in the first place he visited he said that he had been sent from Police Headquarters.

"I have come to reform you," he added. "I am a psychologist and understand. So will you if you listen to me long enough." But the band drowned the words that followed, and the stranger was left alone, while men and women sped away in a waltz.

Disconsolately the stranger made his way back to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Sergt. Norton was still behind the desk.

"You do not realize that I represent a syndicate—" began the intruder.

"Get out!" shouted the Sergeant.

"I positively refuse to do anything of the kind. I am John E. Lewis of Pottsville, and I don't care a blankety blank, what you or any other cop has to say."

This outburst was followed by a tirade of profanity. The Sergeant ordered the man locked up on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday John E. Lewis of Pottsville, Penn., was fined $5. He paid the money and left without stating whether he would come back to reform the city or not.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

She Plunged from a Fourth Floor Window—Husband Wanted to Die, Too.

Mrs. Lizzie Simers, enveloped in a sheet of flame, leaped from a fourth-story window at her residence, 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and fell to the sidewalk below, first striking an iron picket fence, yesterday afternoon. Two hours later she died in Harlem Hospital.

Christian Simers, aged twenty-two, a pianomaker by trade, and his wife, Lizzie, had been married only three months. They decided to go out for the evening. The husband went into the front room to wait for his wife. She was in the rear room, curling her hair. There was a bottle of naphtha near the small oil stove she was using. Suddenly Simers heard a piercing shriek from the rear room. He rushed in and found his wife enveloped in flames. He attempted to smother the flames. But the pain was so intense that the woman became crazed and before he could restrain her she had plunged headlong to the street.

An alarm of fire having been sent in the engines came upon the scene and this added to the excitement. Policemen found Simers in the room and raging like a man almost insane. He wanted to throw himself out of the window, saying that he did not care to live without his wife, and he could scarcely be restrained. He attempted again and again to jump through the window, so the police decided to take him to the station. After he had been there a short while he became more composed and was allowed to leave.

GRAFF & CO.'S FAILURE.

Two Supposed Creditors Said to be Really Debtors of the Concern.

Levi W. Naylor, receiver for the defunct stock brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., is said to be in possession of a written contract which throws light upon the relation of certain Brooklyn politicians to the firm. This contract, it is said, shows that at least two of the supposed creditors of the firm are really debtors to the concern in large amounts. Mr. Naylor, when seen, declined to discuss the matter.

The first meeting of the creditors of the firm will be held before Referee in Bankruptcy Tilney on Aug. 13. The creditors will then elect a trustee and vote on other matters relating to the winding up of the estate.

Engineer Taynter's Body Found.

The body of Samuel Taynter, Chief Engineer of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company at Barren Island, who was accidentally drowned while fishing last Thursday afternoon, was found in Rockaway Inlet yesterday by William Biggs, a bayman. With the assistance of Father Thomas Horan, rector of the Holy Catholic Church at Canarsie, Biggs brought the body ashore. It was taken to the Canarsie Police Station.

Arthur Flanagan Brought Back.

Central Office Detectives Armstrong and Reidy returned yesterday morning from Pittsburg, Penn., having in their custody the negro, Arthur Flanagan, who is wanted here for the murder of Night Keeper Hugh McGovern of the West Side Court prison, on Oct. 29 last. The prisoner was locked up at Headquarters, and will probably be arraigned to-day in the Tombs Court.

Special Police to Guard a Cemetery.

Owing to repeated acts of vandalism committed in Woodlawn Cemetery, a special police squad of fifteen men to guard the cemetery has been organized by ex-Police Sergeant Flock of the Central Park Squad. A station has been established just off the Jerome Avenue entrance, where a Sergeant or Roundsman will always be on duty.

RAIN DRENCHES CROWDS

Many Outings Spoiled by Yesterday Morning's Downpour.

Throngs at Coney Island in the Afternoon—The Resort Wide Open—A Free Fight.

Disappointment came to thousands of pleasure seekers by reason of the sudden downpour of rain shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Incidentally hundreds of pretty gowns were ruined, gay millinery was wrecked, and the tempers of the wearers sorely tried.

Many persons arose wondering what the prospects were for a pleasant day in the woods or at the shore. There was nothing discouraging in the outlook. Blue skies translucent in the sunlight, flecked only here and there by fleecy white clouds, gave no suggestion of rain. The temperature in the early hours promised fair comfort for the day, and all conditions pointed to such a Sunday as the New York populace looks forward to.

Many families had made special preparations, with baskets and boxes filled with edibles. Others counted on what the restaurants would afford. But in almost every case the best "Sunday suits" were got out and the journey to ferry or railroad station begun. Large crowds had already started for Coney Island, Manhattan, Rockaway Beach, and other resorts before the rain started. Hundreds of others were on the trolley cars and a veritable army of men, women, and children were crossing the plaza to Brooklyn Bridge when the downpour began. It came almost without warning and started a wild scramble for shelter. But before friendly sheds and doorways could be reached flimsy lawns and towering feathers had been hopelessly ruined.

A girl in pink glanced disdainfully at her companion in purple, whose gown dripped little rivulets of color.

"Fast color," she said. "Yes, indeed. It runs fast enough."

"Is yours any better?" responded her friend. "See!"

She pressed her hand across the pink sleeve and drew it away. The dye came off with it.

That the persons who got away from the city before the downfall did not fare much better was evidenced by the bedraggled condition of many who returned early in the afternoon. At the bridge there was a constant procession of disappointed ones, and the fact that the afternoon was fair did not counteract the gloom resultant upon the journey.

Yesterday was a wide-open day at Coney Island. The concert halls paid no attention to the laws which forbid performances in costume on Sunday, and the police paid no attention to the concert halls. So one hundred thousand people visited the Island according to the transportation companies. About fifty peddlers were arrested charged with breaking Sunday laws, and intoxication cases abounded.

There was a free fight in Perry's music hall on the Bowery last night at about 9 o'clock. Three trolley car conductors got into a wrangle with two waiters, and the whole crowd joined in the fracas. It took about six policemen and as many night sticks to clear the place of trouble. The car conductors who were arrested were George Doyle, 29 Frankfort Street, Brooklyn; George Wayland, Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and William Tugmola, 1,155 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. The waiters said their names were David Sheldon and Samuel Tiernan. Conductor Doyle was hurt and had to be taken to the Emergency Hospital.

George Carr, a flashily dressed young man, of 206 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, created a disturbance on a Sea Beach trolley car last night just as it was starting to leave the island. He was arrested and complaints lodged against him by Agnes McIntyre of 204 East Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and Miss Lizzie Bowen, 257 West Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

Rain Prevents Camp Meeting.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Spiritualistic camp meeting was to have opened here to-day, but the rain prevented it. It was expected that a big crowd would come from New York and Brooklyn, but only four persons braved the weather. Isaac R. Sanford, the Superintendent, says he is not discouraged, and that the meetings will be held through the week as was planned.

HICKORY CLUB OUTING.

Fifteen Hundred Members and Their Friends Spend the Day at College Point.

The Hickory Club had an outing at College Point yesterday. Fully 1,000 members and their friends boarded the steamer Tolchester at the foot of Franklin Street, North River, and the number was swelled to 1,600 when the boat touched at the Battery. The Eighth Regiment Band gave a concert on board.

A programme of field sports was given, considerable amusement being afforded by a fat men's race, in which there were eight starters, none of whom tipped the beam at less than 200 pounds. A shoe race was another feature. In this all the starters removed their footgear. The shoes were thrown into an indiscriminate heap at the 100-yard point, and the racers run there, selected their own shoes from the heap, put them on, and returned to the starting point. The following were the results:

100-yard race, won by William Eason; sack race, won by William Cole; hurdle race won by Daniel Scanlan; three-legged race, won by B. Shinnock and J. Schreiffen of St. Alphonsus Club. Fat men's race, J. Dennin, 2 pounds, first; T. Cazzaza, 238½ pounds, second. Fat men's race, (Hickory Club only,) James Farrell first, Robert McGuire second, J. Degenhardt third. One-mile race, M. Ryan first, J. Ryan second, H. Carroll third. Shoe race, Robert Burns first, A. Feldheisen second. Three standing broad jumps, J. Gleason first, P. H. O'Connor second. Shinnick's team boat the Kennedy team in baseball by a score of 8 to 3. Hugh Carroll was Chairman of the Games Committee and E. E. Berrigan acted as starter.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND HERE.

Denies He Is to be Made a Cardinal—Not to Mediate in Steel Strike.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said last night that there was no truth in the story that he was to be elevated to the Cardinalate.

Asked concerning a report that he had been requested to mediate in the differences between the Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association, he said:

"Nothing in it. I have not studied the question and cannot express an opinion with regard to the probable outcome."

O'Neill's,

August Clearing Sale!

Women's Summer Dresses.

Closing out the balance of this season's stock at about one-half former prices. Two convincing items:

SUITS OF MERCERIZED COTTONS in all the popular shades; Waist has box plaited effect and finished with stock collar; Skirt has flounce, hangs perfectly, and finished with taffeta ribbon belt..... **6.50**

☞ Regular value 12.00.

SUITS OF CHAMBRAY; Waist neatly tucked and trimmed with braid; Skirt shows new flounce effect and is trimmed with braid, broken sizes..... **1.98**

☞ Regular value 4.00.

Matchless Bargains in Furniture!

PORCH ROCKERS, LAWN SETTEES, MORRIS CHAIRS, PARLOR SUITES, PARLOR TABLES, DESKS, DINING CHAIRS, ETC.

All at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Maple Rockers.
Medium high backs, double reed seats, regular price 1.50 and 1.75, now
98c.

Large Low Back Maple Rockers, double reed seats and backs, regular price 3.75, now
2.75

Lawn Settees.
Slat backs and seats, 40 inches long, colors—red, green, and natural, regular price 4.00, now
2.45

Morris Chairs.
Of Golden Oak, spring seats, large claw foot, reversible velour cushions, hair filled, regular price 12.98,
8.98

Parlor Suites,
covered in tapestry and satin damask, mahogany finish. Three pieces. Formerly 30.00 and 35.00, now
19.98

Dining Chairs
of quartered oak; full box cane seats, French legs, with or without arms. Regular value 4.50,
2.85

Parlor Tables
of quartered oak, 24 inch square tops and French legs. Regular value 4.98,
2.98

Writing Desks,
mahogany finish, French legs, carved tops, handsomely polished. Regular price 8.00,
5.98

Another Great Sale of Trunks and Suit Cases.

If you need a Trunk or Suit Case for vacation travel don't miss this sale, for we offer you without question the greatest values ever quoted by any house in New York. Read:

500 Travelling Trunks!

Made of the best quality basswood, and bound with canvas, protected by hardwood slats and brass plated wrought iron clamps, Excelsior lock and two heavy leather straps, iron bottom, three sizes, 32, 34 and 36 inch..... **5.79**

☞ REGULAR PRICE $8.50.

A Thousand $8.00 Suit Cases at $5.00 Each.

They are made of solid leather, pig grained, steel frames, reinforced corners and sides sewed all around, solid double fold handles, catches or straps, sizes 22 and 24 inch. If you need a Suit Case this is your opportunity.

A COMPLETE LINE OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED FOR MIDSUMMER DAYS.

For a cool, restful atmosphere, furnish with our reduced Summer goods. Our lounging couches, divans, chairs, tables, tabourettes, etc., might be a stray colony from the Orient, with such airy comfort.

STAINED REED.

	Were.	Now.
Green, 2 pce. suites	$38.00	$25.00
Armchairs	$11.50	$7.50
	to	to
	$23.00	$15.00
Red 2 pce. suites	$19.50	$13.50
	$51.00	$38.00
Armchairs	$9.25	$6.00
	to	to
	$30.25	$19.50
White 3 pce. suites	$66.75	$45.00

Some with cushions of artistic cotton stuffs, with Oriental markings. Reduced factory prices make it doubly worth a trip to town to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

SALVING THE ACIS'S CARGO.

Hope that the Steamer May be Saved—Depends on the Weather.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 4.—A messenger who arrived to-day from the scene of the wreck of the steamer Acis, west of Cape Race, reports that the salvors are taking cotton from her and that the steamer Grand Lake is taking other portions of the cargo. The Acis has on board 144,000 bushels of wheat in bulk, 2,320 bales of cotton, 2,710 bags of cottonseed meal, and 1,175 pieces of pitch pine. With the exception of the grain, all the cargo is easily salvable. The coast folk are getting 40 per cent. salvage.

The weather is fine and promises well, so that there is a good chance of floating the Acis. She lies in a bad place, and the breezes from west to south, if strong, would destroy her speedily. There is water in only No. 1 and No. 2 holds, and if the discharge of cargo is hurried she may be got off.

No news was received to-day from the wreck of the steamer Vera near Renews.

Shot Himself During Wife's Absence.

While his wife and two children were out yesterday morning August Steinke, forty-five years old, a roofer, residing at Rockfield Street and Valentine Avenue, held a pistol to his temple and fired one shot, after which he became unconscious, and it is thought at Fordham Hospital, where he was taken, that he will die. The cause for the deed is given as business troubles. The man owned the house in which he lived, but of late he had not had much business.

The Old Dominion Floated.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The steamship Old Dominion of the Joy Line was floated to-day and started to New York in tow of tugs. She went ashore on the rocks near this place in a fog six weeks ago. The Merritt-Chapman Company, with two tugs and a derrick, has been at work on the stranded steamship since. The wreckers had to make temporary repairs to her hull before she could be floated.

Col. C. H. Ross Seriously Ill.

Col. C. H. Ross, an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. B. B. Odell, is dangerously ill at his home, 176 West Eighty-seventh Street, of pneumonia. Col. Ross is in the livery business, and his father controls the carriages used by patrons of the Fifth Avenue and Albemarle Hotels.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 9 CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO Matinée Sat. at 4. NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Av.
Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Evgs. 8:15. Adm. 50c. To-night, Request. 20 degrees cooler than outdoors.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 FLORODORA

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO. PROPRIETORS. FRANCIS WIL

AUG

1901

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 3...	2,302,718
Same week last year.....	1,118,685
To date this year.....	192,690,401
Corresponding date last year.	72,866,945

Bonds for the week.....	$5,976,500
Same week last year.....	$4,701,500
To date this year.....	$689,042,720
Corresponding date last year.	$317,010,760

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Long Island	4½
Am. Linseed pf.	3½	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	4½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	National Lead pf.	3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	3	National Salt pf.	1
Can. Southern	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Can. Pacific	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Q. tr. cifs.	1¼	Norfolk & Western	1½
Col. Southern 1st pf.	2½	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Consolidated Coal	3	Pacific Coast	7
Consolidated Gas	2½	Pacific Mail	2
Delaware & Hudson	2½	St. Law. & Adir.	3½
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	St. L. Southwest.	1
Diamond Match	2½	Third Avenue	1
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Gt. Northern pf.	2	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	2¾	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump	1		
Kan. City South. pf.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice pf.	1½	Manhattan Beach	4½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Manhatten Elevated	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	3
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	6½	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	1½
American Woolen	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Mo. Pacific	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1	Pullman Co.	1¼
Brook. Union Gas	3	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	St. J. G. I. 2d pf.	3
Chi. & East. Ill.	3	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	1
C., M. & St. P.	2½	Southern Pacific	1½
C., R. I. & P.	4½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Clev., L. & W.	6½	Texas Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Detroit City Gas	1	Union Pacific	2½
Dist. of Am.	1	Union Pac. pf.	1
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Kan. & Mich.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Laclede Gas	4		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Oregon Short L. 6s	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Chi. & Erie 1st.	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1¼
Lehigh & W. B. 4½s	1½	St. L. & I. Mt. 4s	1¼
Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	4	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	1	Tenn. C. & I., B. 5s	1¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1½
		West Shore 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Adams Express 4s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div., 3½s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	2	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1½
Brook., W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1	Long Isl. unif. 4s	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Manhattan 4s	1
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
		Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1¼
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 3, total transactions included 2,302,718 shares of stock, $5,976,500 bonds, including $1,000 Government bonds and $32,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 4, 1900.	Aug. 3, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,118,685	$2,302,718	$1,184,033
Mining	1,500	1,550	50
Banks		35	35

BONDS.

	Aug. 4, 1900.	Aug. 3, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,696,000	$5,343,500	$1,337,500
State	83,000	32,000	*51,000
Government	12,500	1,000	*11,500

*Decrease.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Cheerful Appearance of the Markets Is on the Surface Only.

Early Drop in the Price of Consols Expected — Demand for Money Very Light—Stock Speculation Confined to Professional Trading in Steel Trust Stocks.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—The holiday season is upon us, but we have little of the holiday mood, whether in the money or stock markets. Both maintain a cheerful appearance, but there are a good many causes for gnawing anxiety about. The money market looks humdrum enough to be unworthy of the least description. Bill brokers say one day that the rate is firm, and the next that it is weak, but the difference between the one state and the other is very often not eighteenpence.

The truth is that commercial business is shrinking more than it usually does at holiday times, and the financial demands which so often in recent years gave abundant employment to banking capital, whether the trade demands were slack or brisk, have dwindled to small dimensions. Take away the various Treasury borrowings and the market has not been asked to find £40,000,000 in the first half of the year. Indeed, I doubt if half of that amount of money in real solid cash has been found for new undertakings in the municipalities, colonies, and India. The best judges look for a stupid sort of money market throughout this month.

Large amounts had to be borrowed from the Bank in the beginning of last week to help it over the end of the month, and this week about £50,000,000, allowing for anticipatory payments in full, will be withdrawn to cover the consol loan installment. But neither the finding of that amount nor the repayment of the short loans due the Bank are expected to disturb the loan rates by any more than one-half of 1 per cent. True as this may be, the surface only is smooth, and as the Autumn settlement becomes due, in most quarters time is sure to bring our lately glossed over troubles to the surface again.

Talking of the consol installment reminds me that we have had a great show of more or less sham indignation in Parliament and society about the behavior of your financiers when the market was recently floundering and plunging, and not knowing what might happen next. It is the same old cry, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is accused of having taken an unpatriotic course in allowing you foreigners to buy at first hand any of our splendid securities. Directly the pinch came, so the chatter runs, those Yankees sold the stock back to us and added to the difficulties of the market, nearly swamping it.

This sort of thing must not occur again. You can fill up the gamut of objurgation, knowing what kind of mental rubbish these ebullitions evoke. So far as I can make out, there is next to nothing in it, and I know there are domestic sore spots that sadly needed the salve of ready money during the flurry of last month.

Consols have been worked up about £2 from the lowest point, and the small investor is buying the stock manfully, but it takes a long time to digest £60,000,000, and lower prices will certainly come again by and by. If not after the next installment has been paid, then when the holidays are over.

The Continental markets amble along much the same as those anywhere else are doing, and, helped by cheap credit, the Bourse settlements at the end of the month everywhere have been slithered over with a wonderful absence of anything like a fresh disturbance. Speculation, however, has gone to sleep in Paris as much as anywhere else, and a shock will be required to rouse the market into activity.

Here we continue to stand aloof from everything, and only the hardy perennial stock operator takes any lively interest, even in your strikes. Considerable dealings occur daily in United States Steel Corporation stocks, but the are nearly all professional. The public is not operating in either these or any other of your securities to an extent worth mentioning. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 5.

Aspinwall Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Liebig Malt Extract Company—Annual meeting.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pere Marquette Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Stephen Merritt Burial Cremation Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Denver City Tramway—Books close.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on assenting stock.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Books close.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit—Books close for dividend on common.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 9.

American Radiator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Casein Company of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Fireworks Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Denver and Southwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
International Fire Engine Company—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
People's Gas Company of Chicago—Books close.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Last week's record on the Stock Exchange was erratic, but scarcely interesting. The period was broken up by the settlement and the fact that the impendning holidays followed so close upon it. The same conditions will probably continue, preventing anything like the resumption of normal trading. Most of the leaders of the market, who are now taking their vacations, are reluctant to open fresh accounts, and the smaller operators for the most part remain occupied with scalping fractions from each other in the hope of being able to afford vacations for themselves later in the season.

Home railway securities were dull, the trading remaining at about the lowest figures. Even Americans were inactive after the slight rally at the beginning of the week, due to a hope that the steel strike would be settled. Least depressed of all were Canadian railway securities. Their strength was due to the immense crop outlook and the prospective harvest, together with the benefits to be derived from the Buffalo Exposition. Mexican and Argentine shares were up slightly, but the Continental market was deadly dull, especially in industrials.

It is the fashion of Continental critics now to explain this depression as due to the demoralization engendered by Great Britain's long struggle in South Africa, but it would be more exact to attribute it to the dread felt by Europe of a general tariff war, coupled with a knowledge of the overcapitalization of many big enterprises and the fear of further disclosures of financial immorality, similar to those recently made in Germany and Belgium.

Mining shares have temporarily lost their attraction for the public. The movements last week were small and generally downward.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 4.—Dullness continues to prevail in this market, although some sections recently have done a fair business at full prices. Purchases in the main are confined to actual needs, although there are a few cases where products of particular descriptions are well engaged forward. The slight advance in cotton has had little influence beyond strengthening occasionally the resistance of sellers against low offers.

There was a fair inquiry in cloth for India last week, particularly for Calcutta. Most of the offers were impracticable or for earlier delivery than could be made. There were occasional sales for China. Business with the Levant was moderate, but South American business was light.

Yarns were rather flat. Stocks are increasing, and the general demand for most qualities is limited.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease 2,499,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation, increase 11,423,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 3. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 3, 2,302,673.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. a. Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 3, '01.
99½	89¾	130	June 17.	88¾	Jan. 21.	112¾	112¾	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	152,058,600	July 29, '01.	12	Q	113½	115⅝	112¼	112	...	44,881
...	...	91	June 18.	81	May 20.	88	90		American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,944,900	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	89	89	80	88	...	112
...	...	8¼	Apr. 23.	4	July 31.	3	4	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500				4	4	4	4	...	500
...	...	35	Apr. 22.	20	July 24.	18	20		American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900				20	20	20	20	...	500
25¼	12¾	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	29¾	29¾	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	30	30¾	29	29½	15	5,385
72	57⅝	86¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	83½	84	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	84½	86	83½	84	63¾	1,179
87⅝	30	35¼	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	34	34½	1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. '00.	2½	A	38½	34⅝	32¼	34	34½	12,920
100	89¾	91¼	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	91	91½	⅞	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,600	June '01.	3	SA	91	91¼	91	91	...	300
49¼	27⅝	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 29.	31¼	31¾	⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	May 15, '01.	1	Q	33	33¾	31¼	31⅝	36¼	4,420
78¾	60¼	77⅞	Mar. 22.	67¼	Mar. 4.	66	68	⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	70	70	64¼	68	68½	160
16⅛	6	30¼	July 9.	4¾	Jan. 24.	21½	22	— ⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				28	28	28	28	11½	300
60	34¼	66	July 9.	31	Jan. 24.	61¼	62	— 3¾	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	..	61¾	65	61¾	65	54¾	1,610
7¾	3	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 21.	6¾	7		American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	3½	300
31¼	15⅛	30	June 25.	22¾	May 8.	27	30		American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	27	27¾	27	27½	19¾	300
56¾	34¼	39	Apr. 20.	33¾	May 9.	32½	33		American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				34¼	35	32¾	32¾	36¾	6,550
99	85	104½	June 26.	85	Jan. 26.	100	102		American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101	99¾	100	88¾	6,103
...	...	32¾	July 2.	20	July 15.	25½	26¼		American Locomotive Co.	100	65,000,000				28	30¾	28	28	...	5,000
...	...	99	July 8.	88	Aug. 2.	95	97	½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	34,100,000				96¾	98¾	95	95	...	2,402
...	...	90	June 14.	82	Apr. 17.	86	88	½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¼	SA	94	96	94	96	...	500
149	95¼	138	June 8.	121¼	Jan. 18.	136¼	136¾	— 6¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	35,998,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	143¾	143¾	135¼	136½	122¾	45,710
118	107	130	July 19.	117½	Jan. 3.	128½	130	— 3	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,998,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	127½	128	127½	128	116½	600
...	...	138¾	June 14.	125	July 15.	132½	133½	¾	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.			Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	134	135¾	132¾	132½	93	4,900
140	128	150	July 12.	137	Jan. 2.				American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	2	Q	143	143	143	143	...	50
22¼	21¼	27¾	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 15.	17	18	— ¼	American Woolen Co.	100	22,501,100				18	18¼	17¾	17¾	...	200
54⅞	37⅞	54¾	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	44	44½	— ¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1¼	SA	44¾	47¾	44	44½	45¾	4,100
49¾	19¾	91	June 8.	42¼	Jan. 21.	72¾	73	— 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	Q	72¾	74¾	71¼	72	26¾	113,600
59¾	59¼	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	94½	94¾	— 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	97	97½	94¾	94⅝	70¾	24,035
86¾	85¼	114¼	May 3.	81¾	Jan. 4.	97	98	⅛	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	46,000,000	Mar. 1e '01.	2	SA	97¾	98¾	96	96¾	75	3,850
90	72¾	97	June 5.	86¾	Feb. 28.	92¾	93¼	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]				81	317
85¾	37⅞	77¾	Apr. 22.	65¾	May 9.	70¾	71	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]
195	141¼	221	Apr. 24.	175	Jan. 18.	215	215¾	— 3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.		[illegible]	June 1, '01.	3	Q	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 3. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Year Ended Aug. '01.
125	95¾	128½	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	121	128	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '01.	3	SA	124	124	124	124	...	100
61¼	47¾	78¼	Apr. 19.	54½	Jan. 4.	67½	68¾	+ 3¾	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1	SA	67	68	66¾	68	49	760
99¾	84¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	108	109¾	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 2, '01.	2½	SA	107¾	109¾	106¾	108	87½	39,250
150½	115	167	June 28.	146¾	Jan. 4.	158	162	+ ¾	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,282,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	160	160	160	160	129½	100
42¾	24	52¾	May 3.	29	May 9.	45½	45¾	+ ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,353,400	Nov. 24, '00.	1	..	45½	47½	45¾	45½	27¾	41,350
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	37	38	+ ½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800				38¾	39¾	37¾	37½	...	5,810
78½	68½	82½	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	75½	77	...	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	76½	77¾	76	76	...	1,500
...	...	198	July 2.	188¾	May 15.	...	...	+ 1¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tr. ctfs.	100	202,208,200	June 24, '01.	3	..	197	197	197	197	126¾	100
109	88	153¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	123	130	— 8	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,900	July 1, '01.		SA						800
28	9¾	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	21¾	22	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,300				23¾	23¾	21¾	22¼	10¾	9,000
82	65½	90½	June 24.	75	May 10.	81¾	82	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	81¼	81¾	81	81	70	200
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	47¾	48	...	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,489,000				48½	50	48¾	48¾	...	900
94¼	81	94¾	Mar. 15.	90½	July 29.	90	92	...	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	84¼	30
29	14	40¼	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	33	34	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,599,980				34	34	34¼	34¼	24¾	1,300
64	45½	73¾	Apr. 2.	58¾	Jan. 21.	68	69	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	52	100
148¼	108½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	158¼	158½	— 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	51,968,100	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	162¼	163¾	157¾	158½	112	74,630
188	133½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	181	185	— 8	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,858,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	185	185	182½	182½	172½	453
172¾	150½	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	190	195	— ¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	195	195	192	192	156	1,200
122½	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	136½	136⅝	— 4½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	56,989,900	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	143	143	135⅝	137	107¼	10,510
...	...	111½	June 29.	6½	July 12.	...	...	— ⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rights.						7⅞	7⅞	6⅝	7		9,298
14⅞	6¼	31	Apr. 16.	10½	Jan. 19.	15¾	19	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000				19½	19½	18¾	18¾	10	1,585
39¾	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	38	39¼	...	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000				39	39½	38¾	38¾	31½	1,430
76	75	92¼	July 19.	72½	May 15.	90	90½	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90¾	91	90¼	90¼	59	2,000
118	103¼	121	Apr. 19.	115¾	Jan. 12.	115	118	+ ¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	...	100
72	48	70½	Mar. 6.	68	Jan. 16.	67	72	— 6¾	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	68	68	68	68	100	100
56½	29¼	136⅞	June 17.	41⅝	Jan. 21.	95	95½	— 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	102	103	95¼	95¾	34¾	2,350
...	...	½	July 30.	½	July 30.	...	...	...	Colorado Fuel & Iron rights						½	½	½	½		3,900
8¾	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	13	13¼	+ ¼	Colorado Southern	100	30,305,000				13¼	13¾	12⅞	13¼	6	1,880
47½	36	56¼	Apr. 29.	40	Jan. 21.	50	51	+ 2½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	50	51	49	51	45	1,100
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¾	Jan. 18.	22	22½	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				22	22¾	22	22½	16	1,500
21	11½	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	19½	20½	...	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,903,600				21	21	20	20	...	800
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	222¾	223	+ 2¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,885,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	223¼	223	218	222¾	176¼	11,400
60	50	63	Aug. 2.	56½	Jan. 30.	60	...	+ 3	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	63	63	63	63	...	100
...	...	69¼	July 3.	63¾	July 22.	66¼	66½	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.						67⅜	67⅝	66¾	66¾	24¾	6,700
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	115½	116	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	118	116	116	76½	1,400
134½	106½	183½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	160	161	+ 2⅜	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	158⅞	160⅝	159	160⅝	112¾	1,550
194⅝	171½	244	May 29.	188¼	Jan. 3.	228	229	+ 2¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	227½	230	227	228¼	...	3,812
34½	16¼	53¾	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	41	42	...	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000				43	43½	41	41	18½	1,550
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	90	91	...	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	38,396,300	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	91¾	92	91¼	91¾	67	4,852
...	...	71	June 27.	69	July 9.	...	...	...	Denver & Southwestern	100	3,600,000	May 8, '01.	1½	Q	69½	69½	69	69½	...	100
...	...	69	July 29.	69	July 29.	...	...	...	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	May 8, '01.	1¼	Q	69	69	69	69	...	100
96½	80	92	May 11.	74	Aug. 2.	...	...	— 1	Detroit City Gas	50	4,525,500	May 15, '01.	2½	SA	74	74	74	74	...	100
...	...	145	July 8.	141¾	July 17.	145	148	+ 2½	Diamond Match Co.	100	14,760,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	142¾	145	142¾	145	...	965
...	...	10¼	June 19.	8	July 15.	8	8¼	— 1	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,495,282				8¾	8¾	8	8	...	435
...	...	33¾	June 25.	27	July 24.	28	29	+ 1	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,416,813				29	29½	28	28	...	650
6¼	4	12¼	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	...	...	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000				10¾	10¾	10½	10½	4½	520
17⅛	12	22	June 5.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	...	...	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				19	19	18	18¼	...	1,156
27¼	10½	45¼	June 4.	24½	May 9.	37¼	37½	...	**Erie**	100	112,347,400				37⅛	38⅜	37	37⅝	10⅝	73,765
62¼	36⅝	73¼	June 29.	59¾	Jan. 21.	61½	63⅝	...	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,882,300				67¼	67½	65	65	32½	7,710
45¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	48½	50⅝	— ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				51	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	...	1,400
54⅜	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	52	54	...	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	55	55	55	55	...	30
200	120	269¼	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	253½	256	— 1	**General Electric**	100	24,118,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	256	256	253¼	254	132	625
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	55¼	56	+ ⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,800	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	55¼	56	55½	55½	52	850
103	92	106	May 2.	93¾	Mar. 4.	107	109	...	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,800	June 1, '01.	1¾	Q	107½	109	107½	100	...	35
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	175½	176½	+ 2	Great Northern pf.	100	96,716,700	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	176	177½	175¼	175½	152	4,032
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	51	53¼	+ 2⅜	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	52	53¼	51	53¼	35¼	1,300
74⅜	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	74½	75½	— ⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75	75¾	74	74	61½	1,400
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	145	147½	— ½	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	150	150	144¾	145¾	116¼	8,020
26½	1⅛	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	20¼	20½	— ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	21	21	20	20½	22¾	700
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	69	Jan. 21.	75	76	+ ¾	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	76	75¼	75¼	65	400
56¾	24	100½	May 31.	54¾	Jan. 2.	91	92½	— ¼	International Power Co.		6,400,000				91¾	94	91¾	91½	20	3,600
10⅞	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	6¼	7	— ¼	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700				6¼	6¼	6	6	3⅝	200
29⅜	28	42	Apr. 16.	24⅛	Jan. 22.	35	40	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	July 1, '01.	1	..	38	38	38	38	...	100
27⅞	11⅞	43¾	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	36	37	— 1	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900				37¾	37¾	36	36	19¾	1,030
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	73	73½	...	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,800	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	74	74	73	73	46	1,020
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	31¾	32	— 1⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000				34	34	34	34	...	100
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	...	...	+ 2¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				42	42	39	40	...	415
66	50	62½	June 14.	50½	Apr. 26.	50	60	...	Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago pf.	100	3,000,000	July 1, '01.	3	SA	55	55	55	55	...	450
80	65	98	July 17.	70	Jan. 18.	90	92¼	+ 4	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	SA	95	95	90	91	74	400
52	20¼	93½	Mar. 29.	39¾	Jan. 21.	53	55	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000				54	58	54	54	27½	400
230	206	250	July 18.	230	Apr. 11.	250	275	...	Lake Shore	100	40,486,800	July 29, '01.	2½	SA	251	251	251	251	209	17
89	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	76	79	+ 4½	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	2	..	75	78	75	78	...	1,650
89¼	68¾	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	101¼	101⅜	— ¾	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Feb. 11, '01.	2½	SA	103	103½	101	101½	70⅞	11,829
19⅜	6¼	22	Apr. 16.	8¼	Jan. 28.	15	18	— 4½	**Manhattan Beach**		5,000,000				15	15	13	14	...	800
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	117¼	117⅞	— 1¼	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	119⅜	119⅜	117	117⅜	91	7,075
182	143⅜	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	166	167	— 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	169½	169¾	166	168	156¼	2,800
37¼	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 9.	35½	37	...	Met. West Side El. of Chicago	100	7,498,700				35½	35½	35¼	35¼	...	100
84½	76	92	June 5.	79½	Jan. 15.	92	95	+ 4½	Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	100	9,000,000	Feb. 28, '01.	1½	SA	91¼	92	91¼	91½	80	170
17⅜	10¼	30	May 2.	12⅝	Jan. 21.	22½	23	— ⅝	Mexican Central		47,953,100				23¾	24	22¼	22⅝	12½	4,600
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 16.	3¼	Jan. 18.	9¼	9⅝	+ ½	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000				9¼	9⅜	9	9½	3	2,550
71¼	45½	111¼	July 19.	67¾	Jan. 19.	106	107	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	58¾	450
104¼	8	115½	July 20.	101¾	Jan. 7.	114	115	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	115	115	115	115	94¼	700
27	14	27½	June 24.	15	May 9.	22¼	24	— 1¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000				26	26	24	24½	...	2,325
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	70	72	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				73	74	71	72¾	...	1,000
17¼	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	23	26	— ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,290,300				26¾	26⅞	25¼	25¼	8½	2,150
47½	23¾	68¼	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	52¾	53⅜	— 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				54½	55	52	52	30⅜	10,300
72½	38¾	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	97	97¼	— 2¾	Missouri Pacific	100	66,208,500	July 20, '01.	2½	..	101¼	102¼	96¾	97	51	25,750
40¼	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42	42¼	— ⅝	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1							
98	79½	103	July 17.	92	Jan. 2.	100	102	...	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	May 31, '01.	1¾	Q	42¾	43	42	42	31¼	1,450
28¼	15⅞	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	19⅜	20½	— ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.		Q	103	103	103	103	...	25
106½	83	93¾	June 13.	81	May 16.	90	92	+ 3	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	19¾	20¼	19½	19½	19	110
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	40½	41	½	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	97	100
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72¾	Jan. 3.	73½	76	+ 1	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	41½	42	40	41	...	800
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	137	140	+ 3	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	75	75½	73	75¼	...	300
142¾	125⅜	170	May 2.	139⅜	Jan. 21.	151	151½	— ½	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	138	138	138	138	136	200
24½	11	40⅝	July 2.	16	May 9.	38	39	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000				151¼	152	150	151	128⅝	8,145
58½	29	82½	July 1.	42	Mar. 1.	74	77	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	14,000,000				38	40	37½	38¼	...	3,010
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	215	216½	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	78½	78½	77¾	78	90¾	400
32¼	18¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	33¾	33	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900				215¾	216¼	215¾	215½	...	200
45¾	22⅞	57¾	May 2.	32	Jan. 10.	52½	52¾	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	32⅞	33½	32¼	33	21¾	26,720
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89¾	90½	+ 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '01.	2	SA	49¾	54⅝	48¾	53¼	34	98,110
...	...	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	99	100½	+ ⅝	North American	100	11,836,700				90	90	90	90	77¾	100
86½	45¾	1700	May 9.	77¼	Jan. 21.	...	...	...	Northern Pacific	100	80,000,000	Aug. 5, '01.	1	Q	102	102	98¾	100⅝	...	700
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84½	Jan. 21.	...	...	...	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	95	95	95	95	52¼	200
															96	96	96	96	72¾	32
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	65	69	+ 7	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1		70	70	70	70	...	100
57	25¾	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¾	May 9.	40½	41½	+ 2	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	39	42	39	41	31¼	5,108
149½	124⅝	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	144	144⅞	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	201,464,900	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	143¼	146	143¼	144	128	45,348
111½	81⅞	120	June 21.	96¾	Jan. 21.	114	114½	— 1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	May 25, '01.	1½	Q	115¾	115½	113	114	99	8,600
35	20	75	June 18.	33¾	Jan. 9.	...	...	— ¾	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500				74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	...	700
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	...	...	...	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,649,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	102	102	102	102	91	300
58¾	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Jan. 4.	...	...	...	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 29, '01.	1	Q	43	43¾	42	43	39¾	3,745
89½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	83	83¼	— ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 22, '01.	1¾	Q	86	86	83¾	84	73	790
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	205	206	— 1¼	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '01.	2	Q	206½	207	205	206	183	700
26	15	48½	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	41½	41¾	...	**Reading**	50	69,000,000				42¼	43	41	41½	16¾	50,700
71⅞	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	76⅝	78	76½	76⅞	60⅜	13,517
29½	23¾	69¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	52¼	52½	+ ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				52⅝	54½	52	52¾	29	15,130
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	12⅞	Jan. 22.	19½	20	...	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,600				20¼	20¼	19¾	20	10½	5,755
70¾	49	82	Apr. 1.	55¾	Jan. 21.	74	74¾	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	75¼	75½	74	74	59¾	2,645
133½	131¾	140	Apr. 24.	135	Jan. 5.	...	...	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	May 15, '01.	1¼	Q	138½	138¼	138½	...	...	10
...	...	38½	May 2.	26½	July 22.	29	30	...	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	31	31	29¾	29¾	...	1,000
...	...	90	May 2.	76½	July 16.	77½	78½	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	78⅞	78⅞	78¾	78¾	...	200
8¾	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	11	12½	— ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,000,000				12½	12¼	12½	12½	6¾	130
64½	38¼	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 20.	66	67½	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	68	68¼	66½	66¾	42	700
21½	11⅞	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	25	28	— 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				26	26	26	26	...	100
...	...	102½	Aug. 3.	67	Jan. 29.	102	103	+ 3⅞	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000				97½	102¼	97½	101	...	6,300
24¼	8⅝	54¾	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	39½	40¼	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700				41⅞	42½	39½	39¾	8⅝	9,400
78½	64	88	Mar. 12.	77	July 25.	78	80	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77	77	77	77	61	295
55	31¼	76¼	June 19.	53⅛	Jan. 4.	67¾	68½	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	68	69¼	67¼	68	32⅝	10,378
18½	8¾	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	28	30	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				29¼	30	29¾	30	10¾	220
45½	21½	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	59½	59⅞	...	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				61	62½	60	60	27	2,125
26	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	33	34	— 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	*100	7,500,000				34	34	33	33	25	200
45⅝	30⅜	63¾	June 5.	29	May 9.	54⅝	54½	— 1⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,852,100				57	57⅞	53⅝	54½	34	101,950
23⅜	10⅝	35⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	29¼	29½	— ⅜	Southern Railway	100	110,000,000				30¼	30¼	29¼	29¼	10¾	32,218
72½	49¼	88⅝	June 17.	67¾	Jan. 21.	83⅝	84	— ⅞	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	84¾	84¾	83¼	84	52½	6,350
10¾	4½	8½	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	6½	7	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	5	540
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅝	Mar. 7.	61½	62¼	— 1	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,800	Nov. 1, '01.	2	..	64	64	61	62	39¾	8,720
29¾	13⅛	52¼	May 3.	23½	Jan. 3.	40	40½	— 1½	Texas Pacific	100	38,780,000				42	42¼	40	40	14⅜	5,200
21¾	11½	42¼	May 6.	19	Jan. 8.	...	...	+ ½	Texas Pacific

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 3..$5,976,500

	Week Ended Aug. 3.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104	104	8
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
American Tobacco Scrip	101	101	101	101	1
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103¼	135
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96	97	96	97	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	94¼	94	94¼	31
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96¼	95⅝	95⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103¼	99½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	102	102	102	102	1
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	89¼	89	89	87
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 5th in. pd.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	83
B. & O., Pitts, Junc. & Middle Div. 3½s	88	88	88	88	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	102⅝	102⅝	100½	100½	41
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
Brooklyn Wharf & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs.	73	73	73	73	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	26
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106¼	107	106¼	106¼	15
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78	79	78	79	30
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	30	29	29	19
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	7
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	11
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	103¾	103¾	101¼	101¼	27
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. Div. con. 4s	104	104	104	104	30
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107½	108	107½	107½	11
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84⅝	84¼	84¼	33
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	98½	98½	98	98⅝	612
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109¾	109¾	109⅜	109½	28
Chi. & East. Illinois 1st sinking fund 6s	112	112	112	113	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	6
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Rick Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106¾	107¼	106¾	106¾	12
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	128	128	*128	128	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127	127	127	127	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	11
Cleve., Colum., Cin. & Indianapolis con. 7s	131½	131½	131½	131½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81	80¼	81	12
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	89	89¼	87	87¼	85
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102	101¼	101½	8
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	95	95	95	95	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	16
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	30	30	30	30	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	2
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	6
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Erie general 4s	86½	86½	86	86¼	85
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98	98¼	94
Erie 3d extended 4½s	111	111	111	111	1
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	95½	96½	93	93½	47
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	104	104	104	104	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	85	85½	85	85½	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	106¾	107	69
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101½	101½	101	101	5
International Paper 6s	111	111	111	111	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	10
Kings County Elevated 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Laclede Gas 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	119½	119½	10
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	13
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104	104½	104	104½	39
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	102	101¼	101¼	60
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	12
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	24
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104¼	104¼	103½	103½	16
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85½	85½	84½	84½	15
Mexican Central 1st income	32¼	33	31	31	216
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22	21¼	21¼	190
Mexican International 1st 4s	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	14
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	127	127	127	127	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97¼	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84	84	82½	82½	62
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¼	105¼	105	105	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107¼	106½	107	39
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	1
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	125	125	125	125	2
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	97¼	97¼	95⅞	95⅞	28
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	95¼	2
N. Y. Gas. El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97⅜	97⅜	85⅜	85⅜	55
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs	205½	205½	205	205	17
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜	17
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	31½
Northern Pacific 3s	73⅝	73	71⅝	72¼	146½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104½	103⅞	104¼	100
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	3
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127¾	128	127⅝	128	5
Oregon Short Line 1st con. 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117¾	117¾	8
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Peoria & Eastern income	65	66⅜	65	66⅜	30
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	7
Reading general 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅜	138
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117	116¾	116⅞	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92¼	93	92⅝	93	85
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97⅜	98	97	97⅜	53
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76⅝	77	75¾	75¾	30½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East Minn. Div. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86¼	86	86¼	53
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110	110	10	110	4
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92½	91⅞	92	63
Southern Pacific 4½s	96⅜	96¼	96⅝	96¼	5
Southern Railway 5s	115¾	116½	115¾	116½	28
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	59	62	59	62	17
Standard Rope & Twine incomes	9	9½	9	9	29
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109	110	109	109	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	15
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	119	118½	119	3
Third Avenue 5s	123	123	23	123	1
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	107⅝	107⅞	07⅜	107⅞	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85	85	84	84	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104	104½	103¾	104	172½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107⅜	108	106¼	106½	1,279
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	18	118	79
Wabash 2d 5s	110¼	110½	10½	110¼	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	63	63	61½	62¾	410
West Shore guaranteed 4s	113½	113½	12½	112½	6
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	112	112	111¾	111¾	15
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	10⅜	110¾	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	89¼	89¼	89	89¼	29
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87¾	88½	87½	87½	102
Total sales					$5,943,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.

United States 3s, coupon	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.

Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¼	106¼	106½	106½	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	1
Virginia def. 6s, certificates	7½	7½	7½	7½	20
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	9
Total sales					$32,000
Grand total					$5,976,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	108¼	June 29	105¼	Jan 17	107⅜	July 29
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	Jun 4	112⅜	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112½	Jul 9	113	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	130	July 9	127¼	Jan 7	129	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	130½	Apr. 29	127¾	Mar 8	128½	July 18
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg Q. F.	111⅞	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109¼	Jul 22	109¼	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¼	Aug 1	108¼	Aug. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	Jun 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	109	Ma 15	109	June 20
District of Columbia 3-65s F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES. YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103¼	Mar. 30	102	Feb 13	103½	Mar. 30
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug 1	106½	Aug. 1
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	105	July 26	105	Jul 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Ma 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	99½	May 2	96	Jan 17	96	Aug. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	10¾	Mar. 30	7¼	Jul 30	7¼	July 30
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	93½	Jul 1	94¼	Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record Aug. 17	
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6	
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6	
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Aug. 5	
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 8	July 19	Aug. 9
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Denver & Southwestern (quarter)	1½	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Denver & S'western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Louis. & Nash. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 12	July 23	Aug. 12
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 23	Aug. 3	Aug. 23
Northern Pacific com. (quarter)	1	Aug. 5	July 12	July 25
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Pere Marquette pf.	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 23	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Denver City Tramway (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	
Twin City Rapid Transit	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
West Chicago guaranteed (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	

BANK STOCK.

Bank of the Manhattan Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 10

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Am. Radiator Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Bethlehem Steel Co	2½	Aug. 13	Holders of record	July 20
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$6	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$5	Aug. 20	July 22	Aug. 20
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Cassia Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10
Central Fireworks (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	
Central Fireworks pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 21	July 30	Aug. 22
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Electric Boat Co.				
Electric Stor.-Bat. Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20		
Isherast, Fire Engine (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 12
International Mercantile Marine				
International Mortgage Bank of Mexico	$3.50	Aug. 15		
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Massachusetts Cotton Mills Co.	3	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 30
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers (Limited) pf.	2½	Aug. 15		
Montana Ore Purchasing (quarter)	$1	Aug. 9	July 30	
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Enameling (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 15	July 23
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (quarter)	1½	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 25
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 8	Aug. 20
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 22	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 22	July 29
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 21	Aug. 7	
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
U. S. Steel Cor. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 8	July 16	Aug. 8
Warwick Mill, R. I., (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15		
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. assenting (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor	July 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 17	Annual
Aspinwall Trust Co., Ltd.			Aug. 5	Annual
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.			Aug. 6	Annual
Liebig Malt Extract Co.			Aug. 5	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad		Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Annual
National Enameling & Stamping Co.			Aug. 12	Special
National Glass Co.			Aug. 13	Annual
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.	July 29	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Annual
Stephen Merritt Burial & Cremation Co.			Aug. 5	Annual
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Annual

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,300,025	$14,767,725	$23,830,375
Jan. 12	12,350,650	14,297,250	26,382,675
Jan. 19	17,300,400	24,126,675	24,695,675
Jan. 26	24,750,250	20,277,975	29,222,625
Feb. 2	24,222,150	25,387,275	27,422,625
Feb. 9	20,522,625	27,097,200	28,811,550
Feb. 16	17,822,400	24,016,675	24,273,825
Feb. 23	17,822,400	18,075,600	24,481,200
March 2	14,891,100	13,641,850	24,678,125
March 9	10,777,225	8,676,375	22,350,000
March 16	10,777,225	5,400,000	20,250,000
March 23	10,222,425	6,477,300	19,957,425
March 30	9,494,250	5,494,350	19,494,375
April 6	8,371,975	7,984,200	15,618,525
April 13	7,240,350	10,080,375	13,471,625
April 20	14,922,150	14,102,550	24,178,800
April 27	20,708,775	17,974,575	25,334,675
May 4	10,598,100	15,273,475	23,251,200
May 11	11,127,675	16,125,525	24,251,625
May 18	13,350,225	14,822,325	24,251,625
May 25	21,360,975	13,472,250	43,982,775
June 1	17,794,050	11,139,375	45,710,250
June 8	12,561,225	16,374,900	39,230,100
June 15	9,782,325	17,936,750	30,003,900
June 22	8,961,750	15,125,250	28,697,250
June 29	8,494,200	16,660,275	14,374,650

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	19	1899.	1898.
July 6	5,21	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,86	10,980,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,06	24,081,900	12,305,400
July 27	23,12	27,585,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,16	29,144,878	8,110,000
Aug. 4	$29,14	$8,110,000	$39,803,400
Aug. 4	29,14	8,110,000	39,803,000
Aug. 11	28,12	30,386,375	53,111,850
Aug. 18	20,52	15,982,350	28,539,250
Aug. 25	2[illegible]	12,378,525	21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,06	9,191,250	14,981,050
Sept. 8	26,02	2,458,625	7,676,775
Sept. 15	26,42	275,450	4,340,400
Sept. 22	16,66	2,295,225	3,258,675
Sept. 29	12,94	1,724,450	16,327,150
Oct. 6	6,841,200	962,250	15,743,600
Oct. 13	4,467,225	1,177,200	13,961,553
Oct. 20	2,047,700	1,441,075	23,412,225
Oct. 27	8,6[illegible]	3,033,525	28,021,350
Nov. 3	5,87[illegible]	*338,350	10,025,050
Nov. 10	4,0[illegible]	*2,788,900	15,011,200
Nov. 17	7,6[illegible]	*112,025	16,957,275
Nov. 24	12,7[illegible]	6,025,250	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,8[illegible]	6,532,700	17,097,350
Dec. 8	5,6[illegible]	5,395,225	16,741,200
Dec. 15	6,3[illegible]	7,023,625	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,4[illegible]	10,394,975	16,619,050
Dec. 29	11,6[illegible]	11,168,075	15,180,075

*Deficit.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 3, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97 Aug 1	97	97¼
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O	104⅜ Mar 13	101⅞ May 14	103¼ Aug 3	103	103¾
Do registered..A O	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103 July 23	..	..
Do adjust. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	99 Jun 14	86⅜ Jan 4	97 Aug 2	96½	97
Do do registered.....Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	..	..
Do stamped.....Nov.	96¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 28	94¼ Aug 1	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946..J D	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....J J	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	96¾ July 30	95½	96
Do do registered..J J	95½ Mar 18	85½ Mar 18	95½ Mar 18	..	..
Do g. 4s, 7-8y 1, 1948.....A O	105 Mar 11	99 May 9	103 Aug 2	102¼	103
Do do registered..A O	104 Mar 8	101¼ Jul 1	102 July 30	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 5th installment paid.....	110 May 3	100¼ May 15	105 July 31	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	92 Jun 24	88¾ Jan 21	89 Aug 2	88¾	89
Do do registered..J J	91 Jun 4	90¼ Jun 4	90¼ June 4	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 23	88 July 30	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	111 My 22,00	108½	..
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	.. ....	.. ....	111 June 5, 98	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 4s, 1937. M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ July 9	118	118¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.....*F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	125¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 23	129 May 23	126	129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	109 Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1906.....A D	108¼ Apr 15	103⅜ Jul 8	105 July 13	95¼	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934..*A O	127½ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	125¼ June 25	122¼	..
Do do registered..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	117 No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113½ De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	109 Jun 27	105¾ Jul 1	106¾ July 31	106	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*J J	111 Jan 23	107¾ May 10	106¾ July 31	101	..
Do do registered.....*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	106¾ Apr 17	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948..*J D	95 Mar 27	92 Jan 8	93½ June 28	90	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	103¾ Apr 26	96 Jan 3	96 Jan 3	103	103
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120½ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120¾ Mar 25	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	106¾ Aug 2	106	107
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	96 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	83 Jun 21	60 Jan 9	78 July 30	..	78½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	36⅞ Mar 6	20 Jan 3	29 Aug 2	..	30
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	15¾ July 22	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Dec 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	108 Mar 30	106¾ Mar 8	108 Apr 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	127¼ Mar 27	127 Jan 22	128¾ July 30	129	130
Do do registered.....Q J*	127 Mar 27	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912. Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	105¾ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¾ Aug 2	103¾	104¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	111 July 25	111	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s. Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	117 Apr 10	113¾ Jun 8	117¾ July 26	113¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....*M N	119 Feb 19	113¾ May 15	117½ July 26	116¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	121 July 29	120	121
Do do registered.....*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	..	120
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108¾ Jun 18	104 Jan 15	107¼ Aug 3	107¼	108
Do do registered.....*M S	106 Apr 15	103 Apr 15	103 Apr 18	106	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	107½ Apr 30	104 Aug 1	104 Aug 1	..	104
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 23	100 July 13	99¼	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 6s, 1940.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 26,00	103	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29,99	106	..
Ellz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102½ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	101¾ July 30	101¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	105¾ June 4	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 5s, s. f., 1912..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	84 Jan 12	80 Apr 4	90 July 29	..	90
Do certificates of interest.....	93⅞ Jun 4	91¼ Jan 3	93⅞ June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J	87½ Jun 21	83½ Jan 14	84¾ Aug 1	84¼	84¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J	109¾ Jun 26	105¾ Jul 3	106¾ July 3	106½	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾ Mar 1	100¼ Apr 9	100¼ Apr 23	..	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112¾ Apr 16	108¾ Jul 20	109¼ July 31	108¾	110
Do conv. 5s, 1903.....M S*	116¾ Feb 11	113½ Feb 25	113½ July 31	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	114 Apr 12	111 Apr 12	111¾ Apr 12	110¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 8	104½ Apr 17	105¾ July 22	105¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¾ Jan 24	100 Jan 2	100¾ July 31	99¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 12	102¾ July 23	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 31	110½	111
Do do registered.....*M N	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do 4s, joint bonds, 1921.....J J	101 Apr 30	97½ Jul 15	98¾ Aug 2	97	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	123¼ Feb 25	121 Mar 13	121 June 25	121½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112 Aug 1	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	140 Mar 29	135¼ Jan 16	137 June 25	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 3s, 1937.....*M N	127 Apr 26	116	122½ Aug 2	..	123
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115 My 11,00	..	123
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	120 July 2	119½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	..	..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J	114½ Jun 6	106¾ Jan 31	110 July 31	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947.....*J J	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	122 July 18	121	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	192½ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	..	..
Do 7s, s. f. 1902.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	172¾ Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190 Jan 28	188¼ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	194 Apr 29	180 Jul 25	180 July 25	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 5s, 1908.....J J*	188 Apr 9	185¼ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117½ May 22	113 Jul 30	113 July 30	112¾	..
Do 1st Sac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119 Apr 4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	113½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119¾ Mar 1	114 Jan 2	116 July 29	114	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	126½ Apr 13	125¼ Jan 23	126¾ Apr 13	120¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110½ May 24	110¼ Jan 15	110¾ May 24	107¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*J J	119 Feb 7	118 May 28	118 May 28	107¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122 Mar 5	116⅝ Jul 18	117 July 30	115¾	117½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926...J J*	122¼ Apr 1	121⅜ Apr 9	121⅜ Apr 9	117¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	110⅝ Jan 2	108 Jan 2	108 July 30	107	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	121 Apr 13	116¼ Jul 1	116¼ July 1	115¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 9	116¾ July 9	115¾	120
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¾ May 2	114½ Apr 2	115¾ June 1	115¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Jul 18,99	130¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916.....*J J	116¼ Mar 27	112¾ Jul 10	112¾ July 10	111¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	114½ Mar 1	110 Jul 9	110 July 9	110¾	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	114½	118½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Mar 1	121½ Feb 7	121¾ Mar 7	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915.Q F	143¾ Apr 17	139¾ Jan 15	141 July 25	135¾	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D*	108 Mar 19	104½ Jan 20	105 July 25	104¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	108 Mar 26	104⅝ Jul 2	104⅝ July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929..A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 25	..	117
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18, 00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929..A O*	110¼ Mar 12	108¼ Jan 24	108¾ June 25	108½	..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	123¾ Jan 8	121½ May 7	122½ July 25	122	123¼
Do do registered.....*M N	123 May 22	122 Jan 11	123 May 22	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	104¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	109 June 25	..	109
Do do registered.....M N*	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	117 Mar 7	110 Jan 18	117 June 13	117	..
Do do registered.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A	112 Mar 20	108¼ Jul 1	108¾ July 1	..	..
Do do registered.....F A	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....*M N	110½ Mar 20	109¼ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 15,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Fe 26, 99	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	120¾ No 10, 00	119¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¼ Jun 28	111¼ Jun 28	111¼ June 28	110¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 20	111	..
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	141½ Apr 10	135¼ May 29	138¾ June 25	136¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....J J	107¾ Feb 27	104 Feb 7	104 Feb 7	104¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127⅝ Jun 25	122¼ Feb 4	122 July 1	124¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	142¾ May 23	138½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	140¾	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J*	131½ May 6	127¼ Jul 16	128 Aug 1	127¼	..
Do registered.....J J*	127½ Mar 27	126¾ July 22	126¾ July 22	126¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*J J	110 Jan 25	106¾ Jul 2	106¾ Aug 1	106¾	..
Do do registered.....*J J	108 May 25	105½ Jun 18	106¾ July 25	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	86¾ Au 27,00	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 11,00	..	..
Kee. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112¾ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	110 June 3	110	111½
Do small bonds, 1921.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Au 17,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	142 May 7	134¼ Jan 16	139 July 25	138½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.....*M N	140½ Mar 11	138¾ Feb 8	138¾ July 25	138½	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132 Jun 3	130 Jan 5	131¾ July 25	128¾	131
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J J	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	94½ July 31	94	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919..M S*	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ July 13	107¼	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	118	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off..J D*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	115 De 14, 00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin. D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 31	113	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	103¼ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	103 July 31	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J D	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99¼	102½
Do St. L. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	103 Apr 2	102 May 10	103 July 30	103	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	99 May 4, 00	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 4	100	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	83 Jne 21,99	101½	102½
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	102 Apr 30	99½	..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104½ July 1	103	..
Do do registered.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C. San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	113½ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	115¾ May 3	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	100 Mar 8	95 Apr 8	98 Aug 1	98	98¼
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....J J	67 Jan 23	66 July 29	69 July 29	64	68
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131½ July 29	..	131½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*J J	138½ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	132	140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 1st 5s, 1901.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ No 2, 99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	111 Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130½ Mar 8	127¼ May 29	129¾ May 29	127	..
Col. Mid. Rv 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	87¼ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	81 Aug 1	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 25	82 July 31	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	87¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	87¼ Aug 2	87	87¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	120¾	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 7	116¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	140 Feb 19	136½ Jun 25	138 July 17	136½	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104½ Feb 4	101¾ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	140½ Apr 4	134¾ Jul 10	136¾ July 10	133¾	140
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26, 98	136½	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921..*J J	136½ May 23	133½ Jul 1	133½ July 1	134	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	135½ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	119½ Jul 2	118½ Mar 5	119½ July 2	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Oc 15, 00	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917. M S*	147¼ May 2	145½ Mar 19	147¼ May 2	145	..
Do registered.....M S*	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	150 Feb 15	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115¾	..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	111¼ Jun 18	111¼ Jun 18	111¾ July 1	111¼	..
Do do registered.....*A O	112¾ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	153½ Jun 25	150¾ May 2	152¼ July 18	152¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936. *J J	104¼ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	101¼ Aug 3	101¼	102
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	109	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928.....*J D	112 May 20	107 Jan 10	112 July 22	111	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929. J D*	96 Jun 26	95 Jul 11	95 Aug 2	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917. M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	89¼ No 20,00	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	91¼ Mar 28	85 Jan 23	90¾ July 22	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	115¾ Jul 2	110½ Jun 16	110¾ July 30	115¾	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1923.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	82¾ Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	112	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¼ Jan 7	118¼ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	..	122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118 Jan 28	111 July 29	111 July 29	..	116
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	..	123½
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	142¼ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	142¼ July 11	..	144
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920..M S*	135¾ Mar 20	135¼ May 17	136¼ May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137 June 25	137¾	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	136¼ Apr 3	136¼ Apr 3	136¼ Apr 3	..	136½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1996. A O	106 Jun 3	105 Apr 10	106 June 5	105½	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123 Apr 14	120 Jan 8	123 July 29	122¼	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*	121 May 22	121 May 22	121 May 22	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oc 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	101¼ Jun 28	95¼ Jan 21	98¾ Aug 2	98½	99
Do registered.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	93¾ My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. *J J	91 Jun 24	85¼ Jan 21	86¼ Aug 2	86	88½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951..*F A	96¼ Jun 13	93 Aug 1	93½ Aug 2	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J J	116¾ Mar 9	111 Jan 4	115 July 29	114	118½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	107¼ Jun 26	100 Mar 6	107 July 8	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	115¼ Jun 8	115¼ Jun 8	115¼ June 8	115¾	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. J	111½ May 3	107¾ Jan 11	111½ May 22	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	118¾ Mar 18	115¼ May 16	115¾ May 16	..	118
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A	.. ....	.. ....	65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	126	6¾ Jul 25	8 Jul 8	123	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	108 July 23	..	107½
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..A	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	106½ Feb 20	106 Feb 21	106 Feb 21	..	114
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	99½ May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941. J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	111 May 20	75½ Jan 4	104 Aug 2	104	105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 6-4s, 1928..J J*	92 Jun 6	67 Jan 21	85½ July 30	83	87
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	..	..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ja 22,00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A.....	67¾ Feb 14	66 Jan 2	67¾ June 25	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B.....	17¾ Apr 22	7¾ Jan 7	8¾ July 20	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999. J J*	104¼ Jun 25	103¾ Jan 7	107 Aug 1	106½	107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	106¾ Feb 6	104¾ May 18	104¾ May 18	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951..*J J	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr 3	113½	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Mr 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	107½ Mar 28	107½ Mar 28	107½ Apr 15	104	..
Do do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 15,98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952.

ID LIST.

of bonds which do
ber alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List,"
. Opposite each is
ystem under which
le referred to:

BONDS.
System.
Southern Railway.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Delaware R. R.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Buff., R. & Pitts.
Central of N. J.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pacific.
Michigan Central.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Illinois Central.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Long Island.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Erie.
Erie.
Illinois Central.
Seaboard & Roan.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bur. C. R. & N.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Southern Pac. Co.
Erie.
At., Top. & S. Fe.
Illinois Central.
Pennsylvania Co.
C., C. C. & St. L.
C., C. C. & St. L.
C., C. C. & St. L.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Pennsylvania Co.
Southern Railway.
Hocking Val. Ry.
Norfolk & West.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Southern Railway.
Southern Pac. Co.
Erie.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
Tol. & Ohio Cen.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
St. L. & San F.
Louis. & Nash.
Chi., R. I. & Pac.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Central of N. J.
Central of N. J.
Missouri Valley.
Erie.
Chicago & Alton.
Chi., Ind. & Louis.
Lake Sh. & M. S.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Manhattan Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Bur. C. R. & N.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chicago & Alton.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
St. Paul & Man.
Southern Pac. Co.
Del., Lack. & W.
Louis. & Nash.
N. Y., N. H. & H.
Chi. & Northwest.
Southern Pac. Co.
Pennsylvania Co.
Long Island.
Erie.
Chi. & Northwest.
Lake Erie & West.
Southern Pac. Co.
C., St. P., M. & O.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
C., C. C. & St. L.
Union Pacific.
Southern Pac. Co.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Chi. & Northwest.
Missouri Pacific.
Louis. & Nash.
C., C. C. & St. L.
Pennsylvania Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Delaware & Hud.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Buff. R. & Pitts.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Mobile & Ohio.
Missouri Pacific.
Wabash.
Ter. R.R. of St. L.
Illinois Central.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific.
C., St. P., M. & O.
Southern Pac. Co.
Norfolk & West.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Sav., Fla. & West.
Southern Railway.
Louis. & Nash.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Del., Lack. & W.
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Southern Pac. Co.
Pennsylvania R.R.
Rio Grande West.
Union Pacific.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Missouri Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Del., Lack. & W.
Southern Railway.
Northern Railway.
Southern Railway.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Erie.
St. Paul, M. & M.
Chi. & Northwest.

BONDS.
Tenn. C., I. & R.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
Tenn. Coal & Iron.
N. Y. Gas & Elec.
Erie.
Kings Co. El. & P.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
Peo. G. & C. Co.
Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	108 May 24	104½ Jul 24	104½	..
Do registered	*J J	107¾ May 17	107 Feb 4	107¾ May 22	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	106¾ Jan 16	104 Jul 9	104 May 17	.. ..
Do do registered	M S*	106¾ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105½ May 20	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103½ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16	103¼ Apr 30	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	102½ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995	*M N	103⅝ Apr 30	101 Jul 26	101 Aug 1	101	101½
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Au 1, 99	.. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	110¾ Apr 24	108¾ Jul 13	108⅝ July 13	..	108
Do do registered	J J*	109½ May 20	109½ May 20	109½ May 20	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾ Jan 15	93¾ Aug 1	95¼ Aug 2	93½	94¼
Do do registered	*F A	97 Jan 15	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99 Jan 25	93 May 16	95¾ Aug 2	95½	95⅞
Do do registered	*F A	97½ Jan 10	94½ May 1	97 July 17	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116¼ Jan 11	111 Jul 11	113¼ Jul 31	112½	..
Do registered	*J J	115½ Mar 28	110½ Jul 12	111½ Aug 2	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112⅝ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	108 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear. El. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	93 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. 4s, 2000	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 3, 00	103	..
R., W. & O. en. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128¾ Mar 18	125½ Mar 20	125¾ July 31	126	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan. 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13,99	112	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Mo., & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Jul 6, 00	104½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	..	124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117⅝ May 15	117 Feb 13	117⅝ May 15	116¼	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾ Feb 21	108¾ Jun 11	105½ July 17	108½	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111 May 2	110½ Jan 2	110½ May 2	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	111¼ May 17	108½ Jun 11	108¾ July 11	108¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Mr 17,00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S. 1901	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	104½ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	125¼	127½
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146⅜ Apr 12	146⅜ Apr 12	146⅜ Apr 12	.. ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾ Mar 11	102¾ Jan 30	103¾ Mar 11	103¾	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¾ Mar 11	102¾ Jan 30	103¾ Mar 11	101¾	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119 Jan 3	118¼ Apr 19	119 June 20	118½	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S*	131¾ Jun 25	127 Jul 29	127 July 29	127½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	.. ..	.. ..	126 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	109¼ No 26,00	.. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¼ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	107 July 16	107¼	..
Do registered	A O*	107 Apr 8	106 Jun 19	106 June 19	.. ..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st rec. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203¼ Jul 30	203 Jul 30	203 Jul 30	203	..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17,99	200	..
Do do small certs., $100	.. ..	197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ July 26	.. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	132½ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	*J J	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	.. ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108 Jan 9	103¼ Aug 2	104¾ Aug 3	103¾	103⅝
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 30,98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*J D	112½ Mar 28	110¼ Mar 14	112¾ July 23	112¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136 Apr 2	132 Mar 21	132 May 24	130	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133¾ Mar 4	131 Apr 4	131¾ Apr 20	130	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	138¾ Apr 20	131 Feb 20	136 July 11	130¾	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107½ Jun 3	107¼ Jun 3	107¼ July 1	108	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103½ Mar 14	99 Jul 16	100¾ July 30	100	101¼
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	O*	104 Mar 9	99¼ Jan 21	102 Aug 3	100½	102
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Jul 18,00	.. ..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.gr.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106 Mar 7	103 Jul 15	104¼ Aug 2	104	104½
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Mar 26	103½ Jul 12	103¾ July 12	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73⅞ Apr 30	68½ Jan 21	72¾ Aug 3	71¾	72¼
Do do registered	Q F	72⅜ Jun 5	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ June 5	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	D*	102 May 28	99½ Jul 9	99¾ July 11	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½ Feb 18	131 Jul 25	131 July 25	.. ..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jul 28,99	.. ..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ My 31,00	.. ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117 Jan 9	111½ Apr 10	112 June 10	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106 Jul 12	102 Feb 11	102 Aug 2	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119 Jun 20	115¼ Jul 8	115¼ July 8	.. ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112¼ June 3	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 12,00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	110½ July 3	.. ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	101 De 15,00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	102 Mar 17	102 May 17	103½	105
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J	115¼ Mar 12	113 Jun 27	113 July 23	112	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½ Mar 8	110½ Jul 16	110½ July 16	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11,98	.. ..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126½ Mar 22	122¼ Apr 15	122¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	120½	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	114¾ Jun 12	114¾ June 18	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾ Feb 13	113 Jun 4	113 July 23	112	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾ Jul 24	106¾ Jul 24	106¾ July 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136½ Feb 19	136¼ Apr 29	136¼ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¼ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	136¼ Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136⅝ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 May 12,97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10,97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾ Jan 26	133¾ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	112 June 11	..	114¾
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	115 July 19	114½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17,97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 26,98	.. ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar. 98	.. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jne 24,99	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118 Feb 16	113¾ Mar 8	116¼ July 30	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100½ Apr 4	90 Jul 15	99 July 15	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	.. ..	100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100 July 25	100	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	118½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99 Jun 21	92½ Jan 3	95¾ Aug 3	95¼	95½
Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾ Jun 25	93½ Jan 4	101 July 27	100½	101
Du mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	A O	96¾ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8	96 June 21	.. ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	.. ..	.. ..	88⅝ Se 27, 00	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	.. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84 Mar 25	80½ Feb 13	82¾ July 1	.. ..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 23	92½ Jan 3	92¾ July 22	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98 Jun 10	89¼ Jan 11	95 July 27	95	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J	101¼ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	96	98
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jne 18,00	.. ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100 Apr 29	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	A O	102¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	100 July 23	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100½ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23	97¾ Aug 3	97¼	97⅝
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¼ Jun 8	71 Jan 18	78¾ Aug 1	76	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾ Feb 20	118¼ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	115¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	J J*	120½ Feb 25	110 May 27	120½ July 24	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 11	139 Jul 2	139 July 22	..	139
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Fe 28,99	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116½ Jun 13	113¾ Jul 2	114 July 20	114*	114½
Do do registered	J J*	116¾ Apr 19	116¾ Apr 19	116¾ Apr 19	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¼ May 6	103 Mar 1	105¾ June 13	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	106 May 6	106 Mar 6	106 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	140 May 24	138	142
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	122 June 26	121	124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110 Feb 14	106¾ Jun 7	107 July 30	.. ..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 11,99	122	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24,96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	104 Jan 9	107	110
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112 Jne 9, 00	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	126¾ Ja 18, 00	128½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17,99	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	..	92½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾ Feb 13	106¾ Feb 25	106¾ Feb 25	.. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	.. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad 1st land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J	91¾ Jun 3	91¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do 2-5 yrs. col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ May 31	98¾ Jan 24	99¼ July 30	98¾	99¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95½ Feb 19	83 Jan 3	92 Aug 2	91½	91¾
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	85 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	A*	103¼ Jul 12	100 Feb 14	101¼ Aug 1	101¼	101¾
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	99½ Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¾ Apr 11	83¾ Jan 18	87¾ July 30	87½	87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113½ Jun 24	103¾ Mar 22	113½ June 24	.. ..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107¾ Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	107¾ Feb 25	.. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	106¾ Jun 28	106¾ Jun 28	106¾ Jun 28	106½	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	113¾ Jun 27	113¼ Jun 27	113¾ July 15	110¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	111¾ Apr 26	110¾ Apr 26	111¾ June 21	111½	112½
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A O	95 Mar 21	88¾ Jan 2	93¾ July 13	.. ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M N	106¼ Feb 26	106 Jan 2	106½ Feb 26	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125 Feb 26	122 Feb 26	125 Feb 26	.. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	127¼ Jan 23	126 Apr 29	127 June 19	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	*J J	107¾ Mar 23	105¾ Mar 19	107¾ Mar 23	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	*J J	91¾ Jun 17	77¾ Jan 3	86¾ Aug 3	86	86¼
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110 Apr 11	110 Apr 11	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 17,97	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	111¼ Jun 25	106¾ Jan 2	108¾ July 29	.. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar. 1900-10	J J	114¾ Jun 6	114¼ Apr 3	114¾ June 10	110	112
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	111¾ Jan 30	106¾ Jan 21	108¾ July 25	103½	111
Do do Series B	*A O	106¾ Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	106	111
Do do Series C and D, 1906	*J J	106¾ Jul 16	106 Jun 4	106½ July 16	106½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 No	27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3	107¾ Ju	e 14	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111 Jun 25	96 Jan 8	111 Ju	e 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	112¾ Jun 21	110 Mar 22	112¾ Ju	e 21	110	112½
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 Ju	e 7	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au	6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Ja	4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121 Jun 25	111¾ Jan 4	116½ Au	3	115½	116½
Do registered	J J	119 Jun 22	116 Jun 4	117¾ Ju	e 12	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½s, 1996	J J	110¼ Apr 1	109 Jan 21	109 Au	24	109¾	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116½ Feb 5	113¾ Jan 15	114¾ Au	2	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 M	25	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	95¼ Apr 25	95 Jul 13	93 Ju	e 13	..	95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121 Jun 11	113¾ Mar 21	118¾ Ju	e 12	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼ Apr 25	117½ Jan 29	117¾ Ju	e 30	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121 Apr 10	117 May 28	119¾ Au	1	119	..
Do do registered	.. ..	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 Ju	e 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 Ju	e 12	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	129 Apr 8	124½ Jan 24	126 Ju	e 16	124½	126
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	124½ Jun 22	121 Jul 9	122¾ Ju	e 31	121	122½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Ju	e 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	111½ Jul 19	109 Apr 10	111¾ Ju	e 19	111½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	.. ..	83 D	10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	116 Jun 14	113 May 15	115¾ Ju	e 16	115¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	115 Jun 10	115 Jun 10	115 Ju	e 10	..	..
Do serial, Series D	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc	13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ja	12, 99	115	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	91¼ Se	14, 00	83½	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J	120¾ Jun 8	110 Apr 29	120¾ Ju	e 8	117½	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	110 Jun 26	106 Jan 4	110 Au	2	..	100
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ..	.. ..	117 Ju	e 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	116 M	r 18	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	116½ May 23	115¾ Mar 12	116¾ M	y 23	113	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	115 M	r 6	112¾	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	104 F	b 15	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	120½ May 24	115¾ Jan 4	119 A	g 1	118¼	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	100 Jan 22	90 Jan 7	99¾ Ju	y 26	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J	111 Jun 18	110½ Jun 13	111 Ju	e 18	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	117½ Apr 10	113 Jul 9	113 Ju	y 9	113	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	108½ May 17	103 Jun 12	107¾ Ju	y 30	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	115¾ Jan 14	113 Jul 11	114 Ju	y 13	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	99¼ Jul 16	95 Jul 16	95 Ju	y 30	..	99
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	94 Mar 29	86 Jan 24	94 Ju	y 31	93	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t.r.	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	130¾ Ju	25,00	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s	*J J	93½ Apr 30	88 Feb 14	90¾ Ju	y 17	91½	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	85¾ May 22	73 Feb 14	84 Au	1	84	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July	J D	99¾ Apr 13	98 Jan 2	98¼ July	24	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	108½ Jun 18	106¾ Jul 17	108

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	225	235
Astor National..	350,000	..	..	.....	660	670
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	295	320
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	190	190
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	325	340
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	655	670
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	375	385
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	400	415
Domestic Exch. National	300,000	..	..	.....	102	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	25	Q	Mar., 1901	710	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	235	245
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	145	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 28, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	127	135
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	325	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	687	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Feb., 1901	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1896	140	150
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142½	..
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	180	195
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1350	1450
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	190	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	155	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	78	85
Ninetcenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	570	610
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	245	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	107	112
Plaza	180,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Republic (Nat.)	1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	355	400
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	110
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	300	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	270	280
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	200
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	535	545
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	360	400
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1510
Fifth Avenue	500,000	10	Q	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	690	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	190
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	300	310
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	275	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	335	345
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	940	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	315	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1100	1400
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1310	1350
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	965	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	255	265
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	May 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	6½	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1380	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,500,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1720
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	81	82½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,800,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92½	93½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40½	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	96½

GAS COMPANIES.

Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	2	S	Jan 30, 01	28	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,200,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109½	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107½
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	84	86
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	102	104
Com. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 6s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	70	75
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	90	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	98	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	70	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	309	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	57½	59
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	93½	95
St. Paul (Minn.)	1,500,000	1	Q	May 15, 01	50	55
Do gen. 5s, 1944	2,037,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86½	88½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	133
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	149	151
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	85	95
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,800,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*56	58½
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	82	86
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	80	82
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	36	38½
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4½
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	56	57
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	68	70
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	£13	14
Brit. Exchcq. 5s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98⅝
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	102
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,900	1½	Q	July 9, 01	107	110
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	23	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	12	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6⅝	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	32	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	17	20
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	..	.....	44	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	12	15
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1⅞
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
General Chemical	6,780,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do preferred	6,000,000	1⅜	..	Apr., 1900	43½	46
Hing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do 2d pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2½
Do 1st 6s,	500,000	3	S	July, 1901	50	60
Jeay & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	2
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	23	25
Do preferred	7,658,600	1⅜	Q	July 1, 01	83	85
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	11⅜	12
Otis Elevator	6,080,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	97½	98½
Peo. Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P. B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99	100
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	151	154
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	27	27¾
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	47½	48¼
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,035,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	82	82½
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac.	1,600,000	1½	S	May 20, 01	39½	42

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do col. tr. 5s, 1940	1,000,000	2½	..	Mar 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	2	S	Jan. 1901	26	..
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,800,000	12	Q	Jun 5, 01	760	765
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	108
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18½	19
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	346,000	2	S	Apr 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	63	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4¼	5⅛
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 01	116¼	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Do preferred	12,500,000	1⅝	..	Jun 1900	34½	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	50
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 01	95	97
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1900	38	42
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Jul 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Ma 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	Jul 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	2	S	Jul 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	Jul 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct 1900	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jul 1900	80	90
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	Jan 1901	280	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1901	170	180
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jul 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 1901	125	140
Home	5,000,000	7	S	Jul 1901	295	305
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	De 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Fe 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	Jan 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Ap 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Fe 1901	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jul 1900	55	65
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1901	130	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb., 1901	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	Feb., 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	244	248
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102⅛
Do 2d 5s, 1914.	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100⅜	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July 1901	185	190
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	43½	46½
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 01	102½	105
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	Aug 1, 01	330	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903.	300,000	2½	S	July 1901	100½	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	Jul 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jul 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N. J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jun 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Fe 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932.	950,000	2½	S	Jun 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Fe 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	Jul 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grandst	748,000	4½	Q	Fe 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909.	236,000	3	S	Jul 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Ma 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Ma 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	Jul 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R. R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	Jul 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jul 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Do 1st 4s, 1945	5,500,000	2	S	Ma 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	27¾	28½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Ma 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	Jun 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Fe 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Ma 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jul 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jul 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jul 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	21	25
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	70
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Ma 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1923	100,000	2½	S	Ma 1901	103	107
54th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1906	1,000,000	2½	S	Ap 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	600,000	4½	Q	Ma 1901	390	410
Do deb. 5s, 1906	250,000	3	S	Jul 1901	110	..
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	150,000	2½	S	Ju 1901	101	103
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	Ap 1901

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 3. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest		Last Sale.	
170	180	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29	147 Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	.. ..	.. ..		*235	Dec. 15, 1900
29	30½	American Agricultural Chem.	16,533,000	.....	..	35 June 13	26¼ May 21		30	July 18, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	30 June 11	24⅞ May 10		26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11	77 Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	190 Apr. 29	180 Apr. 8		180	May 15, 1901
34	39¾	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 3	34 Jan. 30		34	July 15, 1901
190	205	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	205 April 19	170 Jan. 12		204	Jun. 14, 1901
41	46	American Snuff	11,001,700	.....	..	49¾ June 8	26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,883,300	.....	..	2½ Mar. 2	2 Jan. 10		2½	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¼	100 Apr. 13	95 Mar. 8		100	July 16, 1901
75	80	American Woolen pf	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	1¾	82¾ July 1	70 March 22		78	July 12, 1901
21¼	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	30 Apr. 22	20 Feb. 20		24	July 11, 1901
52	55	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	..	64 Apr. 22	52½ May 15		53	July 15, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	.. ..	.. ..		*121	Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	.. ..	.. ..		100	Oct. 31, 1899
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		106½	Nov 14, 1900
9½	10	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	14¾ March 19	8¾ Jan. 10		9½	July 25, 1901
86	93	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	2	95 June 20	77 Mar. 19		93	July 15, 1901
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	●3	135¾ May 21	120 Feb. 25		133	July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103¾ Jan. 9	103¾ Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chicago & East Illinois pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 Apr. 22	120½ Jan. 3		130	May 17, 1901
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf	22,396,600	July 15, 1901	1¾	248 April 11	211 March 1		222	June 29, 1901
125	135	Chicago, St. P., M. & O	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145 Apr. 11	125 Mar. 9		130	July 15, 1901
185	188	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1901	3½	201 April 11	180 Mar. 29		200	Apr. 19, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		102½	May 22, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	.. ..	.. ..		120	June 4, 1899
16	20	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000	.....	..	20¾ May 28	12 Jan. 17		17	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¾	60 May 28	54¾ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
30	35	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel	8,000,000	.....	..	37 Mar. 6	27⅝ Jan. 7		33	June 20, 1901
189	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1901	1¾	*195 May 4	*189 June 24		*190	June 25, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		1⅝	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 15, 1901	4	142¼ Apr. 29	116 Mar. 19		128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,934,900	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		29	June 12, 1900
180	190	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7	168½ Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	27⅞ Feb. 15	24½ May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15	81¼ Feb. 26		82	Mar. 27, 1901
34	39	**Des Moines & F. D**	4,283,100	.....	..	45 June 15	18 Jan. 30		38½	July 18, 1901
120	150	Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1900	7	130 April 1	123 Feb. 13		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	June 1, 1901	1	77⅞ Apr. 11	75¼ Apr. 2		77¼	Apr. 11, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3½	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	.. ..	.. ..		*110	Dec. 20, 1900
85	90	Evans. & T. H. pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95 Apr. 11	81 Jan. 4		94¾	Apr. 23, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & D. C**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 20	17 Jan. 18		28½	July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co**	2,000,000	.....	..	101⅝ June 19	30 July 12		36	July 27, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July, 1901	1¼	.. ..	.. ..		*185½	Dec. 14, 1900
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18		58½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 11	110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	.. ..	.. ..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	.. ..	.. ..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	July 25, 1901	50c	.. ..	.. ..		*105	May 20, 1899
97	100	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	July 25, 1901	50c	100 Apr. 16	75 Jan. 8		95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30	105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
33½	39¼	International Silver pf	5,107,500	April 2, 1900	1¾	39¾ June 24	32⅝ June 15		35	July 24, 1901
83	85	International Steam Pump	8,850,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	84 March 26	71 Jan. 5		81	July 22, 1901
..	..	**Kansas City Southern**	29,993,500	.....	..	25 Apr. 30	.. ..		20¾	July 19, 1901
7	8	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	10¾ Feb. 13	5¾ Jan. 3		8	July 3, 1901
31	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4	24 Jan. 2		32½	July 3, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	..	.. ..	.. ..		*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	9	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	.....	..	10 May 7	8 Mar. 6		10	May 7, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13	45 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
20	30	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 June 18	12 Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
100	101	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	106 Feb. 28	95 Jan. 21		99	July 17, 1901
116	120	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	July 15, 1901	2	130 Mar. 29	108½ Jan. 21		118	July 17, 1901
70	78	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6	70 May 16		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	**Mergenthaler** Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	.. ..	.. ..		*152	May 31, 1900
106	..	Michigan Central	18,739,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4	107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
81½	83	Mob. & O., J. P. M. & Co. certs	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	83¼ July 12	78 May 9		82	July 22, 1901
192	196	Morris & Essex				197¼ April 9	192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June 19	*70 June 11		*75	June 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		5½	June 9, 1900
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 8	27½ May 22		27½	May 22, 1901
105	112	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115 Mar. 22	97 Mar. 1		111½	June 27, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3	420 Apr. 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	139 Feb. 21	136 Mar. 29		136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	205 Jan. 12	204 Feb. 4		204	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June 5	*173 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		88⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	.. ..	.. ..		*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,800	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		7	Nov. 6, 1899
8¾	9¼	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900	30c	10¼ Mar. 1	6¼ Jan. 4		9¼	July 20, 1901
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	10,341,300	July 2, 1898	1	.. ..	.. ..		*45	Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,122,500	July 1, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		75¾	Oct. 7, 1899
94	100	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	May 1, 1901	1¼	98 Apr. 26	89 Feb. 25		*100	July 11, 1901
67	72	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,974,400	May 1, 1901	1	75 June 13	63 Jan. 8		70	July 12, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		*95	Sept. 22, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	.. ..	.. ..		*110	June 26, 1900
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 1, 1901	4	98 June 17	72 Jan. 2		98	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	109 May 27	90½ Mar. 22		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		*117	May 14, 1900
..	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,347,000	.....	..	80 June 17	57 Jan. 30		74¾	July 22, 1901
189	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	10,714,200	July 1, 1901	3½	*190 June 21	*185½ June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	.. ..	.. ..		*137	Mar. 4, 1899
3	4½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	5¼ May 31	1¼ April 22		4⅝	July 3, 1901
8½	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	½	12⅝ May 28	7 Mar. 20		10¾	June 21, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	108 June 19	93 Feb. 16		200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	.....	Rio Grande Western pf	5,467,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼				100	July 12, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certfs				65½ Jan. 3	59¾ Mar. 28		60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	5½				200	Mar. 10, 1899
77	81	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	86 Apr. 2	65½ Jan. 22		80	July 13, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	July, 1901	2½	.. ..	.. ..		100	Feb. 17, 1886
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901	2½	.. ..	.. ..		*74	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	.. ..	.. ..		*80	Apr. 9, 1900
8⅝	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,800	.....	..	10 Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
70¼	74	**Union Bag & Paper** pf	11,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	75 June 17	65 April 11		72½	July 25, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	.. ..	.. ..		64	July 13, 1901
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1901	2½	.. ..	.. ..		*286½	Oct. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,950	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	.. ..	.. ..		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	.. ..	.. ..		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
140	160	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1901	3	155 June 5	135 Jan. 14		*150	July 12, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,180,000	May 15, 1901	1½	.. ..	.. ..		120	Aug. 3, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	.. ..	.. ..		*98	Mar. 15, 1898
51	52	Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf	4,135,800	.....	..	60⅝ March 28	45 May 9		50	July 22, 1901

●Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash 1,000." All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The new German tariff bill did not have a marked influence upon the Boerse last week, operators believing that many of the worst features would be modified. Ocean transportation shares, however, weakened.

The general tone of the market continued exceedingly heavy and marked by short selling. The shorts took advantage of the many unfavorable rumors regarding various companies to beat down values, and in this they were assisted by the publication of numerous balance sheets which supplied inadequate information about the financial condition of the companies involved. "A fatalistic tone possesses the Boerse," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, "which makes an exceedingly despondent impression and augurs much evil."

The monthly settlement, while passing off easily so far as the money market is concerned, has revealed an unexpectedly large short interest, and this discovery has been followed by a gloomy feeling. The Vossische Zeitung begins its weekly review in this fashion: "The physiognomy of the Boerse shows a more gloomy from week to week, and the general business situation becomes more and more threatening."

The feeling is evidently growing that much worse remains still to be uncovered. Commenting upon this phenomenon, the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "It is high time that the cases of bills and cash were stopped, that people should honestly and frankly uncover the weak points in each company. Absolute openness is necessary as a preliminary for confidence."

The weakest spot in the market was bank stock, owing to the difficulties of various institutions. The leading attack was upon the National Bank of Germany, and the attack upon the Breslau Discount Bank was hardly less vigorous. The shares of both institutions fell sharply, owing to their financial relations with the Allgemeine deutsche Kleinbahn Gesellschaft, which confesses itself unable to meet its interest obligations. This and other recent events, it is admitted, reveal the evils of the German system of financing industrial companies by banks. The Vossische Zeitung to-day confesses that the evil has gradually assumed "quite a dangerous form."

The only strength of the market was in domestic Government funds, which advanced more sharply than during any previous week of the year. Canadians developed great strength, rising all the week. Chinese also were active and advancing.

The tone of the money market increases. Lenders are seeking for borrowers. The private rate of discount fell all the week, reaching 2⅜ per cent. yesterday. In sympathy with this, foreign exchange became very firm.

The iron situation grows visibly worse. Reports multiply of the reduction of output, wages, and prices, and of the discharge of workmen.

Proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted against the Akkumulatoren Gesellschaft für Elektrische Anlagen and Balmes of Dresden, which is a creation of the Kummer Company.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the figures of Custom Warehouse

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS and BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

F. P. Moore & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
FLOYD & MOORE.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY
Investment Securities.
Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 3078 Cortlandt.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$9,744,153
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	7,891,544
From Jan. 1, 1901	334,288,568
From Jan. 1, 1900	328,933,078
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended July 30, 1901	$11,334,522
Week ended July 31, 1900	9,305,398
From Jan. 1, 1901	303,397,942
From Jan. 1, 1900	315,190,154
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$132,891
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	42,847
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,679,409
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,588,670
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$10,000
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	16,200
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,192,228
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,685,005
Net Exports of Gold.	
From Jan. 1, 1901	$27,510,519
From Jan. 1, 1900	28,128,738
Net Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$122,891
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	26,147
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$88,306
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	328,993
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,206,287
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,651,671
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$143,067
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	1,366,055
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,472,142
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,486,672
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$76,761
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	1,037,062
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,265,855
From Jan. 1, 1900	27,835,001
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$199,197
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	371,840
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,885,706
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,190,541
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$153,067
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	1,382,255
From Jan. 1, 1901	56,662,370
From Jan. 1, 1900	60,152,777
Total Net Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Aug. 2, 1901	$46,130
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$1,011,515
From Jan. 1, 1901	54,776,364
From Jan. 1, 1900	55,961,736

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges	Balances
Aug. 3	$1,153,155,810	$78,574,143
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,832
July 20	1,552,096,173	83,357,011
July 13	1,591,146,456	86,506,616
*July 6	1,135,009,989	64,705,989
June 29	1,515,857,253	98,723,039
June 22	1,637,388,355	74,683,763
June 15	1,547,329,935	82,988,198
June 8	1,549,234,353	87,350,990
June 1	1,177,432,385	61,910,945
May 25	1,461,315,991	67,528,933
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	1,827,388,385	105,849,292
May 4	2,404,025,993	77,982,433
April 27	2,157,473,997	96,306,721
April 20	2,104,502,392	76,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,159	76,904,487
April 6	1,667,724,857	60,986,277
March 30	1,610,110,995	58,432,433
March 23	1,746,810,777	63,252,000
March 16	1,444,114,961	61,059,427
March 9	1,327,687,429	62,562,724
March 2	1,362,516,967	64,954,502
*Feb. 23	1,230,779,794	63,556,788
*Feb. 16	1,330,625,489	63,117,988
Feb. 9	1,539,967,150	63,736,053
Feb. 2	1,494,351,738	69,228,688
Jan. 26	1,476,502,377	69,228,688
Jan. 19	1,748,986,724	83,361,198
Jan. 12	1,369,527,717	57,008,326
Jan. 5	1,371,810,522	60,566,538
*Dec. 29	1,262,042,369	54,619,731
Dec. 22	1,574,128,019	64,254,233
Dec. 15	1,403,727,469	61,797,233
Dec. 8	1,419,966,350	67,614,933
*Dec. 1	1,240,256,450	57,264,233
Nov. 24	1,389,830,178	64,016,109
Nov. 17	1,540,892,778	64,466,611
*Nov. 10	1,670,064,727	64,466,611
Nov. 3	1,672,949,036	63,159,616
Oct. 27	1,341,667,569	53,272,726
Oct. 20	1,563,667,049	63,733,626
Oct. 13	1,754,980,351	63,159,626
Oct. 6	1,480,941,748	64,920,111
Sept. 29	1,624,324,309	64,920,111
Sept. 22	1,819,282,414	67,270,371
Sept. 15	1,748,956,353	61,714,774
*Sept. 8	1,530,748,218	61,714,774
Sept. 1	1,609,117,454	64,471,466
Aug. 25	1,712,000,000	64,471,466
Aug. 18	1,712,000,000	64,471,466
Aug. 11	1,712,000,000	64,471,466
Aug. 4	1,712,000,000	64,471,466

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, probably rain; fresh east to northeast winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,093. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

STEEL STRIKERS TAKE NO DECISIVE ACTION

Doubt Expressed that More Men Will Be Called Out.

But Mr. Shaffer Says General Order Will Be Issued "Within a Week"—Wellsville Strikers Deserting.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—No apparent move was made to-day to extend the strike of steel workers to all the mills of the United States Steel Corporation where men of the Amalgamated Association are employed.

Although Mr. Shaffer did not say so to-day, he explained not long ago that before an order for a strike was issued, a circular letter would be sent out from the general offices to all lodges of the organization explaining the situation, giving a complete report of all that had occurred between the members of the Executive Board and the officials of the trust; of the attempts made to bring about a settlement and the failure to do so. This circular will be read in lodge meetings in order that the men in the mills may have a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the entire matter and act intelligently. The strike order will then follow, and will be taken up without the least misunderstanding on the part of the members.

Doubt is expressed in some quarters that the strike will spread further. It is suggested that the employes of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, and National Tube Company are at the present time the strikers' main source of revenue, and to call them out would weaken the association in its fight by depriving it of the funds necessary to carry on the struggle. Another reason given was that the Amalgamated Association, having signed contracts with all these companies for one year beginning with July 1, 1901, would, by violating these contracts, give Mr. Morgan and his associates trump cards they would not hesitate to use to the best effect.

OTHER COMPANIES NOTIFIED.

When President Shaffer was asked if he would pursue the same policy in ordering a strike in these mills as he did in calling out the men in the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, he replied: "If it had not been for this determination on my part, the general strike would have been ordered on Saturday night."

Before calling out the tin workers and after failing to get any satisfaction from the officers of the American Sheet and the American Hoop Companies, President Shaffer sent a telegram to Vice President Warner Arms of the American Tin Plate Company, notifying him that under Article 19, Section 35 of the constitution of the Amalgamated Association, he would be obliged to call out the tinworkers in all of the mills owned by the United States Steel Corporation unles the difficulty was settled within a period of ten days. As a result of this notice, the conference that broke up in the Hotel Lincoln three weeks ago last Saturday was held.

In order to be equally fair to the other constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation and accord them the same treatment, President Shaffer has sent a similar notice to the officers of the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the National Tube Company, giving them the same time in which to make any effort they may desire to bring about a settlement, or he will be forced by this same clause in the Amalgamated Association constitution. It is presumed that the delay in issuing the general order will be at least until the end of the present week. Possibly it will not be issued until early next week.

There is a possibility of a settlement of the strike, based on the bare hope that the officials of the three additional companies will bring to bear sufficient influence to urge an adjustment of the difficulties before the strike order is issued. President Shaffer did not express any hope that this would be done, nor did he even discuss the matter, but the inference was drawn that there was such a possibility in sight. It is a faint one, though, and but little interest was taken in it in the general offices of the association to-day.

An intimation has been made that there is still another hope of ending the strike soon, and that is by the return to work of the men at the Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, and Clark Mills. These mills were non-union last year. The men went out when the strike was ordered, and they are now members of the Amalgamated Association. In the efforts to secure an adjustment of the strike, however, their status has been an embarrassing factor.

It is said that if the men in these mills desire to go to work there will be no objection by the association. The immediate effect would be to eliminate them from consideration of any basis of settlement. Such a course would leave the Amalgamated officials in a position to accept Mr. Morgan's terms with honor.

Soon after President Shaffer arrived at the Amalgamated Association headquarters he called the newspaper men to his private office. When asked if a settlement could have been reached in New York Saturday had they waived their rights at the Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, and the Wellsville plants, he said:

"The Amalgamated Association could have settled in New York if they had given up these mills, but we could not do that. Just as long as we can fight we are going to fight for them. They are as much of us now as any of the other lodges. Their fight is ours, and our fight is theirs."

"When will you issue the call for a general strike?" was the next question put to Mr. Shaffer, and his answer was, "Within a week."

"Can you say how many men will be affected?"

"I don't know," said he, "how many men the strike order will affect."

"Will the board be called for any more conferences?"

"No, the board has been dismissed, and will not be called unless the other side wants peace. They have declared war."

The delay in issuing the general strike order, Mr. Shaffer explained, was due to the fact that he did not want to be accused of violating contracts made with the companies whose men would be called out.

A Leechburg, Penn., dispatch says that at 2 o'clock to-day the plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at Hyde Park was opened as a non-union mill, the officials having brought more than fifty men from Vandergrift. At 8 o'clock this morning Robert Locke, for years assistant manager at the non-union mill at Leechburg, assumed control of the idle Hyde Park mill, he having been appointed Superintendent of the plant.

It is rumored that the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburg has forced the Hyde Park plant to open to fill a contract for certain steel. The Westinghouse people had contracted to take the mill's entire output until July 1, 1902. About 250 men can find employment at this plant.

The situation at the local mills involved in the fight is without new features. Clark's Mill, Thirty-fifth Street, is in the same condition to-day as it was two weeks ago. The strikers are keeping away from the place, and everything is orderly. This morning about 100 men applied at this mill and the upper and lower unions mills for employment. Among them were many men from this section, but the majority were from out of town. There were all classes of mechanics, from common laborers to skilled men. The management of the Clark Mill anticipates no trouble, and nothing will be done until the extensive repairs under way are completed. This will be in about ten days.

The general opinion in Lawrenceville is that the men in the upper and lower union mills will not join the strikers. It is said by the merchants that the men are satisfied and will not throw up their positions, as they are making too much money.

The strike, though but begun, is already being felt in Pittsburg. Many leading business houses have found business dropping off so as to make the removal of clerks imperative. One department store laid off twenty-five girls Saturday, and at the same time gave notice that if the strike was not settled by next Saturday it would be necessary to lay off more.

A Wellsville (Ohio) dispatch say the wholesale arrest of the participants in the riot at the home of Harry Phillips on Saturday has dampened the ardor of the strikers, and if the potters and other labor organizations would keep their hands off, it is felt that the troubles, so far as the Wellsville mill is concerned, would soon be a thing of the past. Seven more members of the association deserted this morning and returned to work.

Mayor Dennis has sworn in an extra lot of policemen, and declares emphatically that all men who come to town for the purpose of going to work shall be protected. He says: "We are perfectly able to preserve peace and we mean to do do."

About twenty members of the Amalgamated Association left town last night for other places in hopes of securing work. Unless a general strike of all labor organizations be ordered, it is safe to predict that all will be peace and quietness in Wellsville before the end of the week, and the mill will be running full turn day and night.

STRIKE NOT TO BE EXTENDED?

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Chronicle Telegraph says this afternoon:

"One of the officials of Lafayette Lodge, (Lawrenceville) of the Amalgamated Association this morning announced that he had been notified that there would be no general strike ordered. He is authority, also, for the statement that the Directors of the Steel Corporation are dissatisfied with J. P. Morgan's attitude and are making every effort to open negotiations with the strikers.

"The official is one of the leading steel workers of the city, and the inference is that he has received an inside tip from the higher officials of the association."

WILL OBEY RELUCTANTLY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Local interest in the steel strike is centred in a body of several thousand men who are waiting for orders from W. C. Davis, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and recognized head of the union men in this district. Davis is expected back from the East to-day.

South Chicago, Joliet, Bay View, Wis., and Muskegon, Mich., are included in the fourth district, comprising nearly 9,000 men. It is said there is little anxiety to join the strike, because of the existence of an agreement with the employers that does not expire until June. At the same time, the spirit of the men is shown by the action taken by the steel workers at Joliet yesterday in voting to give 20 per cent. of their wages to the support of their striking fellow craftsmen in the East, in case they are not themselves called out.

An order to strike, while not welcome, will be obeyed, it is said, resulting in involving a number of other Western mills in the fight.

MINERS WILL NOT GO OUT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—It is not probable that the fight between the Amalgamated Association and the steel trust will involve the United Mine Workers of America to the extent that the latter will declare a sympathetic strike, although the fact that the National Executive Board of the miners began a meeting here to-day was responsible for a report to that effect. The strike will be discussed during the session, however, and it is not improbable that the attitude of the mine workers toward the steel men will be determined. Up to this time, it is stated, the officials of the Amalgamated Association have not asked the mine workers for assistance.

"It is not at all likely," said Secretary Wilson, "that the mine workers will strike for the purpose of helping the Amalgamated Association, although the miners are hopeful that the association will win. I cannot see wherein a sympathetic strike on our part can help the steel men in their fight. Another thing, the miners have made contracts with the operators for a year, and it is not our policy to violate contracts. Of course, if it should come to a matter of self-preservation it would be different."

PROBLEM FOR TIN WORKERS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—George Powell, President of the Tin Workers' Protective Association, called on President Shaffer to-day to discuss the probable embroilment of the tin house men in the larger strike of all the union employes of the steel trust. It is stated that the members of the Tin Workers' Association have been approached by the officials of the American Tin Plate Company and requested to work union-made black plate imported from Wales.

The tin workers have signed their yearly wage agreement, and, as the imported black plate is made by union labor affiliated with their organization, it is difficult to see how the tin workers can refuse to work it.

President Powell will put the matter before his board and will no doubt impress on them that while the plate is union made, its importation is solely to defeat the Amalgamated Association in the present strike. The tin workers' association is in close sympathy with the black plate workers, who are members of the Amalgamated Association, and will aid them to win the strike, perhaps going so far as to refuse to work the Welsh tin plate.

STRIKE AFFECTS THE MARKET.

President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation came in town yesterday from his country home, at Loretta, Penn., and spent the day at his office, but neither he nor any other Steel Trust official would say anything about the strike.

J. Pierpont Morgan reached his office at 1 o'clock, and remained there most of the afternoon, but would not discuss the strike.

The stock market was very weak, as the result of the open breach between the Steel Trust and the strikers.

The Steel stocks were decidedly weak, the common opening 2½ points below Saturday's close, and the preferred was 2¼ points down. Coal stocks also were lower at the opening. The railroad shares suffered more during the day than the Steel issues. Despite a listless market in the morning and general selling in the afternoon throughout most of the list, there were some evidences of inside support of United States Steel. When the common stock had reached 40 in its decline a bid for 20,000 shares at that price from a broker said to represent inside interests kept the stock firmer until the close.

BUILDING TRADES' SUPPORT.

The Board of Delegates of the Building Trades took up the case of the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at its meeting yesterday afternoon. After brief discussion the following resolution was carried:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of New York, pledge our moral and financial support to the utmost extent to the steel workers in their great struggle, and that if the American Federation of Labor considers it necessary to ask us to do so, we will refuse to handle the product of the Steel Trust as long as the strike lasts. We believe that the winning of this strike by the Amalgamated Association is of vital importance to organized labor all over the United States.

Tickets via N. Y. Central or West Shore R. R'd to Albany or beyond are accepted on Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

ROBBERIES IN PLACE FULL OF POLICEMEN

Residents of Old Westchester Village Victims of Marauders.

Thirty of New York's Guardians of the Peace Make Their Home There, but Are No Protection.

In old Westchester village, on the Mapes estate, close to the Van Nest railroad station, there has recently sprung up a thickly populated settlement of 150 two-story-and-attic frame houses of modern design. More than thirty of these are occupied by policemen and their families, for they are ideal suburban residences for men whose incomes amount to the pay of the city's guardians.

Among the householders are two ward men, Detectives Ward and Dillon, of the Westchester Police Station. The policemen were among the first to settle there, and their presence was a great inducement to others, for burglars are the greatest bugaboo of suburban life, and the people argued, how could there be any burglars when every fifth house was occupied by an alert and trained pursuer of criminals, ready to pounce upon an invader not only for duty's sake but for the defense of his own home and fireside?

This pleasant feeling of security lasted until about two months ago, when a rumor spread rapidly through the country-side that there had been a burglary in the police settlement. It was not believed at first, but investigation proved it to be true.

The policemen sympathized with their neighbors, and said it was simply one of those sporadic cases of criminality that will crop out in the best localities from time to time, and that the guilty parties were doubtless strange robbers, novices, perhaps, who did not know of the character of the place.

But there were no arrests. Alarm, however, began to subside, and the sense of security was about restored, when there came more burglaries, and yet more, some with fusillades of pistol shots accompanying, and two or three highway robberies besides, until now there is almost a reign of terror all through the new town, for the thieves do not content themselves with one visit to a place, but when once they have made a good haul they go again and again as often as they think the householder has had an opportunity to restock.

One who has suffered in this way is James Ledamon, the barber of the settlement. His shop in West Farms Road, near St. Lawrence Avenue, was entered one night and every portable article taken away, even to the shaving soap and the bottles of bay rum and tonic. He bought new razors and strops and other paraphernalia and hardly got it in place when his shop was again stripped.

Once more, at a severe financial strain, he equipped his store, and, thinking that if the burglars could carry off the stuff, he could, too, he bought a box carrying case, purposing to remove the property every night to his home, a short distance away, in Commonwealth Avenue.

The thieves came again to the shop last Saturday, and surmising what had happened when they found it empty, went to the Ledamon cottage and proceeded to crack it. While they were at work they were seen from a window by Carl Stezner, a hardware merchant, who lives opposite, and they fled amid a storm of bullets from his family arsenal.

Others who have been robbed are William Paulson, a grocer, and Stezner's next-door neighbor, and Joseph Reake, a builder, in Commonwealth Avenue. The highway robberies were committed in Commonwealth Avenue, and the losses have been small, but there have been no arrests. The residents are beginning to suspect that the policemen themselves have suffered from the thieves and are so sensitive that they will not tell about it.

The only theory that the police advance now is that the robberies are committed by tramps traveling on the moving freight trains over the Harlem River Division of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which passes through Van Nest Station, and who, seeing the pretty settlement lying so close to the tracks apparently unguarded, are tempted to jump from the cars and do a little robbing and escape by the same way.

HUNGARIAN TOWN IN REVOLT.

Klausenburg in Open Insurrection Against the Authorities—Municipal Buildings Wrecked.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Express says:

"The town of Klausenburg, in Transylvania, is in open revolt against the Hungarian authorities. A majority of the inhabitants are Germans. Resenting Magyar ascendency, they have stormed and wrecked the municipal buildings and the house of the Prefect of Police, the occupants barely escaping with their lives.

"An urgent summons has been sent for troops to quell the rising. There have been numerous casualties."

Klausenburg, or Kolozsvar, a royal free town of Hungary, the capital of the County of Kolozs and also of the whole Transylvanian circle, is situated in a picturesque valley on the banks of the Little Szamos.

The city is the headquarters of the militia and regular infantry regiments of the district. It consists of an inner town, quadrangular in form and divided into the Old and New Towns, and five suburbs. The greater part lies on the right bank of the river, while on the other side is the so-called "Bridge Suburb" and the citadel.

Klausenburg is the seat of a Unitarian Bishop and of the Superintendent of the Calvinists for the Transylvanian Circle. It has a Chamber of Commerce, a royal court of justice, and is the headquarters of the county administration. It has many institutions of learning, including a university and several colleges. There are many manufacturing industries in the town.

In 1880 the population, including the militia, was 30,869. In 1890 it was about 32,800.

THE DELPIT DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Delpit's Lawyer Coming Here to Apply for Possession of the Children.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The notorious Delpit divorce case will enter upon another phase to-morrow in the New York courts, when Mr. Taillefer of Taillefer & Herbert will apply on a writ of habeas corpus that the mother obtain possession of the children of the union. Mr. Taillefer left here for New York to-night. Mr. Delpit has been living in New York for some time past, and is suing for a divorce there.

In discussing the matter to-day, Mr. Taillefer said:

"Mr. Delpit left this city without any order from the court that he might retain possession of the children. He went to New York, where he is endeavoring to get a divorce from his wife. A communication has been received asking us not to oppose the plea. This will not be consented to. Our contention will be that the plea of Mr. Delpit is not well founded, and that whatever fault there may be, it is not with Mrs. Delpit.

"As for the habeas corpus application, which I hope will be granted, I see, according to a New York correspondent, that one of Mrs. Delpit's children recently died, another child has been sent to France to be educated, while the third child is somewhere in Philadelphia. I shall plead before the New York courts that the mother is the proper party to have charge of the children.

Moreover, she is legally entitled to watch over their education and say what that education shall be. I believe the American courts will grant me the ruling. I shall remain in New York till this matter is thoroughly thrashed out."

FOR AN "ALL NIGHT" STORE.

Chicago Small Retailers Combine to Fight the Big Department Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—An all-night State Street department store is projected by a company made up of small merchants, who heretofore have been prominent in fighting the big down-town trade. C. F. Gillmann, head of the jewelry firm of Gillmann & Co., President of the North Side Business Men's Association and Secretary of the Cook County Retail Dealers' Association, is one of the chief promoters. It is announced that the new store will open before Oct. 1.

The new company will have a capital stock of $500,000, and individual subscriptions will be limited to $25,000 to prevent any stockholder from obtaining control.

ATTACH O. M. CARTER'S STOCK.

The Government Seeks to Recover Property Bought with Money the ex-Captain Embezzled.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—District Attorney Erwin to-day filed in the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia an attachment suit against all of the property of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter within the jurisdiction of the court. Carter's former attorneys here are made parties to the suit for purposes of holding certain funds supposed to be in their hands paid on notes in Carter's favor. The papers have been served on all of the defendants.

The purpose of the bill is to restrain Beirne-Gordon, the Propeller Towboat Company, W. W. Mackall, J. Randolph Anderson, the Savannah Lighterage and Transfer Company, M. A. Connolly, the Savannah Brewing Company, and the Brush Electric Light and Power Company from disposing of any security they may hold in the name of O. M. Carter or of his brothers, Lorenzo D. and Stanton Carter.

It is claimed that Carter made investments in the Southern District of Georgia with funds intrusted to him as a disbursing officer of the Government at this point, and that the property accruing from these purchases belongs to the Government. These are particulars named in the bill showing the holdings of Carter in Savannah claimed by the bill:

One hundred and fifty shares of Propeller Towboat Company stock, at a par value of $100 a share.

Twenty-five shares of Savannah Lighterage and Transfer Company stock, at a par value of $100 a share.

Twenty-five shares of Savannah Brewing Company stock, at a par value of $100 a share.

All of the above are held in the name of O. M. Carter, it is alleged, except the Propeller Towboat Company stock. That is held in the name either of the defendant or Lorenzo D. or J. Stanton Carter. The purpose of naming Connolly among those served to-day was because he recently instituted suit for the towboat company stock and attached it with full notice that it was acquired by fraud.

Mackall and Anderson were served with a notice of the suit because it is claimed that T. M. Cunningham, on June 29, 1900, paid to that firm as the representatives of Carter, $10,000 principal and $275 interest on a note given June 29, 1895, and due five years after date, in the name of R. F. Westcott. Westcott had no interest in the loan, it is alleged, and Mackall and Anderson now hold the money for Carter. Beirne Gordon, it is alleged, secured $10,000 from Carter and executed a mortgage on Savannah property to R. F. Westcott, who had no interest in the matter. Col. Gordon, the bill relates, is very anxious to cancel this obligation, as soon as it is found to whom it shall be paid.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ON LAND

Experiments to be Made in a System of Relays at a Boston Electrical School.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Improved wireless telegraphy is to be tried between Boston and Danvers, where an electrical and telegraph school has bought a farm of sufficient area for running electric cars in connection with a course of instruction for motormen. A station in South Boston, where experiments with wireless telegraphy have been made in the past, is no longer to be used for that purpose, and the instruments will be transferred to Danvers.

A relay system for intercepting a wireless telegraph message and sending it forward with more force has been invented by Edgar S. Gray, the Principal of the school, and it was tried in Vermont a short while ago. Wells River and Groton were the terminal points between which messages were sent, and the relay station was established at Rye Gate, which is about seven miles from Wells River. This relay consists, generally speaking, of two kites. One receives the message and the other charges it with more force and sends it on.

The inventor professes to be able to send a message fifty miles over land and then pass it through the relay apparatus, which he can manipulate at the starting point. He predicts that such stations can be established at intervals of about fifty miles, repeating and forwarding the message almost indefinitely.

JOHN W. GATES'S RECREATION.

He Imports a Racing Automobile and a French Chauffeur.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—John W. Gates has decided to take recreation in an automobile. He has a French machine of the latest make. It is built for racing, and to operate it Mr. Gates has imported a French chauffeur named Franco Nyllas.

The machine is capable of a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour, and is the first of its kind to be imported into this country. It is thirteen feet long and half as wide. It weighs 2,500 pounds and is strongly built.

LAWYER'S SAFE WAS EMPTY.

It Was Opened by a Man to Whom He Owed $200 When He Left.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—There was much interest taken in the opening to-day of the safe belonging to Morris F. Kane, a young lawyer of Mamaroneck, who, it is alleged, duped his aunt out of $10,000 by giving her a forged mortgage supposed to have been signed by Anna Kane, his sister. After getting the money he left. Kane about six months ago got Postmaster William A. Boyd of Mamaroneck and the late Sheriff William V. Molloy to indorse his note for $200. The note went to protest and Postmaster Boyd obtained an attachment on the safe and its contents.

Kane was counsel in several important divorce cases and in a breach of promise case for $50,000 damages, which were pending in the court at White Plains, all of which were afterward settled out of court. It was supposed that a number of love letters connecting prominent people as co-respondents in the divorce cases were locked up in the safe. As under the judgment all became Mr. Boyd's, some interesting developments were expected. The safe was opened to-day and found to be empty.

The Direct Route to the Far East
is through Chicago and San Francisco by the "Overland Limited," the every-day train via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TWO KILLED; SCORES MAIMED BY EXPLOSION

Crowded Block in Philadelphia Scene of Disaster.

MANY BURIED IN DEBRIS

Five Buildings Wrecked and Inmates Subjected to the Horrors of Fire and Collapsing Walls.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—A terrific explosion in a block of six buildings on Locust Street above Tenth to-night completely wrecked five of the structures and caused the death of two persons. Over fifty others were more or less seriously injured. It is estimated that at least thirty-five persons were in the five buildings when the explosion occurred, and the exact number of dead is not known. The buildings were occupied as follows:

No. 1,008, Houseman; pool and billiard rooms.

No. 1,010, Morris Rosenthal; second-hand clothing store, occupied by Rosenthal, his wife, and five children.

No. 1,012, William Jones, negro; restaurant, occupied by Jones and about fifteen boarders.

No. 1,014, George McClemmy; grocery shop, occupied by McClemmy, his clerk, and a servant girl.

No. 1,016, Patrick Quigley; grocery shop occupied by Quigley, his wife, three children and his uncle.

No. 1,018, Albert Mountain; grocery and meat shop, occupied by Mountain, his mother, sister, and clerk.

The explosion occurred about 9:30 o'clock. It is believed that a barrel of gasoline in one of the three grocery shops exploded. With the exception of No. 1,008, the front walls of the buildings were blown outward into the street, while the floors and the roofs were blown upward and fell to the ground. Almost every building in a radius of two blocks about the scene of the explosion had windows shattered and were otherwise damaged. Every building on the opposite side of Locust Street was damaged, but none of them fell.

A cry went up from the ruins when the explosion occurred. Occupants of the wrecked houses could be seen crawling from the débris, while cries of others were heard in the wreckage. From the surrounding buildings injured persons came running and fell unconscious in the street. Fire started in the débris as it settled to the ground, and in less than five minutes the great pile was burning fiercely. A general alarm was turned in for fire apparatus and ambulances, and in the meantime the work of rescue was voluntarily begun. Here and there a person was dragged from the ruins before the fire could reach the victim, several lives being saved by this prompt work. When the firemen reached the scene the flames were igniting the buildings across the street. The fire, however, was extinguished in a few minutes. The work of digging away the ruins was then begun in earnest.

Near the edge of the débris several negro men were taken out and sent to the hospitals. While the firemen and policemen were digging into the débris and hauling away heavy timbers in several parts of the wreckage, cries were heard coming from the cellar of Mountain's grocery shop. Fifty men, with rope and tackle, pulled away the roofing and flooring which had fallen into a heap. From the bottom of the pile, doubled up, were taken a man and a woman. The man was able to speak, but the woman was apparently dead. While the rescue was going on hospital attendants and others made a search of all the damaged houses on the opposite side of the street and almost twenty persons were taken to various hospitals from these places. None of those taken to the hospital has died up to midnight. Two hundred men are now at work clearing away the wreckage.

The buildings containing the poolrooms, clothing store, and the restaurant were three-story brick structures, while the other three buildings were each two-and-one-half stories.

At 1:30 A. M. the only known deaths are those at the hospitals, that of a negro woman and a two-year-old negro child. At the Pennsylvania Hospital five of the patients will, it is thought, die before morning. These are two negro women, one negro, and two negro children.

Others at the various hospitals will also die. Among these are Samuel Gale, aged forty, (white,) and his daughter, Florence, aged twenty. Of the Rosenthal family, Minnie, aged twelve, was taken from the ruins seriously injured, and will die.

The police and fire officials believe that several bodies are still buried under the ruins. Large forces of firemen and policemen are at work removing the vast amount of wreckage.

There are many persons missing according to the statements of neighbors or of those who were familiar with the movements of those occupying the buildings. From forty to forty-five persons are to-night lying in the several hospitals, suffering more or less severe injuries.

OLD HOUSE QUITS BUSINESS.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co. of Philadelphia, Founded Seventy-eight Years Ago, Winding Up Its Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The wholesale dry goods house of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. has ceased to exist, after a business career of seventy-eight years. Having been unsuccessful in renewing its lease of the store at Eleventh and Market Streets, and having no other suitable place to move into without curtailing its trade, the firm concluded to go out of business. To close up the affairs of the firm quickly, John Wanamaker has taken over the stock of dry goods, to turn it into cash as speedily as possible.

The closing of the doors of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. is a momentous event to the business interests of Philadelphia. The firm was established in this city in 1823 by Samuel Hood. In 1855 the style of Hood, Bonbright & Co. was adopted, which was retained until June, 1890, when the firm was reorganized under the name of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. John Wanamaker had become a special partner in the firm in 1886, but retired from active participation in the business at the time of the reorganization, leaving, however, $1,000,000 in the concern.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, a period that proved so disastrous to mercantile houses in all parts of the country, the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co. became embarrassed, and was compelled to suspend payment. The firm was able at the time to clear off 75 per cent. of its indebtedness, the remainder being abated by its creditors, whereby it was enabled to contiuue in business.

In November, 1881, the firm finally paid off the last dollar of the abated debts of twenty years before, but at that time very few of the old creditors remained in active business.

Deal Beach Councilman Loses His Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, Aug. 4.—Ex-Collector Frank S. Bartholomew is no longer a member of the Borough Common Council, his colleagues in that body having declared his seat vacant because of his recent conviction of mismanaging the affairs of the Collectorship. Bartholomew was given a formal hearing. He declared that he was innocent and maintained that action should not be taken until his appeal had been disposed of by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The BERKSHIRE HILLS ROUTE of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. for Pittsfield, Lenox, and Stockbridge traverses the entire length of the far-famed Housatonic Valley. Unexcelled train service; superb equipment.—Adv.

CHANDLER'S FRIENDS AROUSED.

Say Complaint Against Rear Admiral Evans Is Ignored Because Bureau of Navigation Is Friendly to the Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—For the last two days there has been an industrious revamping of an old story, published several weeks ago, about a letter written by ex-Secretary of the Navy Chandler to Secretary Long complaining of certain assertions and alleged abusive epithets referring to Mr. Chandler contained in Rear Admiral Evans's book, "A Sailor's Log."

No action has been taken by Mr. Chandler since he sent his letter to Mr. Long, and in that letter he did not ask for a court of inquiry, but simply offered to prove Rear Admiral Evans's assertions untrue. No action has been taken by the department, and the revival of the subject was a surprise to them. It is believed that the renewed effort is not due to Mr. Chandler, but to his admirers, and that the reason they are reviving the subject is that they are incensed at Secretary Long's treatment of Mr. Chandler's complaint.

Mr. Chandler's friends say Mr. Long not only paid no attention to it, but laughed when the matter was spoken about, and treated it as of no consequence whatever. He sent a copy of Mr. Chandler's letter to Rear Admiral Evans, and there he dropped the matter, they declare. Since then, Mr. Chandler has taken no action, but his friends have waited with impatience to see the department take some action, and the contempt with which the whole affair has been treated has angered them and led to the renewed attack on Rear Admiral Evans.

Acting Secretary Hackett declared to-day that he had forgotten all about Mr. Chandler's complaint until the newspapers renewed the subject, and that he only heard of it then because a reporter from Boston brought the subject up and finally succeeded in recalling it to his memory.

The friends of Mr. Chandler complain that this contemptuous and cavalier treatment is to be expected whenever a complaint is made of any officer to whom the Bureau of Navigation is friendly, and that it is only an officer who ventures to criticise the bureau or its friends who is made to speedily feel that he has committed an indiscretion. The reason usually given for treating Mr. Chandler's complaint as trivial is that he does not now occupy an official position and that Rear Admiral Evans is not, therefore, criticising a superior. He did not attack Mr. Chandler when the latter was Secretary of the Navy, but waited till he had retired to private life.

To this Mr. Chandler's friends reply that whether or not Mr. Chandler personally has any claim for action Rear Admiral Evans is guilty of criticising a ruling of the Navy Department. His complaint is of certain orders that were given to him by the Navy Department during President Arthur's Administration, and he assails Mr. Chandler, charges him with abusing his office, and calls him an "insect." Mr. Chandler's friends say that although the man who was then Secretary is not Secretary now, the orders stand as the ruling of the Navy Department, and that in attacking them in a book Rear Admiral Evans is guilty of criticising the department and therefore of a breach of discipline.

It is further asserted that Rear Admiral Evans's charges against the Navy Department are not true. It makes no difference, Mr. Chandler's friends claim, who the Secretary was, whether his name was Chandler or Long; the order of the Secretary still stands as a ruling of the department.

VAST DEALS IN PINE LAND.

Three Transactions in the Northwest by Which More Than $2,000,000 Will Go to the Sellers.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 5.—Three important land and timber deals have just been closed here. The money to change hands aggregates more than $2,000,000, all for white pine timber. The Brooks Timber Company of Minneapolis has bought of Duluth men 170,000,000 feet of standing pine near this city on the line of the Duluth and Northern Minnesota Road for $975,000. They will build thirty-five miles of railway of standard gauge, and will get out the timber for mills here in Duluth.

Weyerhaeuser and Denkmann have bought of the Musser Sauntry Company four-fifths interest in 44,000 acres of timber land in Douglas County, for $800,000. The Weyerhauesers already had the remaining one-fifth, showing a value to the lands of a round million. These lands are partly cut over, but their pine is of very valuable grade.

Cook and Tourish of this city have bought of the State of Idaho 27,000 acres of timber, without the land, for $255,000. There are more than 200,000,000 feet of pine upon the land, and it is all to be removed under the terms of the contract within the coming twenty years. The buyers will buy the Moscow and Eastern Railroad, extend it to their timber, and will erect mills. The deal is the largest that has ever been carried out in Idaho.

Within the last few months Duluth lumbermen have invested not less than $5,000,000 in pine in the West and South, one firm alone having secured a tract in Northern Florida of more than 280,000 acres covered with Southern pine.

NORTHWEST WHEAT CROP.

Harvesting in Minnesota and Dakota Ten Days Ahead of Usual Date.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Aug. 5.—Harvesting the wheat crop in Minnesota and North Dakota is in full progress. This is about ten days ahead of the usual date. The crop is all made, and with dry weather for thirty days there will be not only the largest crop ever harvested in the Spring wheat region, but one of the best in quality. It will take thirty days longer to mature the vast flax crop of these States.

Conservative judges put the crop of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at not less than 200,000,000 bushels, worth to-day more than $100,000,000 on the farm. There are 2,000,000 persons in the three States, and there are other crops than wheat. There are 18,000,000 acres of wheat in the three States, and the average yield per acre is expected to be high. There have been a few sections of the Red River Valley where the crop has been drowned out, but hail has been a trifling disaster, and hot winds have done no damage.

SUBWAY UNDER MAIL STREET.

Secretary Gage Says Work Under Post Office May Proceed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At the Treasury Department to-day it was said that the contractor for the construction of the rapid transit subway "loop" under Mail Street in New York may go on at any time. Secretary Gage said that he did not understand that any further authorization was necessary to enable the work to go on. There had never been any opposition to the excavation, but when it was found that the "loop" would go under a corner of the Post Office vaults the Government desired to protect itself against possible injury to its property.

As the disturbance of the building will amount only to some injury to the floor of the vaults, Secretary Gage granted a revocable license stipulating that the Government might at any time after six months' notice require the premises occupied to be vacated.

Fatal Affray at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 5.—W. J. Ligon, sanitary inspector of Jackson, to-night shot and killed David L. Shelton. The shooting occurred on the principal street of the city and caused much excitement. It is said that the men had quarreled earlier in the day over an inspection. Shelton, it is asserted, returned to the attack with a stick, when Ligon pulled a revolver and shot him through the heart. Both men are prominently connected. Shelton married the daughter of the late Congressman McKee while in camp at Chattanooga at the time of the Spanish-American war.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

SCHLEY CASE AWKWARD FOR SECRETARY LONG

If Rear Admiral Is "Guilty" Why Was He Promoted?

THAT CIENFUEGOS INCIDENT

Administration Said to Have Been Informed of Cervera's Whereabouts Before Schley Was Ordered to Proceed "Cautiously."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Notwithstanding the recent order of the Navy Department that officers must not discuss the Sampson-Schley controversy, naval officers who do not ask that their names shall be used do not hesitate to discuss some new aspects of the case.

"I predict," said a very prominent officer, "that the court of inquiry ordered by Secretary Long will come to nothing. By that I mean that it will not find Rear Admiral Schley guilty. Every naval officer knows that the department and the Administration are awkwardly placed by the demand of Rear Admiral Schley. If the inquiry should prove that Schley was censurable for 'reprehensible conduct' at any time after he was appointed to command the Flying Squadron, and before the three efforts of the Administration to secure his advancement or promotion, the court would find the department guilty of bad judgment in every instance in having promoted an officer who ought to have been brought to court-martial. Should the court find Schley guilty of 'reprehensible conduct'—which is not in Regulations, so far as I know—the case would run against Secretary Long and the President. Should nothing be shown derogatory to Schley the department's open contention and action in approving and promoting him will be sustained, but the foes of Schley will suffer some confusion.

"A most important matter to be cleared up for the benefit of all concerned is the failure of Secretary Long to promptly and positively advise Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley that the Washington authorities knew on May 19, the very day of its arrival, of the presence of Cervera in Santiago Harbor. Through Gen. Greely and confidential correspondents in Havana the Administration knew on May 19 of the arrival of Cervera. According to Sampson, it was known every day from the 19th on, through these confidential sources of information, yet the Navy Department sent Sampson advices that expressed doubt of Cervera's arrival, and Sampson was led as late as May 21 to send the dispatch to Schley, at Cienfuegos, expressing doubt as to whether Cervera was really at Santiago, and telling him to approach that port 'cautiously,' if he should proceed.

"It seems to me that Secretary Long might take to himself some blame for 'reprehensible conduct' in manifesting doubt about the correctness of information received by him, soon enough to have been of the utmost use to Schley in getting him on the way to Santiago by the south and to enable Sampson to start sooner by the north than he did. Sampson did not leave Key West until May 23, five days after Secretary Long had been informed from Havana of Cervera's arrival at Santiago.

"As Mr. Long has expressed the desire that all these matters shall be gone into, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the Signal Service, which has not received its

TOOK NO INTEREST IN 100-YEAR-OLD MOTHER

Mrs. Meyer Wandered, Lost, About the Streets Since Sunday.

Alarm Was Sent Out by a Sympathetic Friend, but Woman's Son Refused to Interest Himself.

After being missing since Sunday morning, Mrs. Margaret Meyer, 100 years old and of somewhat feeble mind, of 525 West Fifty-second Street, was found last evening wandering aimlessly but safe and sound about the South Ferry elevated railroad station. Her wanderings brought to light a strange story of domestic unhappiness.

Mrs. Meyer lives with Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidling, eighty years old, in a tumble-down frame house, yet she has a son, John Meyer, a florist in apparently prosperous circumstances, at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Meyer's principal interest in Mrs. Schmidling is that the latter acted as sponsor at John Meyer's christening some sixty years ago.

Mrs. Schmidling, weeping almost constantly, sought her old friend through the purlieus of the city from the hour when the latter failed to return from the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, for which she had started. The woman's son, however, it is alleged, denounced his centenarian mother as a disgrace to his family, and showed no interest in her whereabouts.

"She used to be here, and she would rather live in one of the outhouses connected with the greenhouse than in the residence where the family is," he is said to have remarked. "If she was put in a Catholic home in One Hundred and Sixth Street about ten years ago, but she would not stay there. She used even to go over to Fifth Avenue and beg. I've often been down to see her, but she prefers that place because she is contented there and has no one to fight with her or oppose her.

"I'll have to meet my God as well as she, and in the face of all this I say that I have no respect for my mother. It would have been a good thing if she had died when my father did, in 1866. The good was taken and the poor left behind."

Mrs. Schmidling said Mrs. Meyer wrote to her from the Catholic Home and said that she could not stand being confined in that place, and that if she would only keep her "she would be satisfied to have a place behind the stove."

Mrs. Schmidling says Mrs. Meyer left her son's home because he married a woman she did not like, while the son said that eighteen months after his father's death his mother had married a man much younger than herself, named Helper, who took her for her money and then deserted her. "She had $2,900 of her own," he said, "and at a time when $400 would have saved me a lot of property she wouldn't give me a cent."

In every police station in the five boroughs an alarm had been read out for the old woman. Policeman William Edwards of the Old Slip Station heard it, and when he saw the old woman lingering on the platform without taking any train, he approached her.

"Isn't your name Margaret Meyers?" he asked.

"Sure, but how did you come to guess it?" she replied. "I never told you."

"Well, never mind," said the policeman. "You take a little walk with me, and I'll see that you get home all right." He led her to the station house, where she was made as comfortable as might be in the back room. There, with some show of interest and intelligence, she watched the policemen on reserve play dominoes until Mrs. Schmidling, who had vainly tried to enlist John Meyer's aid in the quest, was summoned. They both cried as they met in the station house at 10:30 P. M. A policeman walked with them to the South Ferry station and saw them safely on a train for home.

TRINITY CHURCH'S TENEMENTS.

All the Houses Will Be Altered to Comply with the New Law.

Trinity Church Corporation owns more tenement property in this city than any other concern or than any individual. Herman H. Cammann, the controller, was asked yesterday what the corporation intends doing with its holdings under the new tenement law, and whether it was planned to sell any of the tenements. He replied:

"No, we shall not sell. We are going to work to alter such of our tenements as require modification to make them accord with the law. All I can say about the matter is that every house we own will be as the law says it shall be."

NON-UNION NEGRO KILLED.

Steel Worker Knocked from Moving Train and Run Over.

SUFFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—Being afraid to work at McKeesport, Penn., on account of threats, Thomas Newkirk, a negro steel-worker, met death this morning while going to his home, at Castle Hayne, N. C. Newkirk had an altercation with a railroad employe, who is a union man, a short distance from Tunis, N. C., and was hit on the head and knocked from the moving train. The wheels passed over Newkirk, and he died soon after his statement was taken by the authorities.

MILL GIRLS IN A PANIC.

A Cylinder Head Blows Out in a Paterson Establishment.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—An accident to-day in the mill of Hopper & Scott caused a panic among the girls employed in the establishment. While the engineer was absent from the boiler room the cylinder head blew out with a sharp report. The whole building was shaken and the girls fled shrieking from their looms. Some of them fainted and others rushed in terror into the street.

No one was injured, but it was some time before the frightened girls had regained their composure and were able to resume work. One section of the mill had to close down for the day while the break was repaired.

BOY'S MISCHIEF COSTS $200,000.

He Sets Rubbish Afire and Destroys Kansas City Exposition Building.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—The exposition building, erected in 1887, at a cost of over $200,000, was burned this afternoon. A mischievous boy among a crowd which had gathered to watch a large circus that had pitched its tents across the street set fire to loose rubbish on the floor. In a moment the flames had leaped beyond control, spreading almost instantly throughout the building, which occupied a half block square. No one was injured.

South Orange Woman Prisoner Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 5.—For the second time within three years a prisoner has escaped from the South Orange village jail. A domestic named Mary Wynne, employed by Mrs. Frank E. Gellatly of 240 Turret Avenue, South Orange, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of petty larceny. Mrs. Gellatly made the charge. The prisoner, after a few hours, complained that she was ill, and was allowed the freedom of the corridor. The door was left unlocked, and she had no difficulty in making her escape. When she went away she had on neither hat nor shoes. Sergt. Johnson, who was in charge of the jail, discovered that the woman had gone and gave chase, but did not succeed in catching her.

Georgia Militia to Protect a Negro.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Adjutant Gen. Robertson to-night ordered Major Barker to put himself in command of three companies detailed from the Fifth Infantry and the First Cavalry and to report with them at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning to the Sheriff of Cherokee County at the Fulton County jail in Atlanta. The militia will accompany Raymond Ross, a negro, to Canton, Ga., where Ross will be tried to-morrow for an alleged assault on a white woman.

Father Sees Daughter Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 5.—Miss Carrie Jones, twenty years of age, daughter of ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones, was run over and killed by a street car to-day in front of the Jones homestead. Mr. Jones witnessed the accident. When the death of Miss Jones was announced the Constitutional Convention passed a resolution extending sympathy to ex-Gov. Jones.

RICH MAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

William E. Whiteman, a Dealer in Milk Bottles, Found Dead in His Rooms.

William E. Whiteman, fifty-four years old, a wealthy dealer in milk bottles, whose place of business was at 144 Chambers Street, was found dead in his apartments at 32 East Forty-fifth Street last night under somewhat peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Whiteman was in business with his brother, Abram V. Whiteman, and had lived at the Forty-fifth Street address for a number of years. The house is kept by a Mrs. Townsey, and is a superior kind of boarding house. Mr. Whiteman occupied a suite of rooms on the parlor floor. When he retired for the night on Sunday evening he directed Mrs. Townsey not to disturb him in the morning, as he was feeling tired and meant to take a long sleep.

Yesterday morning the servant went to his room with some oatmeal and milk, which has been the custom since Mr. Whiteman has lived in the house. The girl knocked at the door, but, getting no answer, went down stairs. Again she went to the room at noon, taking a light luncheon, but there was no response to her knocks. A third attempt was made at 9 o'clock last evening with the same result. Then Mrs. Townsey began to think something was wrong, and entered the room to find Mr. Whiteman lying dead in bed.

Dr. D. E. Barry of 449 Lexington Avenue was hurriedly summoned, but he declared that the man had been dead for from three to four hours. On a Coroner's permit the body was removed to the undertaking establishment of R. S. Draddy, 717 Third Avenue.

Up to this point it had appeared that Mr. Whiteman had died from natural causes, but at 11:30 the Coroner's office notified the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station that the case looked like one of suicide, and Detectives McLaughlin and Gedley were sent to investigate. They examined the body at the undertaker's and fancied that signs of carbolic acid could be seen around the mouth. They ordered the undertaker not to disturb the body till the Coroner had ordered an autopsy.

At the house 32 East Forty-fifth Street nothing could be learned as to the cause of death. It is said that when Mrs. Townsey discovered the dead man there was a bottle lying on the floor by the bedside half full of what appeared to be magnesia.

DROWNING GIRL HIS FIANCEE.

William Coughlin So Surprised at the Discovery that He Dropped Girl He Rescued Overboard.

Sailing through the Narrows, off Fort Hamilton last evening on the sloop yacht Sterling, William Dunne and William C. Coughlin, members of the Brooklyn Rowing Club, heard women's voices crying for help near the Bay Ridge shore. Putting their boat about they glided to the spot and saw a girl floating helplessly with the tide.

The girl sank as they reached her, and both men dived for her at once. Coughlin reached her first, and as he hauled her up the side of the yacht he recognized her as Irene Molloy, twenty-two years old, of Fourth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, to whom he was engaged to be married.

So great was his astonishment that he dropped her overboard and she would have again sunk had not Dunne, who was still in the water, caught her. She was unconscious.

The Sterling sailed in to the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and the girl was removed to her home, where she was attended by Dr. W. C. Corish, the family physician, who pronounced her out of danger, and she will probably have fully recovered by this morning.

Miss Molloy and six young women companions were entered in a swimming contest to be held under the auspices of the Rowing Club next Monday afternoon. There will be several races, one of them extending across the Narrows, and they had been doing some hard training for the events. All were out for practice swims last evening, and Miss Molloy suggested that they go out from shore and try their muscle against the strong tide which flows between the forts.

They had gone into the water at Ninety-ninth Street and had not got far when Miss Molloy cried out that she was exhausted. A moment later she ceased to make any effort to keep afloat.

Mr. Coughlin said afterward that he had no idea who it was whom he had rescued until he saw the white face of his fiancée at the yacht's rail.

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON A CAR.

Passengers Panic-Stricken by a Man's Attack Upon a Woman Who Deserted Him.

Passengers on a car running between the Post Office and the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry were panic-stricken late last night when, at Twenty-eighth Street and First Avenue, a man jumped on the car and attempted to shoot one of the women passengers. He was prevented by the woman's escort, and was then taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station by Patrolman Lehy. The prisoner described himself as Paul Schneider, twenty-nine years old, a painter, of 160 East Third Street.

Schneider told the police that the woman he had tried to kill was Lizzie Hayes, twenty-two years old, of 56 First Street. He said the woman had deserted him. Schneider had a razor in his possession.

The woman and her escort disappeared soon after the policeman arrested Schneider. The prisoner is charged with attempted felonious assault.

EX-POLICEMAN MAHER HELD.

He Must Stand Trial on Charge of Extorting Money from a Hotel Proprietor.

Ex-Policeman William Maher, arrested Sunday afternoon on complaint of Thomas Brodmerkel, proprietor of the Hotel Concordia, 424 West Forty-ninth Street, and charged ith extorting money from him in small amounts by threats, was held in $500 bail for trial in the West Side Court yesterday. A strong piece of evidence against him is a marked bill, which in police parlance is called "greased money," which Brodmerkel gave him and which was found upon him when he was searched.

Maher insisted that all the money he had received from Brodmerkel was in the way of loans, and he said that about nine months ago, while he was still a policeman, he had quelled a disturbance in Brodmerkel's barroom by ejecting several of the participants, and that the landlord had then given him $1 for his trouble.

"You have convicted yourself," said Magistrate Meade. "Any one who would take money like that when he was a policeman would do so when he was not one. You know a policeman is not allowed to take money for doing his duty."

CHICAGO MAN ARRESTED.

Reuben Finberg Is Wanted There for Receiving Stolen Property.

Reuben Finberg, a former second-hand merchant of Chicago, was held to await extradition papers by Magistrate Mayo, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The prisoner was arrested at the Grand Central Station last Friday night as he alighted from a train from the West, by Detective Rheanme of Police Headquarters on a telegram from the police of Chicago, charging him with receiving stolen property.

"Finberg acted as a fence for a burglar named Frank Williams," said Detective Sergeant Thomas Duffy of Chicago, who is here to take the prisoner back. "Williams was arrested about a week ago, charged with over seventy-five burglaries in Chicago. We learned that Finberg disposed of the plunder to the extent of $3,000 worth."

FRENCH CHAUFFEUR RELEASED.

Alexandre Valerga Acquitted of Charge of Running a Man Down.

Alexandre Valerga, the imported French chauffeur employed by Clarence C. Dinsmore, the clubman, was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon for a continuation of the examination into the charge that he had knocked down a man named Henry D. Hamilton of 375 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, at Broadway and Dey Street, on Saturday last.

Valerga was charged with assault and was acquitted on the ground that no evidence was adduced to show criminal neglect on the part of the chauffeur, nor even that the complainant was struck by the machine.

GARBAGE CONTRACT CASE

Argument to Continue the Injunction Now in Force Postponed.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson Answers the Charges Made by the Licensed Pilots' Association.

The application of James F. Madden, a taxpayer, to continue an injunction granted by Justice Blanchard restraining the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the New York Sanitary Utilization Company and Commissioner Nagle from carrying out the agreement with the Utilization Company for the disposition of the city's garbage came up for argument before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling said that he was not ready to proceed, as he had not received the papers until last Saturday. The argument was, therefore, postponed until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department was seen yesterday, and he gave an explanation of some of the points which the Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association intend to place before Mr. Philbin this morning with a view to having the District Attorney make an official investigation into the conduct of the Street Cleaning Department.

Capt. Keyes of the Pilots' Association charges that this contract was not advertised. "What is the department's version as to that?" was asked of Capt. Gibson.

"The contract was not advertised for open competition," answered the Captain. "From the time that Col. Waring had charge of the department the contracts were awarded just as they are to-day. It takes quite a plant to handle all the garbage that is hauled out of this city during the course of a year. To advertise for bids for such a contract would be almost useless. If a man should succeed in getting the year's contract he would stand only to lose money on it. He would have to build or buy or hire a number of scows and towboats, and the outlay would mean perhaps that at the end of the first year of the contract the whole fleet of scows would be useless. The present contractor is supplied with his scows and has, in a way, a monopoly.

"There is one remedy to adjust the letting of the garbage contract on a sound business basis. The contract must be lengthened, say, to five years. Then it must be openly bid for."

"It is said that the present rates paid the contractors to haul garbage are in excess of what the work is worth. A scow of garbage, it is charged, brings the contractor anywhere from $155 to $175, while the same scow could be hauled to sea at a cost of about $55."

"We are obliged to make the best of things as we can get them," Capt. Gibson said. "We get the cheapest and at the same time the most reliable man we can find. The trouble is, as I said, there is not enough competition to lower the price of hauling."

"But it is said that the contractors haul the loads to Greenville, N. J., and to Elizabethport, where railroads are filling in swamp land, and that they are paid anywhere from 25 to 40 cents a yard for letting the railroad companies unload the garbage?"

"I'm glad to hear that," the Captain said." If only every pound of garbage that is hauled out of this city were really sold to the railroads nothing could please us more or be better for the city. As to the contractors getting paid for the garbage when it is used as filling, that is something with which it would be hard for us to interfere as matters now stand."

"But does not the city need just that very material for filling in—at Riker's Island, for example?"

"It does, and it needs it badly, but there is no way for us to dump it there. It would pay the city to expend $100,000 to build landings at Riker's island."

"Another charge made by Capt. Keyes is that the city now owns three self-propelling scows which are laid up so that the hauling of the garbage may be given to favorite contractors. Is that true?"

"The city does own three such scows. They are at present laid up in South Brooklyn, where they will remain, for it has been proved that they are too expensive to run."

Capt. Keyes and the committee of the Central Federated Union will call this morning on District Attorney Philbin and lay before him facts which they claim to have discovered in the administration of the Street Cleaning Department. The District Attorney said late last night that as yet he had no intimation of the nature of the charges which it was proposed to bring against the department. He added that the mere fact that a contract had been awarded without advertising would not prove enough in itself to direct the attention of the Grand Jury to the matter.

PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE ROBBED.

His Servant Held Charged with Taking Many Valuable Articles.

Dr. Samuel Leavenworth of 137 West Seventy-eighth Street returned to his home somewhat unexpectedly on Saturday night, and made the unpleasant discovery that his house had been robbed of nearly everything of value.

Dr. and Mrs. Leavenworth are spending the Summer at Far Rockaway, and the house has been in charge of two servants. When the doctor went to his home he found that one of the servants, William Fairchild, nineteen, of 423 West Thirty-first Street, had disappeared, with all the jewelry belonging to Mrs. Leavenworth—diamonds, watches, ear rings, opera glasses, bric-à-brac, in fact, everything that was worth taking.

The doctor went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and notified the police. Detective William Deering was put on the case, and yesterday captured Fairchild. When he was searched a large number of pawn tickets were found on him, representing the articles taken from Dr. Leavenworth's house. Most of the property was recovered.

Later Fairchild was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court on the charge of grand larceny, and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

THREE SHOCKS FOR EXECUTION.

They Were Required to Kill Benjamin Pugh, Colored, at Sing Sing Prison.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Three shocks were necessary to execute Benjamin Pugh, colored, who was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison at 6 o'clock this morning, for the murder of John Tiegen, a German waiter, in the restaurant at 1,718 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 28 last. The man died without any show of weakness.

Pugh and Tiegen had a dispute over 10 cents, which the negro offered as the price of a meal, and the waiter struck him a blow and put him out of the place. He went to a near-by hardware store and bought a revolver and ammunition, and coming back shot Tiegen dead as he leaned against a counter in the store. Pugh ran and made a desperate effort to kill Policeman Summersgill, who captured him.

Other policemen came to his assistance, and an angry crowd made a strong effort to lynch the negro. Pugh was first sentenced to die during the week of Dec. 16, but an appeal taken served as a stay of execution.

MEN IN STRIKERS' PLACES.

Work Resumed on the North German Lloyd Company's New Piers.

Work was resumed yesterday morning on the new piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, by R. F. & J. H. Staats, the contractors, with new men to take the places of the strikers. No attempt was made by the strikers to prevent the men from going to work, although several were insulted as they entered the yard.

The strikers went to Hudson Square Park, where they discussed the matter among themselves. They refused later to make a statement.

There were about sixty men at work yesterday. Superintendent H. A. Moorehouse stated that many of them were men who had voluntarily abandoned the strikers, and asked for employment. The Superintendent explained that the work on the piers was so far advanced that he could easily get along without a large force of men. After Oct. 1 the men will work only nine hours a day.

TRENTON HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

Investigation of Charges of Poor Food Supply for the Insane—Gov. Voorhees Present.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The investigation into the charges of a poor and insufficient food supply at the State Hospital for the Insane was commenced to-day. Gov. Voorhees, upon invitation of the investigating committee, was present. Warden Hayes was represented by counsel, as were also the attendants, who made the written complaint to Dr. Ward, medical director.

Dr. Ward was the first witness called, and was first examined by E. R. Walker, counsel for the committee. Dr. Ward said the written complaint was not handed to him, but was laid on his desk. Previously a committee of attendants waited upon him and made a general complaint, which he directed them to put in writing, as he said he had no personal knowledge of bad food being supplied. He said that Dr. Jones, since dismissed from the institution, brought him a piece of meat containing maggots, complaining that this was the kind of meat that was being supplied. Dr. Ward disclaimed any responsibility for the quality of food supplied.

The doctor was closely cross-examined by counsel for Warden Hayes and the attendants. He said that the meat which is furnished for his private table comes from the same supplies as the meat provided for the attendants and patients.

At the afternoon session the fact was brought out that all of the twenty-seven signers of the complaint received their food from a single one of the four kitchens. None of the complaints involved any of the three other kitchens.

Walter Miller, an attendant, was the last witness before the adjournment, which was until Thursday. He said that from the time he went into the institution until a few days after the recent formal complaint scarcely any food provided by Warden Hayes had been fit to eat. The canned corned beef had a particularly bad smell and appearance. The rice was not cooked enough. The prunes were almost raw, and often were decayed, omitting a nauseating odor. The tea was weak and poorly brewed. The butter was scarcely fit for cooking, often cast aside by inmates. The cold boiled ham was often maggotty. The cabbage was poorly cooked and was old. These conditions existed, Miller said, for the last six months, and had gradually gotten to the point where protest was imperative.

GAVE A YOUNG GIRL LAUDANUM.

New Jersey Countryman Thought It Wouldn't Hurt, as His Wife Drank It Every Day, but the Girl Died.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The people of Greenwood Lake Glens, a railroad station on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, near Sterling Forests, are stirred up over the death by poison of Hattie Cassell, seventeen years old.

The girl when young lost her father, and her mother married. The stepfather cared for the girl and was very strict as to the company she kept. Yesterday Hattie asked to take a run up the Glens, and said she would not be gone long. That was the last seen of her until some fishermen found her lying on the bank of the lake. She was in pain, and her groans attracted their attention. She was carried home.

Dr. J. C. Houston was called, but when he reached the house she was dead. He at once notified Dr. McBride, the county physician, who, upon investigation, found that the girl's death was due to laudanum. This, it was learned, was given to her by William Kennedy.

Kennedy says he gave her two teaspoonfuls, as she was in pain. He said he did not think that was a large dose, as his wife drinks much of the drug every day. The autopsy indicated the presence of poison in the intestines. No arrests will be made until after the analysis of the intestines has been completed.

AGREES WITH SENATOR PLATT.

Chairman Dunn Thinks an Independent Democrat Should Be Named.

George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, yesterday said:

"While I have nothing to do with the local politics of this city, it seems to me from what I can learn of the situation that the anti-Tammany forces, to make a successful campaign, must nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor."

Senator Platt expressed similar views on Sunday.

MR. SCHWAB NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says Under No Conditions Would He Accept Mayoralty Nomination.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will not accept a nomination for Mayor under any circumstances. Mr. Schwab made the statement last night when his attention was called to the report that his name was being considered in connection with the Mayoralty.

It had been suggested that Mr. Schwab would be an excellent candidate, and that action toward nominating him might be taken at a joint meeting of representatives of German associations in Manhattan and Brooklyn to be held next week.

The matter of the joint meeting is in the hands of Herman Ridder, Otto Kempner, Dr. Schildge and others, but the date has not been definitely fixed, except that it will take place next week.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Leaders Gather in Baltimore for the State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Republican leaders from all parts of the State are here to-night in readiness for the State Convention to-morrow. The work before them is the nomination of candidates for State Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Either Dr. Isaac N. Barber of Talbot County or Herman S. Platt of Baltimore City will be selected to head the ticket, with the chances in favor of Platt. Mr. Platt is an oyster packer and is wealthy. The Court of Appeals Clerkship will in all probability go to Col. Thomas S. Parran of Calvert.

The platform has been the subject of considerable thought upon the part of the head men in the party. Its provisions are understood to include strong pledges on behalf of the Republicans to repeal the present election law, to enact laws to prevent corrupt practices in connection with elections, and to pass laws to govern the holding of primary elections. One of the planks, it is understood, will contain a severe arraignment of the Democrats for their uncertain stand on the currency question, which is designed as a criticism of ex-Senator Gorman. The administration of Gov. Smith will be denounced, as will also be the course of the Democrats in attempting to disfranchise the illiterate voters. But little heed will be paid, however, to the Democratic slogan of negro domination, it being the purpose of the Republican leaders to eliminate this question from the campaign so far as possible.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The discovery was made yesterday while examining the special enrollment certificates that Russell Sage cast a defective ballot last Fall, and that it was thrown out.

John M. Cantwell, Inspector of plumbing in the Building Department, has been removed by Commissioner J. G. Wallace. No cause is stated. Mr. Cantwell was appointed on April 1, 1896.

Tammany officials do not seem particularly alarmed about the notices posted yesterday by the direction of Corporation Counsel Whalen to the effect that they will not be paid for work not performed. Mr. Whalen's friends say that he is not a candidate for Mayor.

The annual State Commerce Convention, to which the Mayors of all cities and Presidents of villages in the State will be invited, will be held at Buffalo or Niagara Falls early in October.

THOUGHT TO FIND DIAMONDS.

When the steamship St. Paul landed last Saturday one of the Customs Inspectors under Deputy Collector Storey thought he had made a seizure, involving a considerable quantity of valuable merchandise—perhaps diamonds—when he found that a passenger's small steamer trunk had a false bottom two inches above the genuine bottom.

The false cover was neatly pasted over, and the pains which had been taken in completing the means of concealment was such that the Inspector expected to find something valuable beneath it. Only a lot of photographic films, however, rewarded his search. The films were worth but about $200 according to the owner's valuation, so that all of this effort was apparently made to save only about $50 in duties.

The trunk was sent to the public stores and the report will be forwarded to Surveyor Croft at the Custom House, showing the name of the passenger who brought in the trunk.

YAWLS AND SLOOPS RACE

Navahoe and Rainbow Were First in Their Respective Classes.

LIGHT WIND FOR THE YACHTS

Ailsa Finished Second in the Yawl Class Over Four Minutes Behind Winner in Newport Series.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—A long, tedious race of twelve miles out and back with the wind at all times very light and nearly always abeam was won to-day in the ninety-foot yawl class by the Navahoe and in the seventy-foot class by the Rainbow.

The Navahoe came in over four minutes ahead of her other two competitors, and in corrected time defeated the Ailsa by 3 minutes and 29 seconds and the Vigilant by 3 minutes and 35 seconds. The Rainbow, after a long see-saw race with the Virginia, finally crossed the finish line fifty-five seconds ahead, no corrected time being computed, as these yachts sailed boat for boat with a one-gun start.

Starting out with spinnakers set and a fine seven-knot breeze astern, the yachts ran the first five miles in quick time. Then the wind began to coquet with all five racers, and it took over three hours to reach the outer mark, with the breeze shifting from northeast to southeast, but never dead ahead. At one time the yachts were wide apart, but, strangely enough, all five met at the mark in a bunch.

The run in was much quicker work, and the Navahoe managed by a pretty burst to pull ahead of the others, five miles from the finish, the Rainbow after a hard luffing match beating out the Virginia.

All the yachts arrived at the start promptly and found the committee ordering a run to leeward, south by west, which with a fine northerly breeze blowing, seemed to insure a good beat back.

The yawls were started at 11:10, the three yachts rossing the line as follows: Ailsa, 11:10:35; Navahoe, 11:11:39; Vigilant, 11:12:00.

The latter yacht was very slow, and was handicapped twelve seconds. In this class each yacht was timed on crossing.

All three broke out spinnakers at once, and soon the Navahoe and Vigilant began to pull up on the Ailsa.

In the meantime the two seventy-footers were sent away, the starting signal being given at 11:15 and the yachts being timed then and there on crossing. The Rainbow came for the line with the wind ahead, followed almost immediately by the Virginia, and at once the two began a sharp luffing match which carried them well to the eastward of the course. While at this sharp work the Virginia hoisted a protest flag, believing the Rainbow to have started the luffing while under an overlap. For ten minutes the two sloops held on before squaring away for the mark, with the Rainbow leading.

After five miles of somewhat rapid sailing, the wind suddenly fell flat, and then came in fitful puffs from the northeast. For nearly two hours and a half the yachts made little headway against the strong head tide until finally the wind freshened from the southeast. At this time they were well strung out, but the breeze caught the leeward boats first and all five came rushing to the mark like one great yacht massed in canvas. The Ailsa reached it first, rounding at 2:21:46; the others being as follows:

Navahoe, 2:22:24; Rainbow, 2:23:56; Vigilant, 2:24:23, and Virginia, 2:24:51. It looked for a minute or two as if there would be a smash, but the Navahoe eased off to leeward and the bunch finally cleared itself. With the wind still abeam the yachts headed for the lightship, the Ailsa leading. Soon the Navahoe began to pick up, and half way in had passed the Ailsa, and was the leading boat. The Carroll yacht steadily increased her lead, without extra sails, although the Ailsa and Vigilant both set mizzen-staysails. Half way in the Virginia caught up with the Rainbow, and another luffing match ensued, until within two miles of the finish. The Virginia, however, could not get by, and the Rainbow reached the line a short distance in the lead. The race was remarkable in that it gave the yachts one continuous broad reach, the Ailsa in fact never once taking in her balloon jibtopsail from start to finish. Summary:

90-FOOT YAWLS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Navahoe	11:11:39	4:09:57	4:58:18	4:57:45
Ailsa	11:10:35	4:12:57	5:02:22	5:01:14
Vigilant	11:12:00	4:13:20	5:01:20	5:01:20

70-FOOT SLOOPS.

Rainbow	11:15:00	4:24:14	5:09:14	.....
Virginia	11:15:00	4:25:09	5:10:09	.....

In the yawl class, Navahoe beat Ailsa by 3 minutes and 29 seconds and Vigilant by 3 minutes and 35 seconds.

In the sloop class, Rainbow beat Virginia by 55 seconds.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—On the Casino courts to-day, a handicap tennis tournament for mixed doubles was started with sixteen pairs entered. Eight matches were played, completing the first round, the result being as follows:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and R. Terry, Jr., beat Mrs. Roche and P. Livermore, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5. Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer beat Miss Eunice Terry and Stuyvesant Leroy, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4. Miss Twombly and J. S. Rogers beat Miss Anita Sands and W. A. M. Burden, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2. Miss Blight and Gerald Lowthers beat Miss Mary Sands and Mr. Lee, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Busk and Mr. Hone beat Miss Whittier and Reginald Brooks, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright beat Miss Fannie Iselin and J. S. Stevens, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright beat Miss Fannie Iselin and J. S. Stevens, 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Edward Gray beat Mrs. Iselin and John Jacob Astor, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands beat Mrs. Gladys Brooks and Austin Gray by default.

The matches are played with handicaps, best two out of three sets, with the finals to be best three out of five. Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands are handicapped at owe 30; Miss Blight and Mr. Lowther, Miss Busk and Mr. Hones, Mrs. Whittier and Mr. Brooks, and Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright are rated at owe 15; Miss Roche and Mr. Livermore, Miss Twombly and Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Mary Sands and Mr. Lee, and Mrs. Iselin and Mr. Stevens at scratch; Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Miss Terry and Mr. Leroy, Mrs. Thayer and Mr. Gray, Miss Iselin and Mr. Astor, and Miss Brooks and Mr. Gray are given ½—15, and Mrs. Astor and Mr. Terry are given 15.

The matches in the second round, to be played to-morrow, are as follows:

Mrs. Astor and Mr. Terry vs. Mrs. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer; Miss Twombly and Mr. Rogers vs. Miss Blight and Mr. Lowther; Miss Busk and Mr. Hone vs. Miss Langhorne and Mr. Wright; Mrs. Thayer and Mr. Gray vs. Miss Anna Sands and Mr. Sands.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 77.2, as compared with 81.1 on June 25; 76 on Aug. 1, 1900; 84 on Aug. 1, 1899, and a ten-year average of 84.

There was an improvement of condition during July, amounting to 6 points in Georgia, 5 points in South Carolina, 2 in Alabama and Mississippi, and 8 in Virginia. On the other hand, there was a decline of 19 points in Missouri, 15 in Arkansas and Tennessee, 18 in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 12 in Texas, 7 in Florida, 4 in North Carolina, and 2 in Louisiana. The impairment in condition is largely due to drought; but in a portion of the eastern section of the cotton belt it is attributable to the prevalence of excessive rain during a large part of the month.

While the condition in Mississippi is 5 points above the State's ten-year average, every other State reports a condition below such average, Virginia being 1, Louisiana 2, Alabama 3, Texas 7, Georgia 8, South Carolina and Florida 9, North Carolina 12, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri 16 points below respectively.

The averages of condition in the different States are reported as follows: Virginia 86, North Carolina 73, South Carolina 75, Georgia 78, Florida 79, Alabama 82, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 82, Texas 74, Arkansas 69, Tennessee 70, Missouri 71, Oklahoma 78, and Indian Territory 75.

Rain Falls on Texas Cotton Fields.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 5.—The first rain of consequence that Dallas and vicinity has had since last May began falling at 4 A. M., and lasted until noon. The rainfall appears to have been general over an area extending approximately 100 miles in all directions from this city. This is the section of the great Texas cotton belt that has had the least rain this season, and in which the drought has been the most severe.

WATCH OUT
FOR OUR SEMI-ANNUAL
Clothing Sale.
THURSDAY IT BEGINS.
PRICE ANNOUNCEMENTS LATER.
Brill Brothers
Outfitters. To Men and Boys.
Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., corner 3d Ave.

EXPECTED DEATH CAME NOT.

Clogged Shell Full of Nitro-Glycerine Saves the Lives of Two Oil Well Shooters.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5.—John Walster, an expert oil well shooter, and his assistant, William Taylor, by accident this morning escaped death. They had been hired to shoot an oil well on the farm of George Wilson at Wellsville, and took with them almost 300 quarts of nitro-glycerine. Five shells, each capable of terrible execution, had been lowered into the well and 200 quarts of the deadly fluid remained on the floor of the derrick house. In lowering the sixth shell the line broke, and almost a gallon of nitro-glycerine was sent flying down the shaft, at the bottom of which were five similar shells, and at the top many additional quarts.

As the slack line flew up in their faces, the well shooters, fearing instant death, sank helpless to the derrick floor. A full minute passed before either could speak. Then they realized that they were saved.

An investigation showed that the broken line had caused the shell to become clogged half way down the well, where it was securely held.

PICNICKERS WERE SEARCHED.

Pocasset Club Members Relieved of an Assortment of Arms Before Leaving on Their Outing.

Over 2,000 members of the Pocasset Club, led by Nicholas J. Hayes, the Tammany Hall leader of the Thirty-third District, had their outing yesterday at College Point. The members were marshaled by Chief Marshal Henry Buckley at the club headquarters at 208 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and marched to the ferry.

The Italian members of the club were searched at the pier before the start by Detectives Hallahan and Reid of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station and all weapons confiscated for the day in order to avoid any trouble in case the festivities should cause some of the more enthusiastic Italians to lose their heads. The weapons were checked at the pier.

The day was passed in sports and entertainments of various kinds. A dinner was served at Donnelley's grove.

The party returned last night about 11 o'clock. A parade through the district, ending at the clubhouse, followed. There Mr. Hayes made a short speech, after which there were fireworks.

The principal feature of the return was the scramble of the Italians to secure their knives, revolvers, and stilettos.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A STRANGE TUNNEL PURIFIER.

Proposition Made to the New York Central Road to Use Attar of Roses.

At the Grand Central Station there was received yesterday by the officials of the New York Central Railroad a proposition for the improvement of the Park Avenue tunnel which is regarded as the queerest of the many queer propósals yet received by them. The proposition, which was made in absolute good faith and not by any means as a joke, involves the purifying of the tunnel air by perfumes. Attar of roses is the particular odor chosen by the man who conceived this idea.

The scheme is to put an air-tight compartment on the tender of the locomotives and to fill these compartments with the perfume. When the locomotives enter the tunnel a valve is to be opened which will sprinkle the fragrant essence all over the walls and the ground in such quantities as to overcome the effect of the evil-smelling gases with which the tunnel is now filled. The inventor of this process seemed much chagrined when he was informed that the New York

TORPEDO BOATS' TRIP FULL OF EXCITEMENT

Accidents to the Cushing and Winslow Caused Crews Anxiety.

One Lost Her Fresh Water and the Other's Steering Gear Got Out of Order —Men Had But Little Sleep.

There was a tired and disgusted lot of green landsmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday whose enthusiasm for a life in Uncle Sam's navy had taken a sudden drop down to the zero level. These landsmen form the greater part of the crews of the torpedo boats Cushing and Winslow, and they had just completed the most strenuous experience of their lives in bringing to this port from Norfolk, Va., the two tiny and frail craft named. That they reached port at all was a pleasant surprise to some of the men.

Service on a torpedo boat at any time and under any conditions is not a duty for which the average jackie in the navy yearns. But the men of the Cushing and the Winslow feel that one such trip as they have just taken would raise in the breast of the most hardened seaman a longing for a return to the old homestead and life back on the farm.

The Cushing and the Winslow left Norfolk to join the North Atlantic Squadron, which is now at Nantucket. Lieut. Douglass is in command of the Cushing and Lieut. Stone of the Winslow. When leaving Norfolk it was decided that the two boats should keep together on the trip, for their mutual safety. In view of what happened on the way up, the sailors regard it as fortunate, for the Winslow at least, that this policy was adopted.

While the two boats were out at sea it was discovered that the Winslow's tanks were leaking, and that she was losing her supply of fresh water. Efforts to stop the leaks were unsuccessful, and early yesterday morning, when off Absecon Light, it was found that the Winslow could not go further without using salt water for steam. This, it was feared, would cause serious damage to her boilers, and it was finally decided to have the Cushing take her sister ship in tow.

It was easy enough to so decide, but to get the Winslow in tow of the Cushing was a difficult job. The sea was none too smooth at the time, and only after a lot of manoeuvring that the two boats were brought close enough to each other for lines to be passed from the Cushing. The utmost care had to be exercised to prevent the frail boats from smashing into each other, in which case both might have been seriously damaged, if not sunk.

After several stout Manila ropes had been snapped in attempts to tow the Winslow, a one-and-a-half-inch wire cable was finally attached to a buoy and floated back from the Cushing to the Winslow. The cable was made fast, but after a few hours of towing this also parted. To make matters worse, the steering gear of the Winslow got out of order, and the auxiliary steering arrangement aft had to be pressed into service. The boats were then nine miles off Barnegat.

It was finally decided that the Winslow should proceed, as a last recourse, under steam generated from sea water. The Cushing, it was found, had also lost some of her fresh water supply through an accident to one of her pumps. The Cushing barely got into port on her supply of fresh water.

When the two torpedo boats finally reached the Brooklyn Navy Yard their officers and crews were thoroughly tired out. Lieut. Douglass had slept but three hours out of seventy-four, while Lieut. Stone had not been able to get a wink of sleep in sixty hours. The other officers and men on the boats got a little more sleep, but all had worked very hard, and were exhausted.

The Winslow will remain at the Brooklyn Yard for some repairs. Lieut. Douglass will proceed to-day with the Cushing to Newport, where the torpedo boats are to manoeuvre with the squadron.

A BROOKLYN BRIDGE PLAN.

Second Story Proposed to Double Carrying Capacity of Present Structure.

Since the accident which caused a temporary stoppage of traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge a couple of weeks ago engineers have been discussing the matter, and several schemes have been offered for the strengthening of the structure.

W. Hildenbrand, Superintendent of the works of John A. Roebling's Sons, yesterday offered a plan by which he claims the carrying capacity of the bridge can be doubled. Mr. Hildenbrand's plan calls for the building of what is practically a second story to the present structure. This can be done, according to Mr. Hildenbrand, for $3,500,000, and without interfering with the traffic over the bridge for a single hour.

To carry the additional weight of the second deck or story, it will be necessary to stretch four new cables, parallel with those now in use. New anchorages will be necessary, for the present anchorages are not any too strong for the strain they now bear. The towers would not need to be altered, as the strain upon them is entirely downward, and they can carry all the weight put upon them.

It would not be necessary, Mr. Hildebrand says, to either attach new suspenders or to construct new trusses. Under the plan, the lower deck of the structure could be used exclusively by cars, while the upper deck could be devoted to trucks and pedestrians. In order to avoid a steep grade to the upper deck, the approaches would have to be lengthened at the Brooklyn end, while at the Manhattan end the approach could be made so gradual that the grade would hardly be noticeable. Mr. Hildenbrand says that the work would take five years to complete.

JERSEY CITY DREDGING.

To Get Possession of Old State Grant It Is Removing a Central Railway Company's Fill.

Two big dredging machines were set to work by the municipality of Jersey City to tear away cribwork and excavate a tract of land of several acres in the South Cove, which was improved and which has been claimed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Contrary to the expectations of Street and Water Commissioner James S Nolan, who was in charge of the work, and those under him, there was no resistance to the proceedings either by injunction or otherwise, and a great cutting had been accomplished by nightfall. Mr. Nolan says the city will protect its interests at any cost.

The Legislature sold the land to the city more than twenty years ago for $1,000, as a site for a basin for big vessels. Before the city had paid, the same land was granted to the railroad by the Riparian Commission, and a legal contest of eight years followed, the city being the victor. Small squatter shacks were ejected from the land the railroad had filled in, but recently the Barber Asphalt Company, James P. Hall, the Lawless Dry Dock Company, and the Palmer Dry Dock Company, who claim to have leases from the railroad, have established themselves there. About 2,500 square yards will have to be removed before any of these are affected.

MONEY FOR THE BLIND POOR.

Because of New Applicants Each Received $41, or $9 Less than Last Year.

The annual distribution of money for the maintenance of the blind poor by the Department of Charities in Brooklyn took place yesterday. About $13,000 was paid to 317 applicants at the offices of the department, in Livingston Street.

There was an increase in the number of applicants this year, and because of this the amount each received was less than received last year. Last year each person entitled to share in the distribution of the money was paid $50. Yesterday each of the applicants received $41.

Five New Smallpox Cases.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health last night; Thomas J. Connelly, thirty-five, no home; Virginia Gapi, twenty-four, 303 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Joseph Bruno, two years, 303 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Emma Bruno, three years, same address; Cecilia Schlessinger, twenty-eight, 2,030 Third Avenue.

FRANK H. COLLIER'S INSANITY.

Physicians Remove the Brain, and Make a Discovery Which Upsets an Accepted Theory.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—That the peculiar insanity of the late Frank Howard Collier resulted from a blow received on the head from a supposed political antagonist several years go was practically decided to-day by several physicians, who removed Collier's brain for the purpose of a careful examination.

The discovery is of special interest from the fact that it has been an accepted theory among medical men that the kind of insanity from which Collier suffered—technically known as "circular insanity"—never occurred except as a result of hereditary taint. If the conclusions reached after the first investigation prove correct, this theory will have to be abandoned.

A section of the forehead several inches square was removed and the brain taken out. An examination showed that there was an exostosis, or bony growth, on the inner table of the skull to which the membranes and frontal lobes of the brain adhere. The growth was an inch and a half long and an inch wide, and the points, which were sharp, protruded nearly a quarter of an inch.

The exostosis, which was not directly under the part of the skull where Collier was struck, is believed to have been caused by the inflamed condition of the skull and brain membrane around the wound.

The size of Collier's brain was remarkable, and gave evidence of the intellectual strength which he possessed.

A year ago Collier's skull was trepanned, but the operation showed nothing. The incision, as was disclosed to-day, had been made a little to one side of where the exostosis existed.

MASKED ROBBERS' EXPLOIT.

Bind and Gag a Woman in Plainfield and Rifle a House.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—A daring robbery was committed this afternoon at a house in Dunellen Avenue, the only occupant of which at the time was a woman. The robbers gaged her and tied her to a bedpost, and then proceeded to ransack the house.

The house is occupied by Mrs. Mary Denke and her husband and a few boarders. Mrs. Denke is a Slav, about forty-five years of age. This afternoon she was in the house alone, when a party of six men called and rang the doorbell. They gruffly demanded money, and when Mrs. Denke said she had none they pushed back the door and entered the house.

According to the woman's story, the men seized her and bound and gagged her, using a pillowcase for the operation, and then tied her to a bedpost. They went through the house from top to bottom, and secured $200 in money and a quantity of valuables.

Some time after they had gone a neighbor happened to call to see Mrs. Denke, and found her still tied up to the bedpost and in an exhausted conditions. Word was sent to Chief of Police Kiely, who immediately sent out officers to scour the city and vicinity for the robbers. The police of neighboring towns were also notified.

FATHER McLAUGHLIN'S JUBILEE.

Celebration of the Golden Anniversary Begun at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The celebration of the golden jubilee of the ordination of the Rev. Father Thomas McLaughlin to be a priest began to-day. There was a solemn high mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, of which Father McLaughlin is pastor, this morning. Bishop Farley preached the sermon. There were about fifty priests at the altar. Archbishop Corrigan was seated in the episcopal throne. The body of the church was crowded, even the aisles being filled.

At 1 o'clock there was a banquet. This was held in St. Matthew's hall adjoining the church. The Archbishop, Bishop Farley, all the clergy who attended the mass, and a number of prominent laymen attended. This evening solemn vespers were sung by Father T. P. McLaughlin, the singing priest, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City. To-morrow Father McLaughlin will be tendered a reception by the children of the parish, and in the evening the children will sing a cantata.

FAIR BATHERS DEFIED THE LAW.

Ran Through Ocean Grove, but Were Caught Coming Back.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Two young women, Summer residents of Ocean Grove, yesterday morning braved the authorities, who have decreed that none should pass through the streets in bathing attire, especially on Sunday, and by skillful manoeuvring, as they thought, ran the lockade into Asbury Park and enjoyed a Sunday dip at the Asbury Avenue bathing grounds.

The effort to get back, however, was not so successful. The offenders had posted pickets on the boardwalk to watch Officer Chamberlain, who was on duty at Ross's Pavilion, and to report a favorable moment for them to slip through and reach their tent on Spray Avenue.

Notwithstanding their care in leaving the Grove, the officer had view of the proceedings, and when the bathers donned their waterproofs, and made a break through Ross's Pavilion, they were confronted by the bluecoat and ordered back into Asbury Park.

A crowd of interested spectators gathered immediately and the bathers vigorously protested against the treatment of the officer, but the latter was obeying orders, and was inexorable to the appeals of his fair culprits. When it was found that the policeman could not be moved a friend immediately brought their clothes from the tent of the castaways. With no other boudoir than the beach they then donned their street attire over their bathing suits, and were able to pass inspection.

Newark Tailors Return to Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—The union garment workers, after a two weeks' strike, resumed operations this morning in all but six contractors' shops in this city. In the shops which are holding out against the demands of the men no union man will be allowed to work. The men have secured an increase of from $2.50 to $3.50 per week, all salaries to be paid at the end of each week, instead of every two weeks, as heretofore, a week to consist of fifty-nine hours instead of eighty-four, and a surety that all salaries will be paid.

Cloakmakers' Demands Granted.

At the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union, 8 First Avenue, it was reported yesterday that 1,500 of the cloakmakers who went on strike last week against individual manufacturers have gained their demands. These demands were higher wages and a shorter workday.

Indiana Banker Charged with Forgery.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Aug. 5.—The private bank at Andrews, this county, was closed to-day, and the proprietor is under arrest, charged with forgery of paper to the amount of $12,000. The alleged forged names were used on security paper furnished the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis. When arrested the banker attempted to commit suicide.

Railway Mail Clerk Arrested.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—William A. Gasherie, who has been a railway mail clerk for over thirty years, was arrested to-night by Post Office Inspectors James and Jacobs charged with robbing mails. He was taken to New York for arraignment before Commissioner Shields.

Georgia Man Killed by an Elevator.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—George Yearby of Augusta, Ga., was caught between the elevator and the ceiling at the Kent House this evening, and was crushed to death.

Greek Cruiser Sails for Home.

The Greek cruiser Nauarchos Miaulis, which has been in port for several days, sailed yesterday for home. On her way she will stop at Bermuda and the Azores.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron sailed from here to-day for Nantucket Sound, where they will resume drills and heavy gun practice.

WOMEN'S WHIPS ROPE ENDS.

Aided in Beating a Man Into Insensibility, and Even Suggested Hanging Him in Revenge.

A curious tale was unfolded last night before Justice of the Peace Francios at North Bergen. It was the story of two women who wanted to hang a man. The man bared portions of his body to show the Court large welts where he had been beaten with rope ends.

The accuser in the case was Herman Wigman of 97 Grand Avenue, North Bergen. The accused persons were William Bernard, his wife, and Miss Minnie Alces, who live in the same neighborhood. The alleged facts, as they were sifted out of the testimony, which took several hours to record, were as follows:

Two months ago a child of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard died. Reports reached their ears that Wigman was circulating stories to the effect that the child's death was not due to natural causes. Poison was hinted at according to the rumors as they were repeated to the Bernards. Miss Alces, their friend and relative, heard the stories, too. All said Wigman circulated the reports.

Mrs. Bernard worried over the repetition of these statements, and it was resolved to punish Wigman. Friday night the three waylaid him on Hamilton Avenue, near Grand Street. Bernard took the first part by knocking Wigman down and keeping him prostrate while the two women used the rope ends upon him. In court last night Wigman displayed his body from the shoulder to the waist and from above the knees to his ankles. The displayed portions were black and blue, and great ridges caused by blows showed that the beating he received was a severe one.

Then the women, he testified, suggested hanging him to a tree. Bernard, he also swore, expressed a desire to end the matter more quickly by shooting, but he had no weapon. The testimony was that the man was dragged to a tree, but after reaching there it was determined to abstain from hanging him, and he was left unconscious under the tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard and Miss Alces were held for the Grand Jury to answer a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

SERVIAN ELECTION METHODS.

Voters Said to Have Been Foced to the Polls—Belgrade Dispatch Says Everything Was Lovely.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Describing the disorders attending the Servian elections, the Vienna correspondent of The Morning Leader says:

"The Servian Government used troops and gendarmes freely to intimidate the electors of the Opposition. At Gradiste the voters were driven in by gendarmes with cattlewhips and compelled to vote for the Government candidate.

"At Zagubica voters were brought in irons to the polls. This intimidation caused riots in various places, and 200 persons all told were injured."

BELGRADE, Aug. 5.—The first elections under the new constitution have resulted in the return of 83 Ministerialists, of which number 71 are Radicals. The remainder are Liberals and Independents. Thirty-eight second ballots are necessary.

The new election laws are regarded as very liberal. The registration amounted to 262,000, out of 285,000 eligibles. Secrecy of the ballot was secured by inclosing the voting slip in a rubber ball. Members of each party erect their own rubber-lined urn in the voting booth. The voter walks past the urns and pushes his fist into the funnel-shaped mouth of each urn, so that the officials do not know in which of them the voter has dropped his ball.

CHINESE ARSENALS ACTIVE.

Turning Out Rifles and Smokeless Powder—Foreigners Drilling Ho-Nanese Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says:

"An American official named Brill, who recently returned from China, where he has been in the Government service, has been interviewed here. He asserts that there is great activity in the arsenals and factories in Foo-Chow, Han-Yang, Nanking, and Cheng-Tu, which are turning out smokeless powder and hundreds of rifles daily. He declares also that the Ho-Nanese army is being drilled by Germans and Japanese."

Col. F. W. Bergmeier at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Col. F. W. Bergmeier of The St. Paul Volkszeitung, who was one of those who received the Boer Peace Delegates in the United States, has arrived here. It is said that his visit to The Hague is connected with South African affairs.

No Epidemic of Mumps Likely.

Sanitary Superintendent Blauvelt, who is in charge of the Contagious Diseases Bureau of the Department of Health, does not anticipate any epidemic of mumps in this city. He said yesterday: "Mumps is contagious among children. When adults are affected the disease is very painful, but very rarely dangerous. Cases of this disease reported to the Department of Health average about two or three a week."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, probably rain; fresh east to northeast winds.

Cloudy, unsettled weather, with rain, is indicated for the South and Middle Atlantic States to-day, and in New England Wednesday. Showers are also indicated for the lake region Wednesday. The temperature will rise slowly in the majority of districts.

On the Atlantic Coast from Virginia northward fresh to brisk northeasterly winds will prevail. Fresh south to southwest winds will continue on the South Atlantic Coast, shifting to northwesterly. On the lower lakes the winds will be mostly fresh east to southeast, becoming brisk on the upper lakes this afternoon.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	63	67	69
6 A. M.	63	66	70
9 A. M.	69	75	81
12 M.	71	73	79
3 P. M.	76	80	83
6 P. M.	73	77	80
9 P. M.	71	73	74
12 P. M.	69	72	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 76½; Weather Bureau, 74; Corresponding date, 1900, 70; Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 73.

The barometer registered 30.12 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.15 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 83 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 5:30 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—S. M. Felton of the Chicago and Alton Railway, Chicago; Walter Lippincott, Philadelphia; T. P. Muschu, Maricaibo.

HOLLAND—Vincent d'Messimy, Chicago; R. L. Lippitt, Providence; Dr. F. J. Child, London.

MURRAY HILL—Lyman Fargo, Pocatello, Idaho; George M. Moulton, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—L. A. Osborn, Pittsburg; H. A. Alcazar, Trinidad; George H. Plowman, Dallas, Texas.

GRAND—G. H. Sharpe, Beaumont, Texas; Raymond D. Knight, Jacksonville.

VICTORIA—Baroness Borneninger and Countess Bethlon, Hungary; H. A. Little, President of the North American Telephone Company, Minneapolis.

GILSEY—Capt. S. J. Roe, Albany; E. G. Harris, Havana; C. N. Paget, Derby, England.

HOFFMAN—John A. Kennedy, Buffalo; Edward Crosby, Spokane.

SAVOY—Lieut. Notebaent, Bruges; Emanuel, Maguire, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Chicago; C. D. Crouch, Akron, Ohio; Frank B. Hayne, New Orleans.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Ellis, Manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; M. A. Villamel, Caracas; P. Barbier, Peking, China.

ALBEMARLE—The Rev. E. W. Hunter, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; G. T. Sheldon, Chicago; George W Dunn, Binghamton.

ASTOR—E. H. Parsons, Salt Lake City; William Hard, Winnipeg; Joseph Jennings, London.

UNION SQUARE—C. A. Diaz, Caracas, Venezuela.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—J. W. McCarthy, Trinidad.

EVERETT—John Lyon, Washington; S. F. Durham, St. John, N. B.

NORMANDIE—Robert Ramsey, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLT

Business in the Republic Said to be at a Standstill.

Gold at a Premium of 3000 Per Cent.—Col. Murillo Is Not in an Underground Dungeon.

A. Diaz Guerra, representative of the Columbian revolutionists here, said yesterday that he had just received a budget of information regarding affairs in the troubled republic.

"The revolution has lasted," he said, "since 1899, and there have been killed or wounded during that time about 40,000 men. Only as recently as May there was fought at Palas Negro a bloody battle that continued for seventeen days. At the end of that period the revolutionists had to retreat for want of ammunition, and the Government soldiers were too exhausted to follow them.

"At present the regulars (Government troops) number some 20,000, and the Liberals (revolutionists) outnumber them. All the revolutionist Generals are actively co-operating. Gen. Hererra has the Department of Cauca, in the western part of the country; on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus is Gen. Ardilla, who is in charge of the Department of Santander, and has recently obtained possession of the City of Ocana; Gens. Castillo and Clorodomiro are at Del Valle, and Gen. Girardot is in the interior, where he fought a great battle only a little while ago. Information is scarce from the scene of strife, but I have learned that our side has won decisive victories lately in the southern part of the Department of Cauca.

"News from Maracaibo is to the effect that the Minister of War, Señor Valencia, is about to go to Cucuta, there to take command of the Government troops on the frontier. In the interior, around the capital, it is reported that the merchants and business men, not willing to use paper money, have closed their stores, and business is prostrated. I have had no news from Gen. Uribe-Uribe, except that he was recently at Caracas and had a talk with President Castro of Venezuela. Their meeting has no significance politically, as they are old personal friends."

The Atlas line steamship Altai arrived at New York yesterday from Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia. She is the first vessel from the latter port since the arrest there on the steamship of Col. Abel Murillo, aide of Gen. Uribe, and the latter's peace emissary. According to the mail advices and newspapers, Col. Murillo is not incarcerated, as was reported, in one of the underground dungeons of Cartagena. He is imprisoned in the city jail and is well cared for. The arrest of Col. Murillo, it appears, was ordered to prevent him from joining Gen. Uribe in his new rebellion. It is believed that not only was this his intention, but the officials suspected that he had important verbal messages for his chief.

Passengers on the Altai report a desperate state of affairs in the interior of the country. Business, as a result of the revolt and the uncertainty of the future, is at a standstill. Gold is at a premium of 3,000 per cent., which is unprecedented, even in Colombia, and several large failures are reported from Bogota.

Another danger which is said to threaten the Marroquin Government is the renewed activity of the followers of Dr. Manuel A. Sanclemente, who was deposed from the Presidency a year ago by the coup de état of Vice President Marroquin. Dr. Sanclemente still insists that he is the legal head of the Government, and it is feared that his adherents will join the revolution of the Liberals for revenge.

COLON, Aug. 5.—A party of rebels Saturday night raided Matachin, taking away a quantity of powder and dynamite belonging to the railroad. The Government's converted cruiser Namouna, with Gen. Alban on board, sailed for Cartagena yesterday.

CASTRO AND CALVIRAS ISSUE PROCLAMATIONS.

Venezuelan President Proclaims Martial Law—Insurgent Leader.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 31.—President Castro has issued a proclamation to the Venezuelans, in which he recites the invasion "by an army of Colombians commanded by the traitor Carlos Rangel Calviras," tells of his reasons for announcing martial law, and asks the support of all patriotic sons of Venezuela.

The insurgent leader has also issued a proclamation, in which he says:

"Filled with energy, thrilled with indignation, and burning with the flame of true patriotism, I come to offer to America and to the world my cry of protest against the policy of intervention in all that relates to Venezuela and Colombia. It is necessary that the people of Ecuador, of Venezuela, and Colombia should understand that the object of the conspiracy is to take from them their existence as independent nations. What other meaning can be attributed to the following words taken from the manifesto issued under yesterday's date at San Cristobal by Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe?

"'It should be the supreme desire of the nations which formed Great Colombia (Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador,) to reconstitute that glorious and powerful nationality which the pressing exigencies of the time render more necessary than ever.

"'Is it not an act of madness to reconstitute the great republic only by force of arms, without the people having manifested any desire for such a fundamental transformation? The Republican Party of Los Andes speaks through my mouth, and its noble ideas of expansion and fraternity have gained proselytes all over the country. This is also the opinion of Venezuelan Nationalists, of whom I have the honor to be temporarily the leader, the most disciplined of our political parties, and firmest in their doctrines, which they received from their illustrious Chief General, José Manuel Hernandez, and I do not think that I am mistaken in saying that on this subject the whole country of Venezuela thinks with me."

SAYS VENEZUELA WANTS PEACE.

So Thinks Senor Zumeta, Who Comes Here as Information Agent.

Señor Cesar Zumeta, who was Venezuelan Vice Consul in this city during the administration of President Ignacio Andreda, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia from La Guayra. Señor Zumeta does not anticipate a war between Venezuela and Colombia. Venezuelans, he says, have suffered so much from internal wars during the past several years that they want peace. Neither an insurrection nor a war, he said, would find favor with the people.

Señor Zumeta returns here with an appointment as "Information Agent," as he calls it. That is, the Government of Venezuela, which has been trying to interest American enterprise in the country, has sent him here for the purpose of giving all information regarding Venezuela's resources, the cost of labor, living expenses, and other matters. Señor Zuemta will make his office at the consulate.

Another passenger on the Philadelphia yesterday was George E. Gage of this city. Mr. Gage, it is said, went to Caracas as the representative of some local bankers to arrange with the Government there for the refunding of its debt, which amounts to several million dollars. The deal was progressing favorably when the revolution broke off negotiations, temporarily at least.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:55 A. M.—150 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; B. Weissman; damage, $50.

9:55 A. M.—2,095 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4:45 P. M.—18 Clinton Street; Herman Cooper; damage, $500.

7:15 P. M.—44 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—27 Orchard Street; Ellis Rosenberg; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Summer theatre at Richfield Springs was burned this morning. The Old Spring House and the Bower House were damaged. The total loss is estimated at $7,500.

NO CHANGE LIKELY IN KING EDWARD'S OATH.

Catholics Wanted Entire Declaration Regarding Security of Protestant Succession Withdrawn.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Although no division was challenged at the third reading of the King's Declaration bill last evening in the House of Lords, it is generally believed that no further attempt will be made to pass it, either this session or the next.

Lord Salisbury, referring to the statement of Catholic peers, said the Government now realized that the Catholics did not wish the offensive words of the original declaration to be withdrawn unless the Government at the same time withdrew the declaration regarding the security of the Protestant succession. The Government, said the Premier, never had the slightest intention of withdrawing that. He regretted that the Catholics must be prepared to see the declaration stand in its present form.

The Roman Catholic peers who signed the petition for the revision of the King's coronation oath were the following:

Duke of Norfolk, Marquis of Ripon, Earls of Denbigh, Abingdon, Ashburnham, Westmeath, Kenmare, and Gainsborough; Viscounts Gormanston, Southwell, and Llandaff; Barons Mowbray and Stourton, Braye, North, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford of Chudleigh, Herries, Trimlestown, Louth, Bellew, De Freyne, Howard of Glossop, Acton, Gerard, Morris and Killanin, Brampton, and O'Brien.

Most of these are heads of very old houses, and among the most influential peers in the United Kingdom.

FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

Paris Temps Says the Breaking Off of Diplomatic Relations Is Being Considered.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Foreign Office refuses either to confirm or deny advices from Constantinople saying that the French Ambassador there, M. Constans, has referred to his Government the question whether a French company, known as the Quays Company, shall enjoy rights claimed under a convention, at the same time recommending his own recall, and that the passports of the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, Salih Munir Bey, be delivered to him.

The Temps says there is reason to believe that the Foreign Office is considering the recall of M. Constans and the handing of passports to the Turkish Ambassador.

The République Française thinks that instead of breaking off diplomatic relations with Turkey, the Foreign Office will suspend them by giving M. Constans unlimited leave of absence.

An immediate decision is improbable, as M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, and other high Foreign Office officials, are absent on their holidays.

A BRITISH LABOR DECISION.

House of Lords Awards Damages to Employer Against Union Which Caused His Boycott.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The House of Lords yesterday rendered an important judgment affecting trades unions. The case was brought up on appeal from the judgment of the Irish courts awarding a wholesale butcher damages against the Butchers' Assistants' Association.

The association had brought pressure to bear on retailers to boycott the plaintiff until he dismissed a certain non-union employe, threatening otherwise to call out the union employes of the firms concerned. Finally the association induced the non-unionist to leave the plaintiff's employ.

The House of Lords dismissed the appeal, on the ground that the acts of wrongful and malicious conspiracy were not undertaken to advance the interests of the workmen themselves, but solely to injure the plaintiff.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Ended by Admiralty's Orders—Result Bears Out Recent Criticism of the Authorities.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The naval manoeuvres were suddenly ended yesterday afternoon by orders from the Admiralty, and the enemy's fleet was declared the victor.

The final results have not yet been given out, but the defending fleet is known to have lost a dozen cruisers, two gunboats, and eight torpedo boat destroyers. The enemy lost only three cruisers, three torpedo boat destroyers, and three torpedo boats, while it captured a great number of merchantmen.

The result is regarded as practical confirmation of the justness of the criticisms to which the Admiralty has recently been subjected.

The 170 vessels which took part in the British naval manoeuvres were divided into two fleets—the "B" fleet and the "X" fleet. The former was the defending squadron and the latter supposed to be an enemy of Great Britain. Hostilities proper began on July 25, but for a week previous to that the two fleets were engaged in practice, and only destroyers and torpedo boats were allowed to coal after July 21 except under conditions which were practically prohibitive.

The enemy's fleet was commanded by Vice Admiral A. K. Wilson, and the defending fleet by Rear Admiral Sir Gerard H. Noel. Both fleets were to be at sea at midnight, July 28—Fleet B in the North Sea and Fleet X to the west of Scotland. The object of each fleet was to obtain command of the English Channel and its approaches and St. George's Channel.

The first battle took place on July 29 off the Scilly Isles, when, theoretically, the defending fleet was annihilated, twelve cruisers being sunk.

"B" fleet proper included twelve battleships, fourteen cruisers, and eight torpedo boat destroyers. "X" fleet consisted of eight battleships, thirteen cruisers, and eight torpedo boat destroyers. "B" fleet, in addition, had two special squadrons composed of cruisers and destroyers, and "X" fleet had two similar squadrons to support it.

FRACAS AT A ROYAL DINNER.

Dismissed Officer Throttles Adjutant of Prince Nicholas of Greece, and Tries to Seize the Prince.

ATHENS, Aug. 5.—While Prince Nicholas of Greece was at a dinner given in his honor at Kifissia, a fashionable resort near here, the Premier and many other notable persons being presnt, Prince Muruzi, an excavalry Captain who was dismissed from the service for drunkenness, burst into the dining room and throttled Lieut. Palli, the Adjutant of Prince Nicholas.

Prince Nicholas broke a stick over the head of Prince Muruzi, and the latter tried to seize Prince Nicholas.

Finally the infuriated assailant was overpowered by the guests and borne away.

ALLEGED AMERICAN ARRESTED.

Charged with Having Fled from Cologne Twenty-three Years Ago.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Dantzic to the Lokal Anzeiger reports the arrest there of a man who gives his name as Baumann, and asserts that he is an American journalist from San Francisco, and that he was waiting to see the manoeuvres.

The arrest was made as the result of the alleged identification of Baumann as a merchant who fled from Cologne twenty-three years ago to avoid proceedings for fraudulent bankruptcy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Inquiries to-night regarding the identity of the alleged San Francisco journalist arrested at Dantzic elicited the information that no newspaper man named Baumann was known to any of the editors on duty.

The editor of the German Demokrat, who has resided in San Francisco nearly a quarter of a century, says he never heard of a journalist who would answer the description cabled fro Berlin.

Ex-Speaker Henderson in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts are in Berlin.

BIG BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Aug. 4.—The British have captured a Boer convoy of seventy wagons near Boshof, Orange River Colony.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.

Try WILSON.

That's All!

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Zodlag, H., Shreveport, La.; dry goods and notions; 358 Broadway.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Livingstone, corsets and muslin underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble; Miss Rose McCarthy, furs; Holland House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. Graham, gloves; St. Denis Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway.
Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Day Carpet and Furniture Company, Peoria, Ill.; H. F. Day, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; W. Davies, furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods and linings; 483 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, bicycles and toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, linens, white goods, and domestics; R. Lagrove, silks; 337 Broadway.
Davison-Paxson-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. Davison, general buyer; H. Williams, cloaks and suits; 337 Broadway.
Shwartz & Isaac Company, New Orleans, La.; Meyer Grudwahl, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street.
Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Frisch, linens, laces, and white goods; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Bass Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Joel, dress goods and silks; Hotel Normandie.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Well, hats and caps; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. McCarthy, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; I. Friend, dress goods; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; J. Goldberg, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rosenthal & Lehman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Sulkey, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; J. A. Walsh, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Gusky, J. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. M. Gusky, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. Eppihimer, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Lewis, C. J., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, domestics and linens; Hotel Navarre.
Wolf, H., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Wolf, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; D. D. Beveridge, hosiery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Marks & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Garson, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Hays, H. A., Rochester, N. Y., woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Rosenberg, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Company, Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, notions; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Department Store, Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, waists, and housefurnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, woolens; Hoffman House.
Wile Brothers & Well, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Well, woolens; H. Wile, trimmings; Hoffman House.
Georgia Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; C. L. Perkins, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Lou

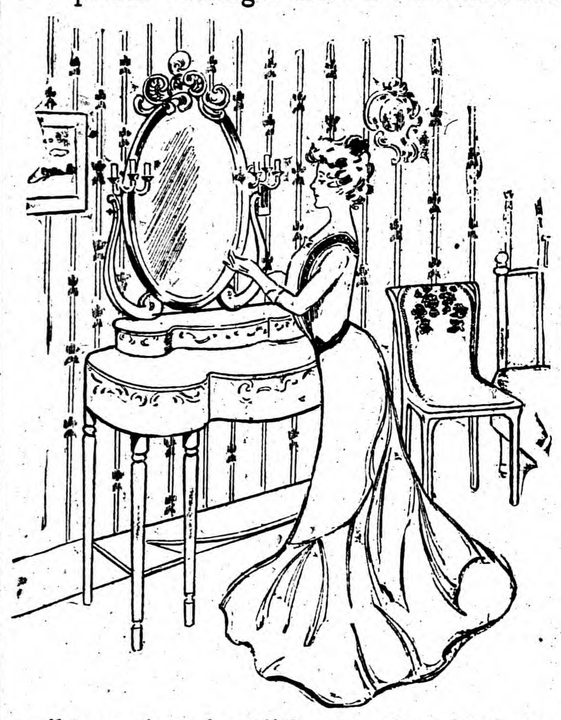
The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

The Elegant as Well as the Practical in This
August TRADE SALE of FURNITURE

THIS Furniture movement appeals to people who usually have no sympathy with under-priced offerings. Here is Furniture such as only those of artistic taste can appreciate, and such as only the well-to-do could afford, at usual prices. Such Furniture as is unheard-of in other sales, and finer than even we have had in previous sales.



For instance, we purchased thirty thousand dollars' worth of fine fancy furniture from a concern that never offered a bargain before. They went to Europe frequently, to pick up models of design for reproduction; and turned out the very highest class of inlaid and Vernis-Martin furniture, and never thought of hurrying their sale, by cutting prices.

This year fortune favored our furniture chief, and he not only broke the ice of their conservatism, but he won this large collection of fine furniture at prices that put it within the reach of those to whom marquetry work and gold leaf have been luxuries to admire, but their possession an extravagance they thought wise to resist. Today they may be purchased at the price of quite ordinary furniture. Royal gift pieces—delightful and easily purchased additions to the artistic home.

There are tables, desks and cabinets. Many show choice expensive foreign woods, with the most beautiful inlaid figures, in varicolored woods. There are exquisite Art Nouveau designs, as well as those of more classic, though more familiar effects. The Empire and various Louis periods are represented, as well as designs that are more modern.

Here are some specific details:

Parlor Cabinets—

$95, from $130—Louis XVI. gold cabinet; centerpiece design; 4 decorated columns at corners; plate glass top and 2 plate glass shelves; hand-painted decorated panels around the bottom.

$100, from $150—Gold cabinet with hand-painted panels; elaborately carved; shaped front and ends; 2 glass shelves, mirror back; all gilt work done in finest quality pure gold leaf.

$120, from $190—Louis XV. gold cabinet, centerpiece pattern; compartment top; 2 glass shelves; highly finished.

$120, from $190—Gold cabinet of large size; fluted columns at corners and sides of door; onyx top; ornamental top with 3 mirrors, and carved.

$180, from $275—Gold cabinet Louis XV. design; hand-painted panels around base and on top; glass shelves, mirror back; elaborately carved and handsomely finished.

Women's Desks—

$30, from $60—Art Nouveau table desk with cabinet shelf top; marquetry work in drawer fronts and cabinet top.

$35, from $70—Mahogany Art Nouveau desk, table pattern; cabinet top with two drawers; 1 long drawer in base; marquetry work in flower and leaf designs after the Art Nouveau.

$47.50, from $95—Tuna mahogany Art Nouveau desk for library use; top shelf for books, wide lower shelf for magazines or papers; large drop lid handsomely inlaid with blossoms and leaves.

$75, from $150—Louis XV. mahogany table desk with cabinet top; hand carved heads on top of front legs; claw feet; drawer fronts, and top in fine marquetry work of scroll design; center piece of cabinet top is a French clock by Leroys, Paris; workmanship throughout is the finest possible.

Women's Desks—

$45, from $90—Mahogany desk; cylinder pattern front and back: Art Nouveau design legs; marquetry work of rare woods in floral design; very elaborate.

$120, from $150—Mahogany boudoir desk in Louis XV. design; small cabinet top with carved mahogany fret work on doors and glass panel ends; shaped lid in finest marquetry work of rare woods and pearl.

Fancy Tables—

$15, from $30—Mahogany Art Nouveau centre table with lower shelf; elaborate marquetry work on top and around rim of lower shelf.

$16.50, from $23—Mahogany Art Nouveau tea table with triangular shaped top; lower shelf; entire top in fine marquetry.

$30, from $45—Mahogany Art Nouveau centre table with shelf; top and shelf of marquetry in flower and leaf designs.

$40, from $55—Mahogany tea table in Art Nouveau; glass tray top; elaborately finished.

Of course the vast majority of the goods are the more popular and necessary kinds such as are always wanted before the luxurious pieces come. These are just as carefully selected as the finer pieces. They come only from factories noted for meritorious goods. Every dollar saved is safely saved; and the saving is most liberal in every case.

Each day emphasizes the enthusiasm of the visitors to our Furniture Store. The variety in every line is almost marvelous. The designs are new and artistic. In fact, few full regular stocks next Fall will compare with the display on our floors today; and now you save fifty to a hundred dollars with every hundred you spend.

We hold your purchase, if you wish, and deliver goods later, at your convenience.

This further information about prices:

Parlor Furniture

Parlor Suites—

$25, from $35—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$45, from $60—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $65—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$50, from $75—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany.
$70, from $115—Three-piece, imitation mahogany.
$75, from $115—Three-piece, mahogany.
$80, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $125—Three-piece, mahogany.
$92.50, from $155—Three-piece, mahogany.
$100, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$125, from $170—Three-piece, mahogany.
$150, from $203—Two-piece, mahogany.
$112.50, from $150—Three-piece, mahogany.
$135, from $180—Three-piece, mahogany.
$155, from $250—Three-piece, mahogany.

Couches—

$13.50, from $18—Figured velour cover.
$14, from $20—Figured velour cover.
$15, from $20—Tapestry cover.
$18, from $25—Velour cover.
$20, from $28—Tapestry cover.
$22, from $30—Velour cover.
$20, from $33—Adjustable arm, tapestry cover.
$22, from $28—Box couch, denim cover.
$20, from $26—Box couch, denim cover.
$28, from $35—Box couch, velour cover.
$28, from $40—Plain leather cover.
$35, from $48—Figured tapestry cover.
$35, from $50—Silk plush cover.
$37.50, from $50—Embossed velour cover.
$40, from $50—Figured moquette cover.
$45, from $55—Turkish rug cover.
$50, from $70—Tufted leather cover.
$65, from $85—Tufted leather cover.

Divans—

$32.50, from $50—Mahogany, velour cover.
$35, from $55—Mahogany, tapestry cover.
$38, from $60—Mahogany, velour cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany, velour cover.
$60, from $80—Mahogany, tapestry cover.

Parlor Furniture

Women's Desks—

$8, from $8—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Golden oak.
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$10, from $15—Maple.
$17, from $25—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$19, from $28—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Maple.
$35, from $70—Mahogany inlaid.
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany inlaid.
$50, from $85—Mahogany inlaid.
$75, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.
$120, from $150—Mahogany inlaid.

Library Tables—

$7, from $11—Oak.
$11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Oak.
$13.50, from $2[illegible]—Oak.
$19, from $2[illegible]—Oak.
$30, from $4[illegible]—Oak.
$30, from $4[illegible]—Mahogany.
$32, from $4[illegible]—Oak.
$45, from $6[illegible]—Oak.
$55, from $8[illegible]—Mahogany.
$100, from $[illegible]—Inlaid mahogany.

Bookcases—

$9, from $1[illegible]—Birch.
$15, from $[illegible]—Imitation mahogany.
$16, from $[illegible]—Mahogany.
$18, from $2[illegible]—Oak.
$22, from $3[illegible]—Oak.
$25, from $3[illegible]—Oak or mahogany.
$32, from $4[illegible]—Oak.
$33, from $4[illegible]—Oak.
$33, from $4[illegible]—Mahogany.
$75, from $10[illegible]—Mahogany.

Bedroom Furniture

Bedroom Suites—

$42, from $65—Three-piece, oak.
$47, from $70—Three-piece, mahogany.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, oak.
$55, from $80—Three-piece, mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three-piece, mahogany.
$60, from $90—Three-piece, oak.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, oak.
$65, from $100—Three-piece, mahogany.
$70, from $106—Three-piece, oak.
$75, from $110—Three-piece, mahogany.
$90, from $120—Three-piece, mahogany.
$285, from $475—Two-piece, mahogany.
$300, from $600—Two-piece, white enamel and gold.
$600, from $750—Four-piece, mahogany inlaid.

Bedroom Furniture

Chiffonniers—

$12, from $18—Mahogany.
$15, from $25—Mahogany.
$16, from $20—Golden oak.
$18, from $25—Curly birch.
$18.50, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$23, from $35—Golden oak.
$24, from $38—Golden oak.
$24, from $33—Mahogany.
$25, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $42—Bird's-eye maple.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$32, from $45—Birch.
$33, from $48—Mahogany.
$35, from $42—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$40, from $55—Golden oak.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.
$50, from $64—Mahogany.
$50, from $75—Mahogany.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—

$13.50, from $18—Mahogany
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$14, from $21—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Mahogany
$16, from $25—Golden oak
$20, from $31.50—Bird's-eye maple
$21, from $31—Bird's-eye maple
$24, from $36—Bird's-eye maple
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany
$25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$32.50, from $42—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Curly birch
$45, from $58—Mahogany
$60, from $87—Mahogany

Wardrobes—

$22, from $33—Mahogany veneered, panel doors.
$25, from $40—Golden oak, 2 panel doors.
$25, from $40—Mahogany veneered, panel door.
$27, from $38—Birch, 1 mirror door.
$37, from $55—Golden oak, 2 mirror doors.

Washstands—

$8, from $12—Golden oak.
$8, from $12—Mahogany.
$9, from $12—Golden oak.
$10, from $15—Mahogany.
$10, from $16.50—Mahogany.
$12.50, from $20—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $23—Mahogany.

Bedroom Furniture

Bureaus—

$15, from $20—Golden oak.
$20, from $30—Mahogany.
$23, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $35—Golden oak.
$27, from $44—Mahogany.
$30, from $42—Mahogany.
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$45, from $65—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Bird's-eye maple.

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards—

$22, from $32—Golden oak.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$27, from $44—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$35, from $48—Golden oak.
$35, from $58—Flemish oak.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$50, from $75—Golden oak.
$50, from $70—Mahogany.
$52, from $85—Flemish oak.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$65, from $100—Goldet oak.
$75, from $110—Golden oak.
$70, from $120—Flemish oak.
$42 from $60—Golden oak.
$60, from $85—Mahogany.
$80, from $95—Flemish oak.
$250 from $300—Golden oak.

Extension Tables—

$15, from $20—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 ft.
$22, from $32—Mahogany, 8 ft.
$25, from $45—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$25, from $45—Flemish oak, 12 ft.
$28, from $45—Mahogany, 10 ft.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 ft.
$35, from $60—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$38, from $60—Flemish oak, 10 ft.
$40, from $67—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$45, from $75—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 12 ft.
$50, from $65—Golden oak, 10 ft.
$60, from $100—Mahogany, 10 ft.

China Closets—

$17.50, from $27—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany.
$35, from $55—Golden oak.
$40, from $60—Mahogany.
$40, from $65—Mahogany.
$45, from $60—Mahogany.
$50, from $70—Flemish oak.

Sweeping Reductions on All TAILOR-MADE SUITS
For Women

Every Tailor-made Suit in our stock is sharply cut in price today. This is the final, radical clean-up for the season. There are bargains today such as have not been matched in a twelve-month.

All are stylish suits, of the most correct models. Suits demanded by the present weather, and wanted during the weeks of early Fall.

This word of sorts and prices:

At $10. Worth up to $27—
Suits of mohair and cheviot, in various colors and styles.

At $13.50. Worth up to $32—
Suits of cheviot, coverts and homespuns. An assortment of colors; mostly Eton styles.

At $17.50. Worth up to $37.50—
Suits of chevict, broadcloth, mohair and a few etamines, in stylish assortments.

At $20. Worth up to $60—
Some very handsome suits in various smart and attractive styles. Other elegant tailor-made dresses at half former prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Interesting Offerings of WOMEN'S WEAR

It is just at this time that the watchful woman can augment her wardrobe by many pretty and useful articles of dress, for present wear or to put away; at price economies which make it well worth her while to do so.

Today's news tells of Wash Shirt-Waist Suits, at sharp reductions, and comfortable, cool Kimono Dressing Sacques:

At $1.75. Shirt-Waist Suits Worth $3 to $4.50—
Of lawn or chembray in solid colors; two styles; trimmed with white pique and small pearl buttons; or with white lawn vest, and trimmed with white braid. Also of percale, in neat stripes; self-trimmed.

At 50c. Kimono Dressing Sacques—
They are of white lawn, with colored borders in light blue, pink or lavender. Cool, and easy to slip on or off in hot weather.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Japanese Porch SCREENS
Suffer a Reduction

Because it is getting too late in the season for such things to be found in our stock. Six weeks, at least, however, of weather before you, in which these screens will be found useful in keeping out sun and wind. If you aren't already provided, here's your opportunity, at a material reduction in price.

Sizes are the most wanted ones, in the "inside split" bamboo.

6 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 60c, now 45c.
7 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 70c, now 55c.
8 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 80c, now 60c.
9 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were 90c, now 70c.
10 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were $1, now 80c.
12 ft. wide, 8 ft. drop, were $1.20, now 95c.
10 ft. wide, 10 ft. drop, were $1.25, now $1
12 ft. wide, 10 ft. drop, were $1.50, now $1.20.
10 ft. wide, 12 ft. drop, were $1.50, now $1.20.

Japanese Store, Basement.

Half Prices on Children's COATS

These are Long Coats and Reefers for very little children, from 1 year to 4 years. Some are of serge, others of cashmere or pique, in white, light blue, tan, navy blue and red.

They have become slightly soiled from handling, hence their prices are cut in half—thus:

Coats that were $4 are $2
Coats that were $6 are $3
Coats that were $10 are $5

The saving more than makes up for their shortcomings.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Batswing Ties, 25c

An opportunity that well-dressed men will seize eagerly. These ties—a hundred dozens of them—are well made in the popular batswing shape of fancy silk in attractive, stylish patterns, in the quality one usually finds in 50 cent scarfs. Color combinations are all good, the shape is correct, and altogether the ties are most excellent value at

25 Cents Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

NEWS of UPHOLSTERY
That Completes the Attractiveness Of the August Furniture Sale

Each of these sweeping August merchandise movements is important enough in itself to merit and demand your attention, if you are a housekeeper—present or prospective. A Furniture Sale, the greatest of its kind ever successfully planned and carried out. A complementary Sale of Upholsteries that satisfies every possible need for household furnishing and decoration, offering economies vastly worth while taking advantage of.

The following suggestions tell what the Upholstery Store offers to housekeepers who will buy curtains, draperies and furniture coverings now, at materially reduced prices, and have them in readiness when they need them later in the Fall:

Lace Curtains—

White Irish Point at $3.85, $4.65, $5.50 and $7.75 pair
From $4.85, $6.50, $7.50 and $10 pair
Ivory Irish Point at $5.85, $8.35, $11 and $14.25 pair
From $7.50, $10.50, $14 and $18 pair
Renaissance at $4, $5.50, $9.50 and $12.50 pair
From $5.25, $7, $12.25 and $15.75 pair
Tambour at $3.75, $5.75, $7 and $7.75 pair
From $5, $7.25, $9 and $9.75 pair

Portieres—

In two of our newest patterns, of three colors each; at these reduced prices because there are but a few of each color; very desirable in every respect. Now $4.50, from $5.50; and $4.65, from $5.65. Fringed top and bottom.

Lambrequins—

Japanese embroidered silk lambrequins, for mantel and piano, in excellent variety; at $2.10, from $2.65; and $3.75, from $4.75

Drapery Materials—

Armures at $1.80, $2, and $2.25 yd.
From $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75 yd.
Silk Damasks at $2, $2.35, $3, $4.25, $4.35, $4.50
From $2.65, $3, $3.85, $5.25, $5.50, $6.50
Figured Velours at 95c, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.50
From $1.50, $2.50, $3 and $3.50

Window Shades—

Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers, for ordinary sized windows, 3x6 ft., at 50c each.

Third floor.

A Drop in the Price of Orient Motor-Bicycles

The immensely increased production of Orient Motor-Bicycles during the present year has reduced the cost of making individual machines, and the public gets immediate benefit from it.

Even at $300, the price this season until now, the factory could scarcely turn them out fast enough to meet the demand.

The large price, as well as the large demand for Orients, was chiefly because of the high-power engine, and the strong frame necessary to carry it.

The Orient Motor-Bicycle is fitted with a two and a quarter horse-power motor, which carries a heavy man up the steepest hill road with ease. The stanch frame carries you safely over the roughest road at highest speed.

The bicycle frames are made by the Orient concern; the motors come from France, and are the best in the world.

There are scores of riders of the Orient Motor-Bicycle who gladly express their enthusiasm over the remarkable work which the machine has done. The price has been $300. Now

Annex Store, 80 East Ninth street.

$250 each

Two Interesting Items of Boys' CLOTHING

The first is group of Sailor, Blouse and vestee Suits, of serges, cheviot and some mixtures, in sizes 3, 4 and 5 years—for the very littlest fellows, you see.

Values are still $3.50 to $9—but prices have dropped visibly—they are now $2.50 and $3 a suit.

The other is a lot of flannel waists, in neat stripes and checks—excellent for a day in the country or on the beach. For 6 to 14 year-olds; and worth $1.25. Take them at 75c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Remnants of WOOL DRESS GOODS
Sharply Reduced

A round-up of short ends from the choicest woolen fabrics in our entire stock of black and colored Dress Goods, at prices which average

One-third to One-half Below Value

These remnants measure from 2½ to 7 yards each, and are especially suitable for jackets, skirts and the like. Mothers who are planning school dresses for their children will find in the assortment a variety of pretty plaids and bright colored fabrics that are most appropriate for this purpose.

Fourth avenue and Basement.

The Eighth and Last Part of "Wild Flowers."
BY NELTJE BLANCHAN
Is Ready Today

The concluding instalment of this *best* book about the every-day Wild Flower that everybody knows and loves, is ready this morning.

It comes just in time, for by far the largest number of people whose vacation is limited choose August to enjoy it; and this unique flower book will find a place in the traveling-bag of many a country-bound vacationer.

August is the month for asters and golden rod—dozens of varieties of each. Have you ever tried to distinguish them? Wouldn't you like to be able to do so? "Wild Flowers" tells you how. And it will tell you more about any other wild flower, no matter how modest a little plant it may be, than you ever dreamed it possible to find out about it; and tells it in a charmingly interesting way.

The book is beautifully illustrated with color-photographic prints from the actual flowers, besides many pictures in black-and-white. In handy sections, each about magazine size, which are for sale separately at

25 cents each part

—30c by mail, postpaid. Or, if you prefer to have the parts bound in one volume, we will furnish it for $2.60.

Here are other out-of-door books for the vacation:

A Guide to the Trees. By Alice Lounsberry. Illustrated by Mrs. Ellis Rowan. With 64 full-page colored plates and a number of other illustrations. Introduction by Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton. 8vo. $2.25; by mail, $2.50.

Our Ferns in their Haunts. A guide to all the native species. By Willard Nelson Clute. Over 200 illustrations, many colored, by W. W. Stilson. 8vo. $2; by mail, $2.15.

Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden. By F. Schuyler Mathews. New edition. With 12 orthochromatic photographs of characteristic flowers and over 200 drawings. 12mo. $1.40; by mail, $1.55.

The Butterfly Book. A popular guide to the butterflies of North America. By W. J. Holland, Ph. D., D.D., LL.D. With forty-eight plates in color-photography, and many text illustrations. Quarto. $3.

Insect Life. By Professor John Henry Comstock. New Edition. With full-page plates of butterflies and various insects in their natural colors, and with many wood engravings. 8vo. $1.75; by mail, $1.90.

The First Book of Birds. By Olive Thorne Miller. Illustrated. 60c.; by mail, 68c.

The Second Book of Birds. Bird families. By Olive Thorne Miller. With illustrations. 16mo. 75c; by mail 87c.

Bird Neighbors. An introductory acquaintance with 150 birds commonly found in the gardens, meadows and woods about our homes. By Neltje Blanchan. Introduction by John Burroughs. 50 colored plates. 4to. $1.50; by mail, $1.72.

Flowers in the Pave. By Charles M. Skinner. With illustrations. Containing chapters on "Backyard Gardens," "Kindness of Nature," "Under Snowy Branches," &c. 16mo. $1.10; by mail, $1.20.

Beasts: Thumb-nail Studies in Pets. By Wardlaw Kennedy. With illustrations. Square 12mo. $1.10; by mail, $1.24.

The Insect Book. By Dr. L. O. Howard. A popular description of bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies and other North American insects, with their life-histories. Richly illustrated in colors and black and white. $3.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Suggestions of SHOES
For Vacation Needs

If there's ever a time when you need shoes that are at once comfortable and appropriate, it is when you are off on your vacation. Here are shoes that you don't have to "break in," that are just right for the beach, the tennis court, or the country, and which it is cheaper to buy than to do without:

Sand Shoes at 35c—
For men, women and children; canvas Oxfords, black, brown and white, with good rubber soles sewed on.

Yachting Shoes at $1.50—
For men; white duck Oxfords and lace shoes, with heavy smooth rubber extension stitched soles. Worth $2.50.

Annex Store.

Women's Tan Shoes at $1.50—
Lace shoes, both stout and light soles, but all flexible; pretty nut-brown kidskin. The usual $3 shoe.

Women's Oxfords at $1—
Black kidskin with kid or patent leather tips; and thousands of pairs to choose from at $1.20, $1.40 and $1.60 and you can save at least a third on every pair.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROCKTON WINS BIG STAKE

Upset in First Big Handicap on the Saratoga Track.

GOLDSMITH WON FLASH STAKES

Excellent Sport by First-Class Thoroughbreds Marks Opening of Racing Season at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—A New York crowd that filled the little grand stand of the Saratoga race track as it has been filled few times in the history of the course, made an immense success of the opening of the Summer race meeting here. In the new and compact field stand to which admission is gained for one-quarter of the price of entrance to the grand stand, another large crowd, made up of Saratogans, watched the races and enjoyed to the utmost the success and prosperity that seemed assured for the Summer.

The inauguration of the meeting and racing under the new régime was all that was anticipated, but there was the one drawback that the enthusiasm and exultation over the result of the chief event of the opening day could not down. The Saratoga Handicap was confined practically to the Saratoga part of the crowd, for Rockton, from S. Sanford & Sons' Hurricana Farm, was the winner, and Hurricana is regarded here as a local institution. For the racing crowd from New York Rockton's victory was a severe blow, for he had not been considered as a factor in the race until he was forced into prominence by the support he received from the Saratoga contingent, when, indeed, he was backed into the place of third choice, and aided by a most wearisome delay at the post, all but romped in at the end.

After making most of the winnings for the New York betting crowd, who came to Saratoga full of enthusiasm over the exploits at Brighton Beach of the handsome black colt Water Color and the Spring successes of The Parader, there was much that was surprising in the result, the surprise being intensified by the remarkable improvement shown by Watercure, who ran a fair second and beat out the favorite Water Color at the end. Water Color proved himself an immense disappointment, for after looking to have the $10,000 stakes won at the head of the stretch, he died away in the fight, lame, and swerved so badly at the finish that he threatened to run over into the grand stand lawn, while The Parader simply was never a factor in the race. Imp made her first appearance in a race this season in this event, but at no time was she dangerous, though she showed a lot of speed.

In the face of disappointments that were encountered by the visitors from New York, there was an abundance of enthusiasm, and the feeling of the crowd and the uncommonly large patronage seemed to guarantee a remarkably successful meeting; arrivals drawn by the racing were coming in even on the trains that reached Saratoga just before the racing began, and the stand, lawn, and betting ring were most suggestive of a racing day on a New York track, when the crowd was all in. In the crowd were about all the men prominent in racing affairs of the metropolis, while the betting ring was a reproduction in miniature of the scenes of the great popular handicaps. The track was in the best possible condition, and straight through the card the racing was of a high order.

In the chief event of the day, the ten-thousand-dollar Saratoga Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, all of the eleven horses named to run answered their call to the post, with Water Color and The Parader the two best backed. At the post the horses hung for a full three-quarters of an hour, the flag finally falling with All Gold off in front, Imp, Water Color, and Rockton the next closest up, and Bonnibert and The Parader trailing. To the first turn All Gold led, Rockton then joining him, and with Water Color third and Imp fourth, trailing to the middle of the back stretch, where Rockton went to the front followed by Watercure. All Gold hung on with the leaders and held his place to the turn into the stretch, when Rockton suddenly slipped to the front, with Watercure in hot pursuit. Through the straight the race was between the two, Rockton drawing away steadily until Spencer on Water Color went to the whip, when the black colt began to sweve out, and Rockton, then drawing away from the others, won handily by three lengths. Water Color swerved so badly at the end that Watercure, a long-chance outsider, got up and beat him out by three parts of a length for second place.

Four added starters made complications for the Flash Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, but nevertheless William C. Whitney's Goldsmith went to the post at short odds. Hanover Queen and Collinet alternated in the lead to the last furlong, when Goldsmith, coming with a rush, won by a scant head from Lux Costa, another added starter.

Smoke and Isidor had the first race between them for a half mile, when Smoke, admirably ridden, drew away, and won handily. Old Dolando, favorite at odds on for the second race, was out in front, hard ridden all the way, and just managed to win by a neck. Gay Boy, the post favorite, was well up all the way, and cleverly took the fifth race, while in the last race Roehampton was an easy winner after trying out The Sanford colt Chuctanunda.

The announcement was made early in the afternoon that Clarence H. Mackay had bought from John E. Madden the colt Heno, regarded as one of the most prominent of the Futurity candidates. The price paid was not stated, but it is said that Mr. Mackay will not start the colt until the Futurity, on Aug. 31. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs. W. Schwalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4 years, by Order-Alfalfa, 114 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head; G. E. Smith's Isidor, ch. h., aged, 130, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths; Mrs. T. C. Kinkhaus's Kinkhaus, br. h., aged, 112, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:26 4-5. King Pepper, Salome, and Montanic also ran. Value to the winner, $530. Smoke the favorite. Winner trained by E. L. Graves, Sr.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Mrs. Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, by Powhattan-Barbiche, 103 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and out, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. H. McCormick's Lone Fisherman, ch. c., 3, 93, (G. Thompson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from L. M. Myers's Little Daisy, ch. f., 3, 91, (Mulholland,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Mercer, Seminole, Barretto, and the Black Scot also ran. Value to the winner, $470. Dolando the favorite. Winner trained by T. Welsh.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes of $5,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs. William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 115 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by a head; the Albermarle Stable's Lux Costa, b. f., by Donavan-Lux Costa, 112, (Bullman,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a half length from Chilton, 115, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:01. Tribe's Hill, Sir Oliver, Femesole, Dixieline, Hanover Queen, and Golden Cottage also ran. Value to the winner, $4,000. Goldsmith the favorite. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap of $10,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. W. H. Sealey's Rockton, b. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Brown Princess, 116 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by three lengths; Green B. Morris's Watercure, ch. g., 4, by Watercress-Lenas L., 107, (Landry,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from Mr. and Mrs. Haggin's Water Color, blk. c., 3, by Watercress-Sabrina, 115, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:53 1-5. Brigadier, Blues, Imp, Decanter, King Brambile, All Gold, The Parader, and Bonnibert also ran. Value to the winner, $7,000. Water Color the post favorite. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., by St. Savior-Orlo, 112 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won, ridden out, by a head; Frank Farrell's Dark Secret, ch. c., 104, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by a length from C. L. Richards's Man-o'-War, b. c., 109, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Playlike, Fired Krupp, Lighthunt, High Carnival, Succussunna, and White Owl also ran. Value to the winner, $500. Gay Boy always the favorite. Winner trained by Charles Hill.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1901, special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., by Bathampton-Agnes Finch, 118 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and out, won handily by three lengths; W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 118, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from M. P. Tichenais's Admonition, blk. c., 118, (Caywood,) 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Far Rockaway also ran. Value to the winner, $490. Roehampton the favorite. Winner trained by J. H. Mason.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Gay Boy, Peninsula, and Five Nations, 110 pounds each; Sister Juliet and Highway, 107 each; La Montagne, 104; Stranger and Rocky, 103 each; Bath and Maysworth, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sam Devere, 110 pounds; Dr. Riddle and Royal Sterling, 107 each; Mayor Gilroy, 106; Ringleader, 104; Sarner, 103; Wool Gatherer, 101; Wayward Boy and Vesuvian, 99 each; Guesswork, 94; Ante Up, 89; Ondurdis, 84.

THIRD RACE.—The Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; one mile and a sixteenth. Reina, 124 pounds; Anecdote, Morningside, Petra II., Sweet Lavender, and Scotch Bush, 110 each; Golden Grain, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs. Grand Opera, Woeden, Geraldyn, Raddington, and Caughnawaga, 112 pounds each; Miss Fisher, Royal Sue, May Worth, and Octaroon, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. First Whip, 126; Carbuncle, 120; Terminus, 119; Cambrian, 117; Miss Hanover, 107.

Jockey Jenkins on Three Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—"Clem" Jenkins won three races at the Hurst Park Club August bank holiday meeting to-day, taking the Hurst Park Handicap for three-year-olds, distance one mile and a half, with Frank Gardner's Biddo; the Mortlake Handicap for three-year-olds, seven furlongs, with Nippon, and the Scurry (two-year-old) Plate, five furlongs, with Mr. Gardner's Angmering.

At the same meeting the Earlsfield Selling Plate, distance five furlongs, was won by Escuriel, (J. H. Martin.)

Croker's Horse Minnie Dee Won.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Richard Croker's Minnie D. (J. Reiff) won the Saltley Plate for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile, at the Birmingham August meeting to-day. William C. Whitney's Luke Ward, (L. Reiff,) came in second, and Haut-en-bas finished third.

Brooklyn Pacer Won Big Purse.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 5.—The first of the three days' August harness meeting at Elkwood Park, under the auspices of the Monmouth County Driving and Field Club was held this afternoon. Four events, including a running race, attracted a large attendance. The $1,000 purse was won by Theodore Lauthur's Brooklyn pacer, P. H. Pynn.

Champion Trotter at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Cresceus, the world's champion trotter, who will try here Thursday to beat his record of 2:02¼, made at Columbus last Friday, arrived here to-day. He stood the journey well, and his trainer, Tim Murnen, says he is in a very fine condition. He expects him to make a new record if the conditions are favorable. Cresceus will be worked here somewhat harder than heretofore in preparation for the race with the Abbot at Brighton Beach on Aug. 15.

The four days' meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association begins to-morrow.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Champions Entered for the Tournament Which Starts To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—An entry list of more than usual magnitude and promise is vouchsafed for the Long Island championship lawn tennis tournament, which begins here to-morrow on the courts of the Meadow Club. As the meeting is generally regarded as a preliminary to the National struggle which begins on the Newport courts next week, great preparations have been made by both players and the committee here.

The National champion, Malcomb D. Whitman, tops the entry list. Whitman won this title and trophy in 1899, without the loss of a set in any of his matches. Among the other representative players who have entered are: Bob Wrenn and Ollie Campbell, both former National champions; William A. Larned, James D. Pell, former Columbia champion; Bob Huntington, Ford Huntington, Richard Stevens, Edwin P. Larned, the Princeton champion, and William J. Clothier of Swarthmore College. R. D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the Princeton team and holders of the Western doubles championship, withdrew from the tourney to-night, explaining that they will practice under a coach in private for the East vs. West match at Newport next week, when they meet Beals C. Wright and Leo E. Ware, the Harvard men, who captured the Eastern title for doubles last year abroad. The fact that Whitman is playing here is in the nature of a surprise. He has decided to meet the winner of the all-comers' meeting at Newport, and will not default, as he had previously said he would do.

POINT JUDITH'S POLO TEAM WON.

Bryn Mawr Four Easily Defeated In Cup Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—Point Judith polo team easily outclassed Bryn Mawr in the second game in the Rhode Island Cup series to-day with a total score of 19 to 5½. This series is open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals. The line-up:

POINT JUDITH.		BRYN MAWR.	
1. W. A. Hazard.....	3	1. H. Disston	2
2. R. J. Collier.....	5	2. C. R. Snowden....	5
3. La Montagne.....	4	3. W. B. Warburton.	4
Back. W. Keith.....	4	Back. A. H. Wheeler.	2
Total 16		Total 13	

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	:50
2.	Point Judith.....	Hazard	1:50
3.	Point Judith.....	Hazard	2:25
4.	Bryn Mawr.....	Disston	:20
5.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	8:19

SECOND PERIOD.

6.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	3:11
7.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	3:12
8.	Point Judith.....	Hazard	1:17
9.	Point Judith.....	Collier	1:36
10.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	1:26

THIRD PERIOD.

11.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	:36
12.	Bryn Mawr.....	Warburton	:42
13.	Point Judith.....	Keith	2:43
14.	Point Judith.....	Hazard	:29
15.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	1:01
16.	Point Judith.....	Collier	:20
17.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	1:56
18.	Bryn Mawr.....	Warburton	2:48
19.	Point Judith.....	Collier	Elapsed

FOURTH PERIOD.

20.	Point Judith.....	La Montagne.....	9:27
21.	Point Judith.....	Collier	3:19
22.	Point Judith.....	Keith	:25

Score—Point Judith, 19; Bryn Mawr, 5½. Point Judith earned 19; Bryn Mawr, 3; lost ½ by safeties. Referee—A. E. Kennedy. Scorer—E. A. Mitchell. Timers—Messrs. Kane and Culbertson.

Polo Ponies for Foxhall Keene.

Six polo ponies for Foxhall Keene came here on the steamship Marquette yesterday and were sent to his stables. Mr. Keene also got an electric runabout from the Campania the other day, and the vehicle was said on the vessel to be the finest automobile ever imported into the country.

Canadian Yacht Invader Tried.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Invader, the Canadian yacht, which is to attempt to wrest the Canadas Cup from the Cadillac here Aug. 10, was given a spin to-day, and Skipper Jarvis announced his satisfaction with her behavior. The wind was rather light, and therefore, exactly to the boat's liking. She scudded lightly before the wind, and worked trimly in tacking. Those who witnessed the exhibition declared that she is a fit rival for Cadillac, and that the trial between them will prove highly exciting.

Alterations to Yacht Columbia.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 5.—The big sloop Columbia came here from Newport in tow to-day to have her main boom changed. Her own spar which buckled in a race with the Constitution off Newport a month ago had been repaired and it was stepped and the fittings adjusted this forenoon. The Constitution still remains at anchor off the boat shops. Riggers were busily at work on her. It is expected that she will be ready to sail by next Thursday.

Men's Foursomes at Seabright.

In a men's foursome competition at the Seabright Golf Club yesterday, in which the conditions were eighteen holes, medal play, all scratch, each pair to be made up so that the sum of their handicaps should equal or exceed twenty, there was a tie for first prizes between J. C. Rennard and Clinton Gilbert and J. Prentice Kellogg and G. B. Johnson, with scores of 93 each. The latter pair defaulted, and Rennard and Gilbert took first prizes. The second prize cups were won by A. T. Dwight and R. Havemeyer, with a score of 96.

Philadelphia Cricketers Win.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The Belmont cricketers of Philadelphia defeated the Wanderers of Halifax to-day by an inning and 35 runs. The Wanderers won the toss and decided to bat on a crease that was wet and in the bowlers' favor. The Wanderers were retired in their first inning for 39 runs. The Belmonts, in their first, made 135, Hurditch making 66, the top score. The Wanderers were all put out in their second inning for 61 runs.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

New Records Made on the Pan-American Track at Buffalo.

WALTER SMITH'S FAST RIDING

M. C. Hurley of This City, with J. T. Ingraham of Chelsea, Took the One Mile Tandem Event.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The first day's races in the National amateur championship meet of the National Cycling Association were held in the Stadium, at the Pan-American Exposition, this afternoon before a crowd that half filled the mammoth amphitheatre. The races well merited the large attendance.

The event of the day was the exhibition ride in which Walter Smith of New York, holder of the one-mile record of 1:28, tried for the five-mile amateur American paced record. He did the five miles in eight minutes twenty-seven and one-fifth seconds, breaking the former record of nine minutes, held by J. R. Dubois of Boston, Mass. He also broke the two and three mile records of 3:26 2-5 and 5:53 1-5, respectively. Smith's time for the two miles was 3:20 4-5, and for the three miles, 5:01 4-5.

J. T. Ingraham of Chelsea, Mass., won the five-mile handicap from scratch, and with M. C. Hurley of New York City won the one-mile amateur tandem championship in the most exciting finish of the day.

The finals in the quarter-mile and the one-third-mile championships will be run off to-morrow. Summary:

Quarter-Mile National Championship.—First Semi-Final—Won by Hurley, New York A. C.; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—0:33.

Second Semi-Final—Won by Frank H. Denny, Buffalo; L. Downing, San José, Cal., second. Time—0:34 1-5.

One-third Mile, National Championship.—First Semi-Final—Won by Hurley, New York A. C.; F. A. Moore, Deer Park, Ontario, second. Time 0:45 3-5.

Second Semi-Final—Won by Frank H. Denny, Buffalo; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, second. Time—0:41.

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by George W. Butler, Buffalo; J. Willats, Buffalo, second; Jacob Miller, Buffalo, third. Time—0:34 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. T. Ingraham, C. C. C., Chelsea, Mass., scratch; W. F. Polson, Buffalo, (200 yards,) second; Fred Schaefer, Buffalo, (250 yards,) third; Fred Ernst, R. A. C., Rochester, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—11:13 4-5.

One Mile, Tandem.—Won by M. C. Hurley, New York, and J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea; Warren Zurbrick and E. E. Dennison, Buffalo, second. Time—2:15 4-5.

Exhibition Ride Against the Record, Five Miles.—Record, 9:00. Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, 8:27 1-5.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Loses Two Games to Philadelphia—Boston Wins from Brooklyn.

Two baseball games were played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between New York and Philadelphia, Philadelphia winning both. The first was an interesting contest which required eleven innings to decide; the second was more or less of the nature of a farce. In this contest New York failed to score, and made but four hits during the entire nine innings.

Mathewson and Townsend both pitched well in the first game, the former striking out nine men, the latter seven. New York tied the score in the ninth inning, and lost the services of Selbach, who was put out of the game for protesting strikes. Neither side scored in the tenth inning. In the eleventh inning Van Zandt, Selbach's successor, let a ball get away from him, and Strang followed with a glaring error. Mathewson became wild, and two singles were also made, the whole netting three runs and the game for Philadelphia, as New York was unable to score in their last turn at bat.

Taylor was hit hard in the second game, and he was also very wild. With the bases full in the third inning he forced in a run, and a moment later another man scored on a wild pitch. In the seventh inning another run was scored, Taylor again making a wild pitch with a man on third. Davis let Delehanty's ground hit go through his legs in the eighth inning, and two runs resulted, and in the ninth inning Hallman hit to Hickman, after Jennings had singled, and the latter promptly threw the ball to second, which was uncovered, the ball going away out to right field. This bungling work, combined with hits, enabled the Philadelphias to score ten runs. In the meantime Duggleby pitched excellent ball, but his support was poor. Yorkers reached first base. Davis was the only New York player to reach third, a three-base hit in the seventh inning placing him there. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	3	0	0	0		
Selbach, lf..	0	0	3	0	0		
Strang, 1b..	0	1	3	0	1		
Hick'an, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1		
Davis, ss...	1	1	4	3	0		
McBride, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Smith, c....	0	0	8	0	0		
Ganzel, 1b..	0	1	15	2	0		
Math'w'n, p.	0	0	1	4	0		
V. Zandt, lf.	0	0	0	0	1		
Total ...	3	8	33	19	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf..	0	2	7	0	0		
Wolv'n, 3b..	0	2	1	1	0		
Flick, rf....	3	3	6	0	0		
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
McFarl'd, c.	2	2	8	1	2		
Jennings, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0		
Hall'an, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Cross, ss...	2	2	1	3	0		
Towns'd, p..	0	1	0	4	1		
Total	9	17	27	11	3		

New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 5; off Townsend, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Townsend, 7. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, (2.) Two-base hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Strang, Wolverton, Jennings, Hallman, Cross. Hit by pitched ball—Wolverton. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Selbach, lf..	0	1	1	0	0		
Strang, 2b..	0	1	3	2	1		
Hick'n, 3b..	0	0	1	3	2		
Davis, ss...	0	1	2	1	1		
McBride, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Bower'n, c..	0	0	2	0	0		
Ganzel, 1b..	0	1	12	1	0		
Taylor, p....	0	0	1	2	1		
Total	0	4	27	12	5		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf..	3	4	2	0	0		
Wolv'n, 3b..	2	0	1	1	1		
Flick, rf....	3	3	6	0	0		
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Douglas, c..	1	1	6	1	0		
Jenn'gs, 1b..	1	1	6	0	0		
Bower'n, c..	0	0	2	0	0		
Ryan, c....	1	2	3	1	0		
Powell, p...	2	2	0	1	0		
Total.....	14	15	27	4	1		

*Selbach out for interference.

New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia..	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—By Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Duggleby, 6. Sacrifice hits—Flick. Three-base hits—Davis, Flick. Two-base hit—Douglas. Stolen base—Davis. Hit by pitched ball—Douglas. Wild pitches—By Taylor, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BOSTON, 2; BROOKLYN, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The baseball game today between Boston and Brooklyn was so evenly contested that luck was the principal factor in determining the result. Boston was fortunate enough to bunch hits with Brooklyn's errors, and so won. Both Willis and Donovan pitched excellently. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, rf...	1	1	2	1	0		
Tenney, 1b..	0	1	13	0	0		
Demont, 2b..	0	1	1	4	1		
Cooley, cf..	0	0	2	0	0		
Murphy, lf..	0	0	1	0	0		
Lowe, 3b....	0	0	0	2	0		
Long, ss....	0	0	2	5	0		
Kitt'dge, c..	1	1	4	1	0		
Willis, p....	0	0	0	1	0		
Totals ..	2	4	27	14	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf...	0	0	1	0	0		
Sheckard, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Kelley, 1b..	1	1	9	1	0		
Daly, 2b....	0	1	2	1	1		
Dahlen, ss..	0	0	2	0	1		
McCre'y, c..	0	0	4	0	0		
Irwin, 3b...	0	0	2	6	0		
Farrell, c..	0	0	4	3	1		
Donov'n, p..	0	1	0	1	0		
Totals ...	1	2	24	13	2		

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Slagle, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Demont, Donovan, Cooley, Murphy. Stolen bases—Donovan, Dahlen. Double plays—Demont, Long and Tenney; Lowe and Tenney; Tenney, Long and Tenney. First on balls—Off Willis, 4; off Donovan, 3. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Donovan, 2. Time—1:42. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clark, lf....	1	1	3	1	1		
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Davis, rf....	2	2	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	2	3	3	2	3		
Br'nsfield, 1b	0	2	11	1	1		
Ritchey, 2b..	0	1	4	3	1		
Leach, 3b....	0	0	2	4	0		
O'Connor, c.	0	2	3	2	0		
Yeager, c....	0	0	0	0	0		
Chesbro, p..	0	1	0	3	0		
Doheny, p...	0	0	0	0	1		
Total.....	6	13	27	14	7		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	4	3	2	0	0		
Padden, 2b..	2	4	2	6	1		
Heidrick, cf.	2	4	2	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0		
Donovan, rf.	2	3	2	1	0		
Wallace, ss.	2	2	4	3	0		
Kruger, 3b..	3	1	2	2	0		
Ryan, c....	1	2	3	1	0		
Powell, p...	2	0	1	0	0		
Total.....	20	21	27	14	1		

Pittsburg	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	—20

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 9. Two-base hits—Wagner, (2.) Bransfield, Padden, Heidrick, Donovan. Three-base hits—Chesbro, Padden, Wallace, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Powell, Beaumont, Wagner, Ritchey. Stolen base—Wagner. Double play—Wallace, Padden, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Doheny, 1; by Powell, 2. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf...	1	0	5	1	0		
Harley, lf..	2	3	2	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	3	3	7	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	2	3	2	0	1		
Magoon, ss.	0	3	0	3	0		
Peitz, 3b...	0	1	2	1	0		
Fox, 2b.....	1	1	5	5	0		
Bergen, c...	0	0	4	2	0		
Guese, p....	1	0	0	0	0		
Total ...	10	14	27	12	1		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf..	3	3	2	0	0		
Green, cf...	0	1	3	1	0		
Chance, rf..	1	1	2	0	0		
Dexter, 1b..	1	2	11	1	0		
Raymer, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0		
Childs, 2b..	0	2	2	2	2		
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	1	5	0		
Kahoe, c....	0	1	3	1	0		
Menefee, p..	2	2	0	4	0		
Total	7	14	24	13	1		

Cincinnati	1	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	—10	
Chicago	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 7. Two-base hits—Crawford, (2,) Harley, Magoon, Chance, Dexter, (2,) Green. Three-base hits—Beckley, Menefee. Home runs—Hartsel, (2,) Beckley, Crawford. Stolen bases—Fox, Dobbs. Double play—Magoon, Fox to Beckley. First base on balls—Off Guese, 2; off Menefee, 4. Struck out—By Guese, 2; by Menefee, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 40 mmutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg ...	50	34	.595
Philadelphia.	50	36	.581
St. Louis....	51	38	.573
Brooklyn ...	45	42	.517
Boston	41	42	.494
New York....	36	44	.450
Cincinnati ...	35	49	.417
Chicago	34	58	.380

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 1. Baltimore, 9; Boston, 0, (second game.)
At Chicago—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 3.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 0, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 19; Detroit, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 7; Worcester, 3.
At Toronto—Buffalo, 7; Toronto, 5. Buffalo, 2; Toronto, 0, (second game.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 10; Rochester, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 13; Albany, 2. Albany, 6; Troy, 4, (second game.)
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Waverly, 3. Binghamton, 6; Waverly, 5, (second game.)
At Rome—Utica, 5; Rome, 3.

New Haven and Hartford Tie.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—New Haven and Hartford baseball teams played an eleven inning exhibition tie here today, the game being finally called to allow the visitors to catch a train. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
New Haven..	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—6	9	8
Hart

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The life story of the elderly lady who yesterday died at Cronberg is calculated to dispel the illusion, if still entertained, that happiness is the portion of royalty. It is doubtful if many women of her time had a less satisfactory life than the Empress FREDERICK.

It is a long time ago that, as the first born of the reigning Queen, the Princess Royal occupied a unique place in the affections of the sentimental British people. Perhaps nothing made the royal family more popular than the artless and "bourgeois" celebrations in the journals that Queen VICTORIA allowed to be published, to "VICKY" and "BERTIE." And the marriage of the Queen's first-born to the heir presumptive to the throne of Prussia was an event second only in interest to the subsequent marriage of the Prince of WALES. It was also an event of a considerable national importance. When Prince ALBERT arrived in England to marry the Queen, THACKERAY tells us that the streets were filled with songs and pictures "indicative of the absurdity of Germany." When his eldest daughter was married to a more "important German Prince than he had himself been, he had pretty well lived down that feeling. And the marriage was the occasion of a better popular feeling as well as a "dynastic alliance."

So far as is known, the marriage was a suitable one, but it could not have been quite happy for the reason that the Princess was distinctly unpopular with the Prussian people and could not overcome the strong prejudice with which she was regarded, a prejudice which led to coldness and sometimes to insult when the opportunity offered. The Princess was destined to elicit the same national jealousy in Germany which her father had provoked in England. Her husband was so modern and moderate and civilized sort of person that he was strongly suspected by the Prussian junkers of a design, when he should come to the throne, to Anglicize the Prussian Constitution. Doubtless, if he had succeeded to the throne in full health and strength the development of Germany would have taken different lines, and the inevitable transformation of it into a politically modern country would have been a peaceable evolution, instead of the explosive revolution by which alone, as it now appears, it can be accomplished.

Moreover, the English marriage was believed to have introduced into the German royal family the hereditary disease of scrofula, which represented the legacy to posterity of the four generations of the Hanoverian dynasty. So bitter was the feeling on this account that Prussian hatred of everything English expressed itself in every way in which opportunity was offered. This unmerited dislike caused the English Princess great unhappiness and limited her usefulness in many ways. To the German Court she was an object of more or less suspicion at all times, and it was believed that her views on social and economic questions were dangerously radical and subversive of the ancient rights and privileges of the nobility. A clever and well-informed woman of the world, she rated the pretensions of the German Court dignitaries at what they were worth, and took so little pains to conciliate this class of hereditary functionaries that they lost no opportunity to discredit her to the people. With the accession of her husband to the throne, her influence became large in proportion to the extent to which she had broadened the mind of the Emperor FREDERICK by her association with him; but his brief reign disappointed her hopes of leaving the impress of her strong individuality and British sense upon the artificial life of the German Court. Her interference in matters deemed outside of her province as Crown Princess brought about an irreconcilable quarrel with the inflexible BISMARCK, which lasted as long as the Iron Chancellor lived. That she had more force than tact was shown by her action in dismissing the German physicians in attendance upon her husband, and committing him to the care of Sir MORELL MACKENZIE, the famous English specialist, who at least succeeded in prolonging the life of the Crown Prince beyond that of his venerable father and enabling him to succeed to the throne of Prussia and the high office of German Emperor.

It is plain that the "junkers" and absolutists, with BISMARCK at their head, attributed the "English ideas" of the Crown Prince largely to the influence of his wife. There is no evidence to that effect of which we are aware. But, with or without evidence, the suspicion imbittered the old Emperor's advisers against her. BISMARCK'S influence was strong enough with the young Emperor when he, in turn, came to the throne, and was still under BISMARCK'S tutelage, especially in the matter of the publication of the Emperor FREDERICK'S papers, to betray the young man into what looked too much like acts of filial impiety against both his parents.

With the death of her husband and the succession of her son WILLIAM, the Dowager Empress was set aside and practically eliminated from the social and political life of the capital. That she loved the Germans no better than they loved her is quite probable, and that she will be even kindly remembered or ever valued in German history as the capable, broad-minded woman she undoubtedly was, is scarcely to be expected. She did not fit her environment, and her causes of unhappiness were many and unalterable. There is something touching and essentially human in her frequent repetition during her last illness of the words of her late husband: "Learn to suffer without complaining."

"BLUFFING" AND THE STEEL STRIKE.

The principal grievance of the representatives of the Amalgamated Association to which Mr. SHAFFER felt at liberty to give expression after the adjournment of the conference on Saturday last was the alleged effort of Mr. MORGAN to "bluff" them. They are not the sort of men to be "bluffed," and to show that they are not it became necessary to deprive an indeterminate number of thousands of men of their wages and to bring poverty and privation to a great many homes now well supplied with the comforts and even the luxuries of life. Of course, this or any other sacrifice on the part of the steel workers was deemed not too great a price to pay to vindicate the dignity of the Amalgamated leaders who are smarting under the humiliation resulting from Mr. MORGAN'S attempt to "bluff" them.

It would be interesting to know just how this condition of things was brought about. Mr. MORGAN is a discreet man, and much too loyal to the great corporation he has organized to go out of his way to insult the accredited representatives of a powerful labor organization who sought his services in a proper way for a proper object. We do not know what happened behind the closed doors of the room in which the conference was held. It is fair to assume, however, from the annoyance and irritation displayed by both sides after it was over, and Mr. SHAFFER'S ill-advised remark about "bluffing," that Mr. MORGAN had reason to express his views with some emphasis. It is not at all improbable that the Amalgamated leaders, taking their opinions from the newspapers they read with greatest appreciation, came to the meeting with the impression that the United States Steel Corporation is a stock-jobbing scheme, and that rather than have anything happen which would interfere with the unloading of its securities on a confiding public Mr. MORGAN would demand, and indeed compel, any concessions required by the Amalgamated leaders as the price of peace and a resumption of work in the mills. It does not appear that Mr. MORGAN intended or desired to take any part in the settlement of the strike. He is not an executive officer of the Steel Corporation, or of either of the constituent companies. To seek to fix upon him the responsibility of becoming the arbiter of the issue was an impertinence, excusable only on the score of ignorance as to his position and interests. It is quite possible that the plainness of his declaration to that effect constituted the "bluffing" complained of. They certainly did all in their power to put themselves in such a position toward Mr. MORGAN as to invite a disagreeably plain statement of facts, quite at variance with their preconceptions. They may very well have thought that he was "bluffing" if he attempted to set them right on the subject of his relation to the so-called Steel Trust; but it was rather a thin pretext for a great strike, even supposing that Mr. MORGAN put up the most imposing "bluff" of which he was capable.

It remains to be seen to what extent the Amalgamated leaders are "bluffing" in their expressed determination to tie up the whole steel industry of the United States. They are now supposed to be drawing their appeal to the workmen whose co-operation is necessary to make the demonstration formidable. It may assist those who are about to be called out in deciding whether they will cast their lot with the Amalgamated or with their employers, to remember that there is nothing noble or commendable in self-sacrifice for its own sake; and that when nothing good or useful is to be accomplished by it the man who surrenders a tangible advantage for a more or less permanent disadvantage, which affects not merely himself, but in even larger degree his wife and children, is a fool and should expect no sympathy in his folly. To leap with CURTIUS into the gulf is right and proper if thereby one may help to close it; but if it is not that kind of a gulf, or it cannot be closed by such means, the net result is that a man and a horse are wasted.

It may also be profitable to remember that Mr. SHAFFER does not expect to succeed in the struggle he is about to begin. He has said so, and might have made his language much stronger without exceeding the limits of truth. If he carries out his announced programme he will invite many thousands of men to join him in wholly useless sacrifices for no better purpose than to inflict the largest possible injury upon the Steel Corporation. They do not look to us for advice, and to advise them would probably be a waste of space; but for the information of whom it may concern we venture the prediction that the most Mr. SHAFFER can accomplish will be to bring down the Amalgamated Association about the heads of its members and allies as SAMSON brought down the temple of Dagon upon himself and the Philistines. This may be a satisfactory occupation for him, but why he should have help from those with no grievance is not so clear.

PIG IRON.

The returns of the American Iron and Steel Association show that the production of pig iron in this country for the first half of the current calendar year amounted to 7,642,569 tons, or at the rate of about 14,250,000 gross tons of 2,240 pounds per annum. This product exceeds that for the last six months of 1900 by 1,494,806 gross tons. Notwithstanding the enormous output of the furnaces the stock of pig iron in makers' hands on the 1st of July was only 374,129 gross tons, or less than two weeks' product, as a reserve. This is certainly an extraordinary condition of trade activity, especially in view of the fact that the reports from all the important iron trade centres agree in reporting pig iron as "quiet."

Under the circumstances no forecast of the immediate future would be safe or useful. Thus far the strike epidemic has not unsettled confidence and conditions favorable to a continuance of the consumptive demand are recognized by the iron trade journals. This may change quickly and completely. It largely rests with organized labor to say whether the present conditions shall continue or terminate abruptly.

OUR DEFENSES AT PEKING.

It seems that we have come to a rather difficult question at Peking in the course of our policy of dissociating ourselves from whatever there was of bullying, or of vindictive killing, or of wanton outrage in the procedures of the allies in China.

The policy which we have clearly marked out and followed has been so heartily sustained by the American people that it would now be a waste of space and time to go on arguing in its favor. At the same time, we have to own that Peking is now, and threatens for some time to remain, in a disturbed condition, in which it would be highly imprudent, as in a civilized and peaceful country, to trust to the local Government for the safety of our legation. Granting that the Chinese Government, after the lesson it has had, is not likely to renew an attack upon any of the foreign legations or to connive at the renewal of such an attack, the Chinese Government has not yet retaken possession of Peking, even in name, much less in authority. If our legation is to be kept there it should be made proof against a sudden attack by a mob. On the other hand, it would be absurd to maintain a legation at all in a country in which it had to be prepared to resist a regular attack by the forces of the Government to which it is accredited.

The question of guarding our legation is thus one of degree, and it may become a very nice question. By maintaining any legation guard at all, even a battalion, we admit that China is not in the position of a civilized country, nor Peking of a peaceful capital. And it is the commander of the legation guard who is responsible for the safety of the official and unofficial American residents, who protest that the defenses provided for our legation do not render it defensible by the force at his command, since it can be attacked on all four sides at once. To this military protest Mr. ROCKHILL'S answer is that "it is not intended to maintain a fortress, but merely a wall for protection against unexpected mob violence."

That is to say, we insist upon treating the Chinese Government as much like a civilized Government as we safely can, and, upon considering the Chinese national susceptibilities as much as we prudently can by refusing to erect a place so fortified that it shall look to the Chinese like either a threat or a defiance. That is in pursuance of the policy which we have laid down for ourselves, and which has won for us the gratitude of Chinamen who neither instigated nor approved the attacks upon the legations last year. But, as we evidently do not and can not treat China quite like a civilized nation with which we are at peace—or why any guard and any wall at all?—the question is, we repeat, one of degree. Doubtless Major ROBERTSON'S protest will be brought to the notice of his official superiors and Mr. ROCKHILL'S answer to that of his. And there are no two men to whom could be more safely intrusted the determination of such a question than Mr. ROOT and Mr. HAY, the superiors in question. Whatever they agree upon in respect to the extent to which we may safely refrain from fortifying our legation will no doubt be sanctioned by the President and by the country.

THE MISPLACED HOLLEY MEMORIAL.

On a side path in Washington Square, facing a vulgarly ornate frame cottage which has some purpose in connection with the administration of the park and the storage of lawn mowers, rakes, wheelbarrows, and the like, stands the beautiful memorial bust of ALEXANDER LYMAN HOLLEY, on a pedestal of unusual excellence. In a modest way it is one of the most charming and attractive of the monuments of New York. It was erected shortly after HOLLEY'S death, by the engineers of this country and Great Britain, to perpetuate the memory of one of the best-loved representatives of that profession, whose greatest work was in connection with the development of the steel industry with which his name is inseparably identified. The memorial is in every way worthy of the rare man whose memory it was designed to perpetuate, as a stimulus to the young engineers of succeeding generations to strive for the attainment of high ideals in professional life.

Its location in Washington Square was an original mistake of the Park Commissioners, emphasized and made conspicuous by the changes which have since taken place in the park and its environment. To those who see it without a special search to locate it, this beautiful memorial is absolutely without interest or significance. It is not well cared for. The pedestal is marred and begrimed, and it gives every evidence of neglect. The eyes, ears, and corners of the mouth are occupied by the white cocoons of the caterpillars from the surrounding trees, giving it a grotesque appearance calculated to excite the passer-by to laughter. But even if properly cared for it is without meaning or significance where it is. The bronze contortionist, labeled Garibaldi, on the east of the driveway through the park, means something to the habitual frequenters of that pleasure ground and is appropriately placed. The beautiful Holley Memorial, on the other hand, suggests an orchid in a kitchen garden.

We advise that steps be taken to correct the mistake of its location. The Park Commissioners in office at the time its position was assigned put it in as inconspicuous a position as possible, for the reason that they had no idea who HOLLEY was and knew only that he had had no ostensible identification with Tammany. The perfunctory attestation of its artistic merit having been secured from the board which passes on such matters, it only remained to find a place for it which was barren of adornment of any kind. The proper place for the Holley Memorial is in the grounds of Columbia University, perhaps in front of the beautiful library building, where it would in the highest degree serve the purpose of its creation and be appreciated for what it is. Permanence can be better assured if it is committed to the care of the Trustees of a great educational foundation than if left to the tender mercies of those chosen by successive political administrations of the city to manage the parks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whoever remembers the recent denunciations of the National Guard by representatives of organized labor will be surprised to see that the announced objects for which the members of the Amalgamated Association in Wheeling, West Va., say they are going to form an independent military company are exactly those for which the existing State forces have always been used, and the only ones for which they ever can be used. It is declared in the resolution providing for the creation of the company that the interests of the men in it are the same as those of their employers, and the officers are empowered to act only in self-defense or to protect property endangered by mobs. It is also stated that this independent company, being constantly on the ground, can be called into service more promptly than the State troops, and thus will often be able to prevent destruction instead of merely punishing the destroyers after their work is done. There is nothing alarming on the surface of this programme—except the obvious fact that, means being already provided for attaining the ends set forth, the real purpose in mind must be quite different from that proclaimed. That such is the case can be, and probably will be, deduced by most observers.

Bearing directly upon the credibility of the talk of which so much has been heard of late about the immediate establishment of a fast passenger service between England and the lower St. Lawrence is the fact that two of the big British companies that have been insuring vessels bound for the river ports have announced the intention of doing so no more, the companies declaring that, despite the high rates hitherto charged on this business, it has been found unprofitable. The promulgation of the news of this action caused a sensation in the shipping circles of Montreal and Quebec, where its significance was thoroughly understood. The Dominion Government has been officially notified of the incident, and it is stated that the shipping men hope the decision of the English insurance companies will impel the authorities to greater efforts to make the route through the St. Lawrence estuary safer by providing up-to-date signal appliances to assist mariners in avoiding its dangers. Of course, something might be done in this direction, but it is much more than doubtful if any practicable system would overcome the perils of a region where frequent storms, with dense fogs and erratic currents, beat upon the cruelest of coasts. The Atlantic is narrow up there, but it is a long distance through Cape Race, or any of the cliffs in its vicinity, as six big steamships have demonstrated within the past few months—so long that they will never have time to go anywhere else. It is pleasant for the Canadians to dream of attracting the transatlantic passenger trade by promises of four or five day passages with existing vessels not of the fastest and therefore most expensive class, but circumstances are against the realization of their hopes. The scheme figures out all right on the map; it is only on the water that its weak points manifest themselves. Then people chose the longer route. If the insurance companies are afraid, certainly the rest of us have a right to be timid without blushing. New York and Boston will remain the favorite American ports of exit and entrance for some time to come, even wit those travelers whose dread of naupathia is most intense.

—One of our correspondents, applying to the whole of Venezuela and Colombia the phrase which BOLIVAR applied to a part of one of those countries, says that the region is a paradise inhabited by devils. This he does because of the tendency toward political revolutions at frequent intervals and on every and any excuse which is shown by the residents of that part of the world—a tendency most annoying and expensive for the less impulsive folks who try to do business there. Our correspondent's characterization is extremely harsh, and it is probably no less inaccurate. The South Americans are not devils, any more than South America is paradise. When they come up here they seem to be much like other people, and behave themselves with due propriety in a large majority of cases. Such of them as become American citizens endure political defeat with as much equanimity as the rest of us, and if they resent the outcome of an election they say little or nothing about it. Even where most numerous, however, they form so minute a fraction in any American community that they have no real voice in public affairs and are in effect the subjects of a Government upon which they have no influence. That they behave so differently at home does not prove that they are devils, but simply that they have not yet developed a full capacity for self-government on the lines which, on throwing off the Spanish yoke, they too hastily borrowed from their Northern neighbors. With the forms of democracy, they have the instincts of older systems of domination by and submission to a power approaching the arbitrary and despotic. The Spanish-Americans do more than fairly well, when, as in fortunate Mexico, a really great man takes them in hand, and, under the title of President, plays the part of a wise King until circumstances permit him to be what he pretends to be. Somehow or other, Venezuela and Colombia will get through their present period of formation and growth and, meanwhile, contrary to the advice of our correspondent, it will be well for other nations to leave them to their own devices as much as possible.

—Corporation Counsel WHALEN'S decision that city employés are to get pay for the time when they are absent from their posts only in case they are excused from duty by the heads of their departments strikes the anti-Tammany men in the Central Federated Union as a device to put more power in the hands of the big politicians and to enable the latter to favor subordinates politically useful at the expense of honest workers or political opponents. Well, it does look a little that way, though how it hurts the honest workers is not quite apparent. The honest workers will not expect pay for services not rendered, and as for those who would like to get the favors that are likely, under the Corporation Counsel's ruling, to be limited to the favorites of Tammany not much sympathy will be wasted by the public on their grievance.

JUSTICE McADAM SUGGESTED FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that candidates are already being proposed for the office of Mayor of this city, to be filled this Fall. It is the right of every citizen to express his preference, and, exercising that right, I earnestly urge upon your attention the pre-eminent qualifications of the Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge McAdam has but a short time longer to serve upon the bench, and has announced that his age precludes him from being a candidate for re-election. No one would suppose this to be the fact. If a man is no older than he feels, Judge McAdam is a young man. He is in the very prime of life. His long experience upon the bench has made him thoroughly familiar with every detail of the city government. His tireless industry and devotion to the duties of his office are a substantial guaranty that, if he were elected Mayor, the duties of that office would be performed with a thoroughness that would agreeably astonish the citizens. He is not only a learned jurist, but his decisions show, and all lawyers who practice before him know, that he has, to a remarkable degree, the saving gift of common sense.

He is an honest man. During the many years that he has walked the fiery furnace of officialdom there has never been so much as the smell of fire upon his garments.

Litigants and lawyers who lose cases tried by him do not adjourn to a tavern and swear at the Court.

He is an independent man. He hews to the line, let the chips fall where they may. Yet his is an intelligent independence, not born of the love of self-assertion, but of conviction conscientiously formed.

He is a humane man. He can truthfully say, "Nihil humanum me alienum puto."

He is reasonable and conservative withal; and the great corporate and business interests could rely upon his holding the scales of justice with a firm and impartial hand.

He is a man of property; and he has earned every dollar's worth of it by hard work, well done.

He is always accessible to the meanest as well as to the most important. And he has an extraordinary capacity for dispatching business.

I believe many thousands would enthusiastically vote for him. If elected, he would be re-elected.

I believe he would solve some of the problems before which other administrations have sat down helpless.

He can well afford to round out an honored career by accepting the office. He is not the man to shirk duty. C. H.

New York, Aug. 1, 1901.

Advice on How to Keep a Servant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The much-discussed question of "servant girls' rights" interests me. May I be allowed to tell you the best way to keep a household servant? Mistress and maid should consider each other as human beings, neither imposing or being imposed upon. Their motto should be "Bear and forbear." If the mistress knows how the work should be done, the servant will respect that knowledge and learn. There should be sympathy and politeness on both sides, yet, while always remembering the Golden Rule, the mistress should also remember that "familiarity breeds contempt."

We cannot do without a kitchen stove, still it is not to be placed with the piano in the parlor. Extremely early or late hours for mistress or maid cause many disturbances. Respect each other's religious beliefs.

"Be pitiful, be courteous."

E. T. STEDMAN.

Middletown, Conn., July 31, 1901.

NUGGETS.

News.

"Pa, what is news?"

"Well, Jimmie, real news is what we read in the paper about something that we didn't know had happened right in our own neighborhood."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Casts No Blame on His Ancestors.

Mrs. Goodsale—To what do you attribute your appetite for strong drink? Is it hereditary?

Wragson Tatters—No, lady; it's thirst.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Held Up If Blown Up.

"Isn't it queer there should be a prospect of revival of the old days of river steamboating?"

"Not at all. A river steamboat is a harder thing for robbers to hold up than an express train is."—Chicago Tribune.

A Kingly Trade.

"Nowadays all monarchs learn a trade," remarked Mr. Darley.

"What is the King of England's trade?" Mrs. Darley asked.

"Judging from the large number of orders he has conferred, I should say he is a decorator."—Detroit Free Press.

BY AND BY.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

When the broiling sun is blazing in the hot and cloudless sky,
And you're singed by every sultry breeze that rustles scorching by,
With what sweet and gentle sympathy comes science to the fore
And shows us that our suffering will very soon be o'er,
For from figures and statistics she has gathered, it appears,
That the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

What a golden bow of promise thus is stretched before our eyes!
How Hope rises up to cheer us and we stifle all our sighs!
And a glowing happy future, when the sun no more shall blaze
Like a furnace, comes to lighten these hot suffocating days;
And we hail the glad announcement with a burst of joyous cheers
That the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

Then we'll bear in hopeful silence all the hot waves as they come,
Though complaints arise within us, yet our mouths shall still be dumb,
For we know that though the sunshine is just now a little strong,
Such a torrid state of Nature cannot last so very long;
We can well afford to swelter when the future has no fears,
For the sun will be much cooler in about 10,000,000 years.

COUNT OF CITY EMPLOYES

The Controller Requests Information from Heads of Departments.

He Wants to Know the Salaries Paid and Where Increases Have Been Made by Them.

Controller Coler has decided that it is time that he should know just how many persons are in the employ of the city, the salaries paid, and where there have been increases.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the Controller pointed out that no city official could accurately state the number of employes or the amount paid in salaries. He therefore secured the adoption of a long preamble and a resolution which, among other things, declares:

Resolved, That the Controller request the heads of departments, bureaus, offices, boards, and commissions of the City of New York and of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and the officers of institutions entitled by law to receive money from the City Treasury, or to incur expenditures payable therefrom, to send their estimates of expenditure for the year 1902, in conformity with the foregoing provisions of law, in triplicate: One copy to the Mayor as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, one copy to the Controller, and one copy to the Municipal Assembly, on or before Sept. 3, 1901.

As a result of the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Coler has sent to every official in the city having subordinates under his control a circular letter, which reads in part as follows:

The departmental estimate should state specifically the objects and purposes of all the appropriations required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of your department in and for the year 1902. The amount required should be specified for each item of expense, including the salaries paid all officers, clerks, and subordinates employed, according to the last pay roll of the department, giving the names and official titles of the several persons receiving such salaries.

In a parallel column there should be stated in corresponding detail the amounts of each of such salaries proposed to be paid during the ensuing year, so that positions to be abolished, new positions, increases, and decreases of salaries will plainly appear.

Full explanations should accompany the estimates, stating the reasons for any increase or decrease in the amounts, as compared with the appropriations made for 1901, with references to the provisions of law authorizing the amounts of salaries and appropriations of specific sums for special objects and purposes, where such special provisions exist.

A separate comparative statement, in tabular form, showing in one column the amounts of all appropriations made to your department for the year 1901 for different objects and purposes, with additions and deductions therefrom for any transfers which may have been made from one appropriation to another, and showing, in another column, the amounts of appropriations asked for in your departmental estimate for the year 1902, is required to be appended to the departmental estimate.

You are requested also to state the amount which may probably remain unexpended of any appropriations for 1901 at the end of the year.

Every item of expense not absolutely necessary for conducting the public business should be excluded, and every item included in the estimates should be reduced to the lowest amount of expenditure consistent with efficient service, in order to secure the utmost economy in the administration of city affairs and make the burden of taxation as light as possible.

Your attention is directed to the date latest fixed for departmental estimates to be sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Sept. 3, 1901. The board has been much embarrassed in past years by the failure of certain departments and officers to furnish their estimates in time to have them printed. It is requested, therefore, that you send in your estimate promptly.

An attaché of the Finance Department said yesterday that if the request of the Controller was not fully complied with, the bureau or department where the neglect occurs will get no appropriation for 1902.

Politicians who have seen the Controller's letter express the opinion that information gathered in the replies will furnish good material for a campaign document.

SCHOOL BOARD POSITIONS.

Those Created by Amended Charter Cannot Be Filled Just Now.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen has informed the members of the Board of Education that they cannot fill the new positions created under the amended charter, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1902. That duty will devolve on their successors.

Under the amended charter the members of the Board of Education to be appointed on the third Monday in January next shall succeed on the first Monday in February to all the powers held by the present Board of Education and School Boards. The present system is to continue in effect from Jan. 1, 1902, till the first Monday in February of the same year. This will give the present incumbents one month's service under the new charter, and the hope, entertained by many Tammany people, that some flaw might be discovered in the new law has been dissipated.

Should Tammany be beaten in the coming election it is prophesied there will be a great shake-up in the Department of Public Schools.

THE CITY'S TAX RATES.

They Will Be Higher than Last Year, but Lower than Recent Estimates.

The tax rate for the several boroughs of the municipality will be fixed to-morrow by a special joint committee of the Council and Board of Aldermen, which will assemble at noon, the Acting Mayor presiding.

While the rate will be higher than last year, it will be lower than the unofficial figures recently printed. The rate for Manhattan will be 2.31777, against 2.2377 in 1900.

The report of the Joint Finance Committee of the Council and Board of Aldermen will show the following rates: Manhattan, 2.31777; the Bronx, 2.31777; Brooklyn, 2.39113; Queens, 2.41161; Richmond, 2.29073.

Tax Commissioner Feitner attributes the increase to mandatory legislation of the Republican Legislature.

CITY ELECTION NOTICE ISSUED.

Those Who Will Act as Officers to Undergo an Examination.

County Clerk William Sohmer yesterday issued the usual election notice. It calls for the election in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of a Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, two Borough Presidents, six Coroners, forty-three Aldermen, four Justices of the Supreme Court, thirty-five members of Assembly, a Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney. The people will also vote on a proposed amendment to Section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution.

The 5,000 and more men who have been recommended for election officers in the coming campaign will have to undergo an examination, which will begin next week. There will be three daily sessions, from 9 to 12, 1 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. It will be somewhat in the nature of a civil service examination, and be a test of fitness.

TO SUCCEED THOMAS S. BRENNAN.

George E. Best Appointed Deputy Commissioner of Charities.

George E. Best was yesterday appointed Deputy Commissioner of Charities for Manhattan and the Bronx, to succeed the late Thomas S. Brennan, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

Mr. Best is a resident of the Seventeenth Assembly District, of which D. F. McMahon is leader. He has long been active in politics. He was confidential clerk to Mayor Hugh J. Grant, a Deputy City Marshal during the term of Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, and subsequently was a Deputy Tax Commissioner, and also filled a position in the Surrogates' Court. With the advent of Robert A. Van Wyck he became Deputy Commissioner for the Borough of the Bronx of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, which place he has resigned to become Mr. Brennan's successor.

Mr. Best's new appointment will create a vacancy which Commissioner H. S. Kearny will fill. The place pays $3,000 per annum.

Acting Mayor Favors More Free Baths.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday approved of the request of Commissioner H. S. Kearny for more public baths. Mr. Guggenheimer, at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in October, will ask to have included in the budget an item of $250,000 for more free baths in the city.

MR. CARNEGIE TO GIVE LIBRARY TO PORTO RICO.

San Juan Council Appropriates $6,000 Yearly for Maintenance—To Erect a $100,000 Building.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 30.—Negotiations are under way between Andrew Carnegie and Education Commissioner Martin G. Brumbaugh, who, in this matter, represents the people of Porto Rico, which will give San Juan and all of Porto Rico a Carnegie library. The San Juan Council met to-day and decided to appropriate $6,000 yearly as a maintenance fund for the library. Mr. Carnegie's private secretary, James Bertram, wrote that it was Mr. Carnegie's custom to give ten times the amount of the maintenance fund. However, Mr. Brumbaugh hopes to so present the claims and needs of Porto Rico that Mr. Carnegie may be induced to give $150,000.

The idea is to combine a public library for San Juan and also have a distributing library for other parts of the island. It is proposed to erect a one-hundred-thousand-dollar building on the Plaza Colon, which overlooks the harbor. Here is situated the statue of Christopher Columbus, and overlooking all is the historic fortress of San Cristobal. The building will have a lecture auditorium on the second floor, while the library proper will be situated on the first floor.

ANOTHER FILIPINO MANIFESTO.

Malvar, Looked Upon as Aguinaldo's Successor, Tells Natives Fighting Will Go On Indefinitely.

MANILA, Aug. 5.—Miguel Malvar, who has been recognized as the successor of Aguinaldo by the Filipino Junta at Hongkong, has issued a proclamation, dated July 16, copies of which arrived here this morning, giving assurances to the natives of the continuation of an active campaign, and expressing hope for its successful issue.

The proclamation, of which 50,000 copies have been printed, purports to emanate from Batangas. It is a characteristic insurgent document, charging the Americans with all manner of atrocities. It recounts the losses of guns and ammunition and the death of four distinguished American officers July 10, all of which, it says, the authorities concealed. The proclamation threatens Gen. Cailles with death for treachery, and warns all Filipinos who surrender that they will never be able to live outside the American lines. Malvar claims he has sufficient arms and supplies to continue the fighting indefinitely.

The American officials believe the proclamation was really written by Agoncillo, the former representative of Aguinaldo in Europe, at Hongkong, and that he, probably, has never seen Malvar. Strong efforts are being made by the police to prevent the distribution of the proclamation.

SOLDIER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

President Saves Major Eltonhead from Dismissal from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President McKinley has commuted the court-martial sentence of dismissal from the army of Major Francis E. Eltonhead, Fourteenth Infantry, to placing that officer at the foot of the list of Majors of Infantry, there to remain for a period of five years. Major Eltonhead was tried on a charge of being drunk on duty and of misbehaving himself at the Army and Navy Club in Manila, and of using profane and abusive language to Lieut. William H. Mullay, Twenty-first Infantry.

The court which tried Major Eltonhead sentenced him to be dismissed, but the President says that in view of his military record, his good conduct in the engagements before Santiago, Cuba, and operations in the Philippine Islands, together with the recommendation of clemency by the members of the court, the sentence of dismissal is commuted. Major Eltonhead is a graduate of West Point, having been appointed from Pennsylvania in 1871.

SAYS CHINESE MAY NOT LAND.

Treasury Will Not Allow Crews to Unload Vessels at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor to-day received telegrams from shipowners and masters of vessels lately arrived in San Francisco stating that, owing to the strike there, they are unable to unload their vessels, and asking that Chinamen employed on the ships be permitted to unload the vessels, the masters and owners guaranteeing to the Government that they would not be permitted to go beyond the wharves and to prevent their escape.

Secretary Taylor has replied holding that this would be a violation of the Chinese Exclusion act, and refusing to allow the Chinamen to go upon the docks.

Awards for More Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There is to be a supplemental report by the Board of Awards appointed by Secretary Long to consider and report upon the recommendations made by commanding officers relative to rewards to officers under them during the Spanish war. It was found when the first list was made up that a number of officers deserving of consideration had been overlooked in the early reports upon which the board acted, and from time to time the attention of the department has been called to these omissions.

SANDY HOOK PASSES CALLED IN.

Greater Care to be Taken to Keep Strangers Outside the Fortifications.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Ordnance Department has called in all the passes not signed by Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, and hereafter none but those bearing his signature will be recognized by the sentries or by the men on the permanent trains which run between Sandy Hook and Highland Beach.

In the past the laborers employed by the engineers at work here have been using passes issued by their immediate superiors. All were recognized by the soldiers on guard, and the men on the trains. This resulted in a multiplicity of signatures to the passes, and as the army is now observing the caution which obtains in all countries of keeping outsiders from entering the fortifications, Capt. Babbitt decided the system of passes was too lax and so called them in.

REV. G. E. PURVES'S LECTURE.

Spoke to the Summer School of Theology on "The Book of Acts."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 5.—The announcement that the Rev. Dr. George E. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, would lecture this morning before the Summer School of Theology filled the Young People's Temple long before the school was convened by Dean FitzGerald.

Dr. Purves lectured on "The Book of the Acts," showing its purpose, teaching, and historical value. Dr. Purves will lecture again to-morrow morning. His theme will be "St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians." This afternoon the Rev. Dr. G. H. Dryer, pastor of the West Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., lectured on "The Church of Rome at the End of the Nineteenth Century."

Dr. Dryer in his address treated of the state of the Roman Catholic Church before the French Revolution, the effect of the revolution and the policy of the Concordats; then of the revival of the Jesuits and their influence, the dogma of the infallability of the Pope and its effects upon the Catholic Church, and the policy of the Roman Church in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt on a Coyote Hunt.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 5.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt left here to-day for a three days' coyote chase in the vicinity of Fountain, eighteen miles south of this city. He was accompanied by R. B. Stewart of this city, Alfred Cowles of New York, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stewart; Lieut. H. K. Devereaux, the trooper of Col. Roosevelt's old regiment; John Goff, who piloted the Vice President during his hunting expedition in Colorado last Winter, and "Joe" Kenyon, who will act as guide.

Four Italians Want $150,000 Damages.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The four Italians injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near Bliss-borough, Friday, have sued the railroad company for $150,000 damages.

EMPRESS FREDERICK DEAD

Mother of Emperor William Expires at Friedrichshof.

THE KAISER AT THE BEDSIDE

Her Majesty's Other Children, Except Prince Henry, Also Present—King Edward Going to Germany.

CRONBERG, Aug. 5.—The Dowager Empress Frederick died at 6:15 o'clock this evening. The end was unexpectedly sudden. At 4 o'clock the physicians had reported no change in the patient's condition.

Emperor William, with her Majesty's other children, except Prince Henry, were in the sickroom most of the day. Empress Augusta Victoria was also present. The Emperor arrived at Homburg at 3:15 o'clock in the morning, and drove to Homburg Castle. Thence, accompanied by the Empress and Crown Prince Frederick William, he proceeded to Schloss Friedrichshof, which he reached soon after 5 o'clock.

Some time before the end came Dr. Waller, the English chaplain at Homburg, was summoned to the bedside of the dying Dowager Empress, by her special desire. The members of the family were at the bedside when the Empress passed quietly away. Profs. Renvers and Spielhagen were also in the room.

It is said that the immediate cause of death was dropsy accompanying the cancer. The remarkable vitality of the Dowager Empress astonished her physicians. She retained consciousness to the end.

The flag on the castle was half-masted immediately after the Dowager Empress's death. At 8 o'clock in the evening Emperor William conducted the members of Empress Frederick's household into the death chamber, and led them, one by one, past the bedside, to take a last farewell of their mistress.

Closely following the announcement of the death from the castle the church bells were tolled and the flags in the town half-masted. Visitors to the castle began inscribing their names in a book placed for the purpose in the hall.

The castle grounds are now surrounded by soldiers and patrolled by hussars and mounted police.

Soon after nightfall Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince, drove back to Homburg. Whether the body will lie in state has not yet been determined.

The Dowager Empress knew that her days were few. She had said farewell to most of her servants, asking their wishes when she should be gone. It is understood that she arranged for the future of nearly every one of them.

There was much reluctance in summoning King Edward, as it was not desired that he should have a long wait.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The announcement of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick was published here too late for comment in most of the evening papers.

The Freisinnige Zeitung recalls the Empress's heroic bearing during her husband's last days, "when she silently read the heartless allusions of the Chauvinistic German press." This journal also praises her "dignified self-effacement" since the death of Emperor Frederick.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in a special edition announcing the death of the Dowager Empress, says:

"Emperor William was scarcely prepared for such a sudden termination of the illness."

In the course of a eulogy of the Dowager Empress's domestic virtues, mental attainments, and solicitude for the public welfare, the same paper says:

"The most brilliant earthly fortune and the most profound human suffering were alike not unknown to her. In the greatness of soul with which she bore an incurable malady she showed herself a true companion of the German hero who, by his sufferings and his deeds, will ever remain dear to the hearts of our people. By his side she now sleeps, and her name will endure among the names of the great Princesses who have adorned the throne of the Hohenzollerns."

Soon after the announcement of Empress Frederick's death was made the flags on all the public buildings in Berlin were half-masted.

It is taken for granted that the burial will be at Friedenskirche, Potsdam, where Emperor Frederick is buried, but the date of the function is not yet known publicly.

It is asserted that the Dowager Empress long ago adopted her husband's motto, "Learn to suffer without complaining." She recently ordered that the public should be excluded from the grounds of Friedrichshof, saying:

"The world shall not learn what I am suffering. I will not be pitied in my misfortune."

COWES, Aug. 5.—King Edward received the news of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick on board the royal yacht. The yacht's flag was immediately half-masted.

The King and Queen will leave here for Marlborough House to-morrow, and will go to Germany. It is not likely that they will start for Berlin until Wednesday.

The usual gayeties of Cowes regatta week, which began to-day, are almost entirely absent. The projected dances have been effectually stopped by royal order. No dancing of any kind will take place during the week. The entertaining will consist only of small concerts and dinners, the invitations being issued an hour or two beforehand.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The news of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick spread slowly in London. As all the members of the royal family and many of the officials are out of town for the holidays, no official recognition of her Majesty's death was issued yesterday. The announcement will be officially made this morning.

The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral will be tolled when the Home Secretary, Mr. Ritchie, officially informs the Lord Mayor of the death of the Dowager Empress.

At a late hour last night King Edward intimated a desire that the Cowes regatta programme should be proceeded with, thus following the precedent set by Queen Victoria at the time of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

The race for the King's Cup will therefore be sailed to-morrow, (Wednesday,) but it is not known whether the Meteor will compete.

One effect of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick will be to throw most of the European Courts into mourning just as the mourning for Queen Victoria is ended. The British Court went from full mourning into half mourning for the late Queen only recently, and now another long period of full mourning will be ordered.

The Dowager Empress was one of the richest royalties in Europe, being worth several million dollars. It is expected that some part of her fortune will go to King Edward.

LONDON PAPERS' EULOGIES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—All the London papers appear to-day with mourning borders, and all publish editorials expressing deep sympathy with the two mourning royal houses, extolling the virtues of the Empress Frederick, and referring generally to the great difficulties incidental to her relations with the German Court, especially the bitterness displayed toward her by Bismarck.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"She was great by birth, she has been great by her husband's dignity, and she may yet be greatest by the policies and achievements of her august son, directed, as we hope they will be, toward the interests of peace and enduring friendship between Great Britain and Germany."

THE EMPRESS'S CAREER.

Emperor William Learned to Appreciate Her Before She Died—Her Many Philanthropic Works.

When, in 1858, Empress Frederick came to Berlin as the bride of Germany's Crown Prince her greeting from the great Chancellor and power behind the throne, Bismarck, was a sneering reference to her as "the little washerwoman who will spoil the whole race." Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, eldest child of Victoria of England, born Nov. 21, 1840, was neither beautiful nor popular with the German people when Frederick William of Prussia wedded her on Jan. 25, 1858, in London. Bismarck but voiced the sentiment of the ladies and many of the politicians of the Berlin Court. They did it less brutally perhaps, for there was more in the way of the courtier about them.

Facing such sentiment the young Princess determined to win the German people in spite of Bismarck's hatred. Speaking their language perfectly was an entering wedge she used to advantage. Resolutely she set at work to convert herself into a German in thought, habit, and sympathy, so that she might be a fitting consort to the future Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Her fight to ingratiate herself into the good-will of the German people did not meet with the success she hoped for. The Court and its influences, led by the then all-powerful Bismarck, were all against her and her husband as well. Then she applied herself to music, painting, sculpture, the acquirement of linguistic skill, and perfection in the gentle arts, to the end that she might be a model as a woman, as well as a wife and mother, for her future subjects. She identified herself with charitable enterprises and with educational and sociological matters, and in this way at length won the friendship of the better class of the German people. But the enmity of the Court she could not conquer.

At the outbreak of the Franco-German war she devoted herself to the work of caring for the sick and wounded in the army, following her husband in the field. Even then that husband, to whom she was a devoted wife, was stricken with the disease which proved fatal three months after he had succeeded his father on the throne. She had knowledge of the fact which he, his father, and the entire Court tried to keep from the world at large. This tended to make her sympathies for the suffering soldiers of the army more keen perhaps. At all events she called to her aid Mlle. Lees, one of Florence Nightingale's staff of advisers, and established a model hospital at Homburg and others in the field. This work, added to the number of her friends.

After the ascension of her husband to the throne of Germany, in spite of his fatal illness, she began her campaign against Bismarck, which did not end until his complete overthrow, on the accession of her son, the present Kaiser, to the throne. Here apparently ended her schemes of revenge. As an Empress her career was brief, for Frederick III. died three months after becoming Germany's sovereign, on June 15, 1888.

Since that time Empress Frederick's life had been filled with sorrow, but devoted to works of charity. Germany rose against her as Dowager Empress owing to the fact that her own son had become estranged from her. Berlin was distasteful to her, and most of her time was passed in her chalet at Kronberg, in Prussia, where she was at the time of the death of her mother, Queen Victoria, suffering from the cancerous troubles that developed a year or more ago. Patiently she waited for the time to come when Court intrigues overthrown and her motherly love appreciated, the Kaiser would show to her the affection a son should show his mother.

This came after a period of five years' waiting, the Kaiser having discovered that there was no reason for his special grievance against his mother, which was the selection of Augusta Victoria, daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, as his wife. His eyes were also opened to the fact that she was not plotting with England for his overthrow, as the enemies of the Empress Frederick had charged. The Kaiser found in his own mother one of his best advisers, and since his eyes were opened to the fact their relations had been more cordial—more like those of mother and son, than ever before in the life of the "War Lord."

After the death of Frederick William III. the Empress devoted herself to philanthropic and educational works, particularly for women. This her private fortune, augmented by her allowance as Empress Dowager, which she secured in spite of Bismarck, and the millions left her by the Genoese Duchess of Galliera, enabled her to do extensively. Incidentally, too, it is said this fortune enabled her to help win back the love of her son, as her purse was ever open to the young Kaiser.

Among the philanthropic works with which the Empress was identified were the famous Victoria House for the Care of the Sick, the Institute for the Training of Women, the Clinic for Diseases of the Throat, the Pestalozzi-Froebel Home, the Victoria Sisterhood, Association for the Care of Health at Home, the Wadzeck Institute, Frederick Institute, and Home House for Daughters of the Better Classes, the latter an institution for daughters of army officers in indigent circumstances. It is through such work as she had done in this direction that the Empress Frederick will be best remembered.

Surviving the Empress are two sons, Kaiser Wilhelm and Prince Henry, and four daughters, one, Princess Sophie, wife of the Prince Royal of Greece, and three others married to German Princes.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE DISCOVERY.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Inspect the Antarctic Steamer.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Yesterday morning King Edward, evidently not expecting a sudden termination of the illness of the Dowager Empress Frederick, fulfilled a long-standing engagement to visit the British antarctic steamer Discovery. He inspected the vessel carefully, and displayed the greatest interest in the preparations for her hazardous voyage. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria accompanied him.

Just before leaving the Discovery, the King addressed her commander, Capt. R. S. Scott, R. N., and her officers as follows:

"It has given me great pleasure to visit this most wonderful ship. It has often been my lot to bid farewell to men in ships going to war, but in this case, thank God, it is solely in the interests of science."

Then, having expressed a hope and a confident expectation that the issue of the voyage would be successful, his Majesty presented to Capt. Scott the Royal Victorian Order.

Subsequently the King, Queen, and Princess visited ex-Empress Eugenie on board her yacht.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John A. Murtagh, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice First Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. James B. Jackson and Daniel A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry; Capt. John C. H. Tilson, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. George S. Goodale and Alexander T. Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry.

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Sixth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Michael A. Rebert, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty at that post.

Transfers of Chaplains: Patrick J. Hart, from the Eighth Infantry to the Thirteenth Cavalry; William Colbert, from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the Eighth Infantry. Chaplain Hart will join the regiment to which he is transferred at Fort Meade, S. D. Chaplain Colbert will join the Eighth Infantry in the Division of the Philippines.

Major John McClellan and Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Governors Island, vice Major Anthony W. Vogdes and Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Major Frank Thorp, Artillery Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. Robert Field, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Transfers in the Fifth Infantry: Capt. Samuel W. Miller, from Company F to Company E; Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, from Company E to Company F.

Navy.

Chaplain T. A. Gill is detached from the Essex and ordered home with one month's sick leave.

MAJOR DOYEN REPRIMANDED.

Acting Secretary Hackett Carries Out Court-Martial Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The charges and specifications upon which Major Charles L. Doyen, fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, was tried by court-martial recently at Newport, with the findings of the court sentencing him to lose two numbers and be publicly reprimanded, together with the action of the reviewing authority in the department here, have been published in general orders. The reprimand used by the court is contained in the following indorsement of Acting Secretary Hackett:

"An officer should be deeply mortified by the publication of an order announcing to the service the fact of his trial by general court-martial and a finding that he has been incapacitated for the performance of duty by reason of indulging in alcoholic stimulants. Such publication will be regarded as a sufficient performance of the duty imposed upon the department by the court, viz.: That Major Doyen be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

When looking for August Bargains in CARPETS AND FURNITURE drop in at SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., 6th Av., 18th and 14th Sts.—Adv.

GRAFF COMPANY BANKRUPTCY.

Denial by Interested Parties of a Speculative Pool Arrangement.

The statement that Receiver Naylor has in his possession an alleged contract tending to show that James Shevlin, ex-Senator John McCarty, and Thomas F. Nevins had entered into a stock speculative pool with G. Edward Graff as their representative, and had therefore been acting in the nature of partners of the concern of G. Edward Graff & Co., gave rise to some interesting talk yesterday among those interested in the case.

Lawyer Charles Hyde, counsel for Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty, declared that his clients had denied that they ever signed any such contract. Receiver Naylor, while admitting that he had some such document in his possession, declined to discuss it, and also refused to make reply to Mr. Hyde's statement that his clients had never signed any such contract. Mr. Hyde made a statement with regard to the matter, in which he said:

"A meeting of creditors was held at Val Schmidt's Hotel, on May 25, 1901, at the suggestion of Graff & Co.'s counsel, at which both members of the firm were present. Mr. Graff's counsel took me into an adjoining room and showed me a blind pool agreement purporting to have been signed by Messrs. McCarty and Shevlin. I presume it is the same one referred to now. Both these gentlemen are business men and usually shrewd. I could not believe that they had signed such an absurd contract, but took an adjournment to present it to them. After looking at it, they both stated that they had never signed any such agreement."

At the examination of the members of the firm before the Referee in Bankruptcy, the date for which has not yet been fixed, it is expected that some decidedly interesting facts will be brought out with regard to the affairs of the concern.

MAUDE ADAMS'S NEW PLAY.

J. M. Barrie Recently Gave Actress Completed Manuscript of It—To be Known as "Quality Street."

Maude Adams's new play, which has recently been completed by J. M. Barrie, the author of "The Little Minister," will be known as "Quality Street." The title was decided upon recently after a conference between Mr. Barrie and Miss Adams, upon which occasion the author delivered the entire manuscript of the play to the actress.

Miss Adams will leave England for this country a week from to-day, and Mr. Barrie is expected to arrive in New York the latter part of September in ample time to aid Charles Frohman in the rehearsals of the new production.

SIRE BROTHERS TO BUILD.

Have Awarded Contracts for a New Theatre at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway.

The Sire brothers, who have under their direct management the Bijou, Casino, and New York Theatres, and the Cherry Blossom Grove Roof Garden, are to add another theatre to their list. They subleased recently the property on the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, which is owned by the Astor estate, and upon which they purpose to construct a five-story building of the most modern type of playhouse. Ground will be broken immediately. It will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 150 feet on Forty-fifth Street. The architecture will be Moorish in style. It will have a seating capacity of 1,500.

Leander Sire, one of the brothers, said last evening that they had awarded all their contracts for the building of the theatre, which they expect to be complete and ready for occupancy some time next February. The house, he said, will take the place of the Casino, the lease of which expires next May.

The latest and best comic opera and dramatic productions will be given in the new playhouse. Its name, said Mr. Sire, has not been selected.

"MIKADO" AT MANHATTAN BEACH

Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "Mikado," was sung at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. Miss Maude Lambert in the rôle of Katisha and Digby Bell as Ko-Ko were encored often. Miss Adelaide Norwood's Yum Yum was most pleasing, as were the presentations of Nanki-Poo and Pitti Sing. The rendition of the opera was evenly good, and thoroughly pleasing.

The cast presented was the following:

Mikado of Japan	Winfred Goff
Nanki Poo	Miro Delamotte
Ko-Ko	Digby Bell
Pooh Bah	William Broderick
Pish Tush	Francis J. Boyle
Nee Ban	Frank Ranney
Yum Yum	Adelaide Norwood
Pitti Sing	Lillian Swain
Peep Bo	Maude Ramey
Katisha	Maude Lambert

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The Kaltenborn concerts maintain their popularity.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The comedy and vaudeville stock company kept the audience thoroughly amused. The farcical element of the entertainment consisted of "Our Flat," which was preceded by a vaudeville bill and a curtain raiser entitled "The Game of Three."

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with the usual number of variety acts between the performance, and a lengthy vaudeville bill at Huber's pleased large audiences. Jerome Avenue Casino afforded these audiences a pleasant evening's entertainment.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Morle, a new European juggler, who takes less than half an hour to display his skill, scored a decided success when she made her appearance yesterday at the afternoon and evening performances. The other choice features of the entertainment were Zazella and Vernon, comedy horizontal bar performers; Swift and Huber, musical comedians; Dillon brothers, who rendered original songs and parodies, and numerous others.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ROOF GARDEN.—The comedy sketch "Fun on the Beach," with Harry Bulger, "Tim" Cronin, and "Dan" Collyer in the principal rôles, is maintained as the leading feature of the programme. Prof. Macarty's African baboon, dogs, and monkeys made a decided hit. Hickey and Nelson, the four Lukens brothers, Ernest Hogan, and Carl Marwig's ballet, "The North Star," were pleasing features also.

PARADISE GARDENS.—Vaudeville bills of a high-class order have been so often presented in this city that it has been often remarked, where are the managers going to stop? Once again Oscar Hammerstein has set the pace by presenting a bill that is clever, amusing, and in many particulars thoroughly new and artistic. It is a somewhat difficult question to decide which number is entitled to first place, for both Mlle. Thais, who introduced for the first time some graceful dances, and the Svengali Trio proved to be equally popular. Another new feature which attracted considerable attention was the reappearance of Stuart, the "male Patti."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The dramatic novelty announced by the management of the Metropolis Theatre for the week of Sept. 2 will consist of "The Prisoner of Zenda," and the sequel, "Rupert of Hentzau."

"Near the Throne," a romantic play founded on the novel of the same name by W. J. Thorold, with some detail interspersed by Stanislaus Stange, and which was produced in Philadelphia for the first time last season, will go on tour beginning Sept. 2. The play will be presented in this city during the early Winter.

Joseph Physioc has completed the scenery for the first act of "The Chaperons." The scene is taken from a picturesque spot in the famous Latin Quarter of Paris, and faithfully represents an ancient street and the quaint architecture of the buildings. The opening date for this musical comedy has been definitely fixed for Sept. 30, at Hartford.

There is likely to be a conflict of contracts at the Casino when Florence Ziegfeld, Mr., and Anna Held arrive here from Europe to open their season in the new musical comedy by De Koven and Smith in this house. Manager John Fisher of the "Florodora" company says his contract is of an indefinite kind, and so long as his business continues at the rate it is the probabilities are he will remain the entire approaching season.

Blanche Walsh will begin her tour this season Sept. 16 in Detroit, where she will appear in Jeanette Gilder's dramatisation of S. R. Crockett's romantic novel "Joan of the Sword Hand." The company supporting her will number thirty-four people. It will include Robert Lowe, Errol Dunbar, Mason Mitchell, Raymond Whittaker, W. Paton Gibbs, Ellis Ryse, Robert Harold, Bertram Brown, Frederick Harris, Thomas Lawrence, Maude Granger, and Charlotte Nillson.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was dull, socially, in town yesterday. There were a few men who came back from house parties and several persons passing through town. Mrs. Harry Lehr left town for Newport to join her husband. There was a midsummer wedding, that of Miss Julia Ludlow, the daughter of the late Thomas William Ludlow, and Richard Mortimer Young. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Annie Couper Carnochan Bettner, who was quite a prominent figure in society and a grandniece of the late Dr. Carnochan.

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Last evening at Newport marked the beginning of the season, or rather, perhaps, its height. Mrs. Astor gave the first of her series of dinners. It was a family affair. The guests were nearly all married people, and many of them connected with Mrs. Astor by relationship or marriage. There were also several other large dinners and a young people's dance.

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Henry Sloane and the Misses Sloane have gone to Dark Harbor in Maine for the rest of the Summer. Mr. Sloane has taken his yacht. Miss Jessie Sloane will come out in society next Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay arrived at Saratoga on Saturday evening. They will remain there until the end of August. Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. R. R. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Crosby, and Miss Crosby.

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One of the last entertainments of the London season was given by Mrs. Ramsay. It was a dinner and dance. Her sister, Miss Garrison, was one of the most popular young women of the evening. Mrs. Garrison, the mother of Mrs. Ramsay and Miss Garrison, is well known in New York society. William Garrison, the son, who married Miss Coudert, lives at Tuxedo. Mrs. Francis H. Leggett gave a cotillion which was led by Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mr. V. Heeren. Mrs. Leggett and Miss Sturgis, her daughter, are visiting Lord and Lady Brougham at their country place. They will sail next week for America.

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Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton, who have been in England all Summer, will sail for this country the latter part of August, and will go to their home on the Hudson.

***

The invitation tournament began at the links of the Meadow Club, in Southampton, yesterday, and it will be the event of the week at that watering place. James L. Breese, who has been in Newport on his yacht, has returned and will be at Southampton for the rest of the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are to give a dinner dance at the end of the month at their place at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman will give a garden party there on Thursday afternoon.

***

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Gould on board of the yacht Sybarite, off Seabright, N. J., on Sunday morning. Mrs. Gould and her daughter are doing very well. Mrs. Gould has been on the Sybarite during the last month. The yacht cruised along the coast near New York, never going far from town. There were two trained nurses and Dr. Paul Kimball on board. Mr. Gould was on the yacht every evening, but came to town in the day. Mrs. Gould will remain on the yacht several weeks longer. She and Mr. Gould were married in September, 1886. They have, with this new daughter, five children. The other four are Kingdon Jay, Marjorie Gynne, Helen Vivian, and George J., Jr.

Young—Ludlow.

A pretty wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Julia Ludlow, the daughter of the late Thomas Ludlow, to Richard Mortimer Young, formerly of this city, but now of Charlottestown, Prince Edward Island. It was a very quiet affair. It took place at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street. The bride was given away by her brother, James B. Ludlow. The service was read by the Rev. George Christian, the rector of the church. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, 27 West Twenty-sixth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—The two principal social events of the day were the dinner given by Mrs. Astor and the dinner dance at Berger's by Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. Mrs. Astor's dinner was her first of the season. The table decorations were, as usual, American Beauty roses. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Josephine Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Gerald Lowther of the British Embassy, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Woodbury Kane, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Frank J. Otis, Henry Walters, Egerton L. Winthrop, J. Lee Carroll, and L. F. Betts.

The Havemeyer dinner was almost exclusively a young peoples' affair, and all the débutantes of the season were present. The dinner was served in the large dining room at Berger's, which was decorated with oak leaves and pink and blue hydrangeas, brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. The guests were seated at eight small tables, each seating ten, and the table decorations were of flowers of different colors, pink, red, lavender, white, and yellow, roses being used wherever possible. Among the guests were Reginald Vanderbilt, the Misses Burden, D. S. Kane, William Post, Mrs. Thayer, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Eunice Terry, E. S. Willard, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Schenck, Ralph N. Ellis, Miss Wetmore, Reginald Brooks, Miss Ellen Drexel, Miss Clapp, Peter D. Martin, W. A. M. Burden, Miss L. Oelrichs, Austin Gray, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, Miss Paul, Miss Wells, Roderick Terry, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Miss Wells, Willing Spencer, Miss Gray, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Pomeroy, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Richard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Scott, Miss Stone, George C. Munzig, Mathew A. Wilke, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Edward H. Bulkely, Miss Hatch, and William Cutting, Jr.

A dinner was given to-night by ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Julien T. Davies gave a children's party this afternoon.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray will give a number of entertainments at her residence, "Hawxhurst," on Kay Street, during the month, the first being a large luncheon tomorrow in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, who is her guest. Next Sunday she will give a luncheon in honor of Miss Read of Paris, and dinners Friday, Aug. 23, Tuesday, Aug. 27, and Friday, Aug. 30.

Mrs. Frederick Eddy of New York is at "Needwood" cottage, the guest of Mrs. Franklin J. Otis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Everett Macy of New York at the Pinard cottages.

Miss Frances Foster Jones of New York is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

J. F. D. Lanier of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan at their cottage on the Cliffs.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson has as a guest at her cottage in Gibbs Avenue Mrs. H. L. R. Emmet of New York.

To-day's Casino arrivals include J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright, Loring Townsend Hildreth, and Walter Rice Howe.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino was held to-day, and the affairs of the institution were reported in very satisfactory condition financially, better than ever before. The business of the meeting consisted chiefly of the election of George R. Fearing, E. L. Winthrop, John Jacob Astor, and John Clinton Gray to succeed themselves as governors for a term of four years.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has abandoned her plans for the so-called "Patent Medicine" dance, which was to have been given at Crossways before the end of the month. She found that to carry out her plans of extending her ballroom over to the piazza and on the lawn in the rear of her house it would be necessary to remove the permanent supports of the piazza roof, put in temporary supports, and build a five-foot trestle over the lawn to support the temporary floor. So much work would keep the place in a hubbub for weeks before and weeks after the event, and this was more than she wished to undertake.

SOLD TO W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Mason Renshaw Jones Place in Newport Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Another important sale of real estate was announced to-day, that of the Mason Renshaw Jones estate, known as Lawnfield, to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The place is situated on the corner of Harrison and Halidon Avenues, measuring 400 feet on the former and 540 feet on the latter. There is a commodious wooden house on the estate, which was built a score or more years ago, and had been owned and occupied for many years by the late Mason Renshaw Jones. The price paid is not announced, but the estate is taxed by the Newport Assessors at $32,000, and the purchase price is undoubtedly much in excess of that figure.

The estate adjoins the Hugh T. Dickey place on the north and the George F. Jones estate, recently purchased by Sidney Webster, on the west. In the neighborhood are the estates of J. Clinch Smith, Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. F. O. French, Arthur T. Kemp, Hamilton Fish, Webster Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Hermann T. Duryea, and William Grosvenor.

Mr. Vanderbilt is this year occupying the A. M. Coats villa, within a short distance of the estate he has purchased. Lawnfield is occupied this Summer by William O. Blanding of Providence, who is building a cottage in the vicinity. This is the fourth sale of Summer homes in Newport within the past two weeks.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S BODY.

It is Lying in State in the See House at Garden City—Funeral to Take Place To-morrow.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 5.—The body of Bishop Littlejohn, which arrived here from Williamstown, Mass., at midnight last night, is now lying in state in the See House, the late residence of Bishop Littlejohn. It will be in state to-morrow from 9 A. M. until 10 A. M., where it can be seen by the clergy and friends of the family. Canon Bird and Mrs. Bird, one of the Bishop's daughters, and Archdeacon Bryan are at the house of mourning. The Bishop's other daughter, Mrs. Frederick Wesson, is now in Germany. A cable dispatch was sent to Mrs. Wesson on Sunday informing her of her father's death.

Arrangements for the funeral, which will take place in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, are about completed. Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, and Bishop Walker of Buffalo will conduct the service. The clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island will be present in full vestments. The cathedral choir, with Walter McIlroy as soloist, will render an impressive musical programme.

It is expected that the services will be attended by about 150 priests and deacons connected with the parishes and institutions in the diocese. Archdeacon H. B. Bryan has forwarded invitations to all of them, and a special train will be furnished to convey them from Brooklyn to this place. The clergymen will assemble in the crypt, and will march in procession into the cathedral. The institutions and organizations that will be represented include the General Theological Seminary, the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the American Church Missionary Society, the Church Charity Foundation, the American Church Building Fund Commission, and other diocesan societies.

The pall bearers selected are the Venerable Archdeacon H. P. Bryan, D. D.; the Very Rev. Dean Samuel Cox, D. D.; the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Church and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the diocese; the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, D. D., rector of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn; Alexander E. Orr, Treasurer of the diocese and of the cathedral; August Belmont, ex-Judge Augustus M. Miller, H. H. Cammann, Col. William S. Cogswell, and William Wyandouse.

The entire funeral services of the Church, including that of the committal, will be held in the cathedral. The burial will be private, only the pall bearers and the members of the family being present. The body will be buried in the churchyard of All Saints', at Great Neck. Bishop Littlejohn's wife is buried there, and the Bishop selected it as the place for his grave.

Funeral of the Rev. B. E. Backus.

The funeral services of the Rev. Brady Electus Backus, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, will be held at 11 o'clock to-day at the Church of the Holy Apostles. Bishop Potter will come down from the Adirondacks specially for the service.

IN THE SHOPS.

White rough straw sailors are being sold for 25 cents apiece by one of the best hat houses in New York.

***

Imitation Panama hats, which have been selling for something like a dollar, are also selling in another shop for 25 cents. These are the same shape and style as those worn by men.

***

The skin of the face needs tender treatment. The softest of sponges and the finest of towels should be used upon it. The small towels of bird's-eye linen are well to be kept on hand and used only for the face and frequently renewed. Anything used for the face should be clean as well as fine. These towels in a good quality cost about 25 cents apiece.

***

The finest of sponges of the thin flat variety known as face rag sponges, than which nothing is better for the face, will also cost 25 cents. So will tiny and very fine round sponges which are used sometimes for bathing weak eyes.

***

Low buckskin shoes with white eyelets and laced with a gray lacing worn with gray—and of course nothing is prettier than silk—stockings make the most attractive of footwear.

***

A small girl looks well dressed in red frocks with red shoes and red stockings.

***

Gray linen shoes are cool and sensible footwear for the little ones.

***

Braided shoes are as attractive in white as in black. The lines of white silk braid verging to the centre on the toe of the shoes is becoming and effective. It is more useful on the white than the black shoe, the former having a tendency to make the foot look large and the braiding mitigates this result.

***

The smoked pearl buttons which have appeared on shirt waists of white and light material this Summer may be matched in shoes. Patent leather shoes with white uppers have flat smoked pearl buttons.

***

A pretty finish which is to be seen on both low tan and high black shoes is a fancy piece pointing up like a tip at the toe and continuing around the toe in fancy points and ornamented with many punches.

***

Pigskin makes a practical low outing shoe. These have a wide projecting sole.

***

Among the many fancy cut steel shoe buckles it is a relief to see the plain steel buckle and the gun metal buckle. These set with rhinestones are most attractive. The serpent is of course to be found in these buckles, two serpents usually to a buckle.

***

A gauze ribbon, an inch wide, with a little satin edge and drawing threads to draw it up into a ruching is selling for 20 cents a piece. The ribbon comes in all colors.

***

Pearl buttons come in many fancy shapes. Diamonds and almonds, as they are called, from the oval form, are among the prettiest.

***

Charming Japanese baskets are in a broad Japanese straw plaited in and out and forming something very much like the Boston bag in straw. Some of the baskets are all in white and others have some of the straw of a dark-brown shade quite as pretty as the all-white. The bags are as light as feathers, and cost from $1.25 up.

***

If the cozy corner ever has need of a waste basket, and occasionally a desk is tucked somewhere around it, here is one. It is made of grass mats in different colors, a high straight basket with supports formed by French sword-bayonets which raise it a little from the floor. There are three or four of these bayonets set at equal distances apart with the hilt like that of a sword above the basket and the lower ends forming the feet. The basket is fastened to the bayonets and raised two or three inches. These baskets cost $3.50.

***

Large square mats or straw cushions cost 25 cents and can be used for seats on the piazza, for backs, or for any of a thousand purposes for which such things are useful.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

The Formal Opening of Buildings Long in Course of Construction.

The New Jersey State Reformatory at Rahway was formally opened yesterday, though the buildings are still in an unfinished state. Warden Joseph P. Heg is in charge, getting everything into shape. The institution has a capacity of 256 prisoners.

The present buildings have been in course of construction for eight years. Objection was made by some of the officials to the extravagant manner in which the funds were being used. Work was stopped, and it was a long time before it was resumed. The central building and dome were considered needlessly large and expensive. As it is, little use can be made of this building now, and not until the remaining buildings are built can it be used.

St. Agnes Library for Consolidation.

The St. Agnes Free Library, Eighty-second Street and Broadway, following the example set by the New York Free Circulating Library, has voted to become a part of the Sarnegie system of public libraries

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

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BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
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435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
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J. G. Zachry, BONDS.
46 Wall St., New York.
Deals in Railroad, Traction, and Industrial Investment Securities, Bank and Trust Company Stock, and Negotiates Loans. Telephone 3454 John.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Tail, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
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H. S. Manning. S. G. T. Dodd. Edwd. F. Cragin.
Sami. A. Maxwell, Joel B. Freeman, Geo. Bullmental.
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould.
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond. Wm. A. Clark.
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald. O. I. Hudson.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (formerly Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901, interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:
Hannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890..... $102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1890..... 17.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892.... 104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894..... 100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893..... 65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892..... 74.64
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD.
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 81-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

C.B.&Q. New 4% Bonds
Scrip
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Kingsley, Mabon & Co.,
40-42 WALL ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Certificate of Stock issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the C., R. I. & P. R. Co., held June 5, 1901, will be delivered, in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, No. 13 William St., New York City, on and after Aug. 8, 1901.
Out-of-town stockholders may send their receipts (properly indorsed) and certificates will be returned by registered mail.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treas., C., R. I. & P. R. Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Brooklyn Trust Company.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis Ry. 4s, "Series D," 1945, Guar.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1945.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$3,000 New York City 6 p. c. Assessment Fund Stock, Nov., 1910.
$1,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1982, Guar.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
83 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
10 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
35 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
2 Memberships Adirondack League Club.
40 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Magnus Metal Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
$16,000 Ohio Mining & Manuf'g Co. 5 p. c. Income Bds.
60 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Havana-American Co. common.
$5,500 Consld. Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Ctf.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
4 shs' Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
11 shs. Ninth National Bank.
50 shs. Phenix National Bank.
1 Certf. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1901.
250 shs. Royal Copper Co.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Au'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday Aug. 6, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$15,000 Wiscasset & Quebec R. R. Co. (State of Maine) 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1916; Aug. 1, 1898, and subsequent coupons attached.
500 shs. Cerro Gordo and Minnesota Consolidated Mining Co., $10 each.
200 shs. National Fibre Co., $100 each.
4,000 shares Sheep Ranch Gold Mining Co., $10 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

To the Owners and Holders of the First Mortgage Preference Bonds OF THE Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust on mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

International Umbrella
The business in this country alone amounts to $15,000,000 yearly.
Under patents of this company the profits are the LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 66 BROADWAY.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

Dividends.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 5	659,047
To date this year	193,340,448
Corresponding date last year	73,043,791

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 5	$2,228,500
To date this year	$691,271,220
Corresponding date last year	$317,780,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1	Glucose Sugar pf	6½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	½	St. Law. & Ad	3¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅜	Louisville & Nashv	1½
Am. Ag. Chem	1	Manhattan	2¼
Am. Car & F	½	Met. Street Ry	2½
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Mexican Central	⅜
Am. Linseed pf	3	Mexican National	½
Am. Smelt. & R	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1	
Am. Sugar	5⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
At., Top. & S. F	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Brooklyn Rap. Tr	2½	N. Y. Central	1
Canada Southern	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L	1¾
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., Ont. & W	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1½	Norfolk & Western	2½
Chi. & Alton	1½	North American	2½
Chi. & E. Ill	1½	Pacific Coast	7
Chi. Gt. West	1¼	Pacific Mail	3¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	⅜	Penn. R. R	2
Chi., Ind. & L	1⅞	People's Gas	1½
Chi., I. & L. pf	2⅜	Peoria & East	½
Chi., M. & St. P	3¼	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. & Northwest	6⅞	Pressed S. Car pf	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1	Reading	2
Chi. Term. Trans	⅝	Reading 1st pf	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	1⅞	Reading 2d pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L	1	Republic Steel	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Rep. Steel pf	1½
Col. South. 1st pf	1	Rubber Goods pf	1½
Col. South. 2d pf	½	St. J. & G. I	1½
Col. & H. C. & I	⅞	St. L. & S. F	2½
Consolidated Gas	4⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2½
Con. Tobacco	3	St. L. S'w'n	3
Delaware & Hudson	2⅜	St. L. S'w'n pf	2
Del., Lack. & W	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	2½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Dul., S. S. & A	½	Southern Ry	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1¼	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Erie	2	Tenn. Coal & I. pf	2⅞
Erie 1st pf	1⅞	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Erie 2d pf	1⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	⅞
Evans. & H	4½	Twin City R. T	1⅝
General Electric	2	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Glucose Sugar	1⅝	Union Pacific	8½
Great North. pf	2½	U. S. Leather	1
Hocking Valley	3⅜	U. S. Leather pf	2
Hocking Valley pf	⅝	U. S. Steel	3½
Illinois Central	4½	U. S. Steel pf	3
Int. Power	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	½
Iowa Central pf	1	Wabash	1½
Kanawha & Mich	3	Wabash pf	2½
Lake Erie & W	3½	West. Un. Tel	1⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Morris & Essex gtd. 7s..... 1¾

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	2½	Norfolk & West. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	5½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2¼	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1	Wabash deb., B	1¾

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market was entirely dominated by the disappointment felt at the failure to settle the steel strike and the fear that a serious rupture occurred between the contestants at the conference held last Saturday. The shares of the Steel Corporation were naturally the centre of interest at the opening—both common and preferred declining about 3 points with a rush. At around 40 for the common and 90 for the preferred heavy supporting orders were encountered, which brought about a fair rally. This, however, did not last, and both issues closed around bottom—sales of over 125,000 shares of the common resulting in a net decline of 3½ points and of over 65,000 shares of the preferred in a decline of 3 points. The threat issued by the leaders of the strike to close all the mills of the corporation was not carried out, but it was stated at strike headquarters that such action would be attempted within a week. Public sentiment continues almost unanimous on the side of the steel company, the feeling being that it is better to fight out the questions involved now rather than to offer further concessions. Of course this will not prevent timid speculative holders from parting with their shares, nor will it curb the ardor of short sellers, but it will powerfully tend to keep investment holdings intact.

The industrial department generally showed considerable weakness, particularly Sugar Trust, which on sales of over 36,000 shares declined 5¾ points. Rumor had it that a small pool was liquidating its holdings of this stock. Amalgamated Copper declined 2⅝ points on sales of nearly 13,000 shares. Other industrial declines were: American Car and Foundry, 1½; Anaconda, 1¼; General Electric, 2; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2⅞; United States Leather common, 1; United States Leather preferred, 2; Western Union, 1. No special reasons were given for the declines in any of the issues.

The railroad list sympathized to the fullest extent with the depressing industrial situation. Western houses were heavy sellers of the Grangers and Pacific stocks. Over 20,000 shares of St. Paul changed hands at a net decline of 3¼ points, 52,000 shares of Atchison were sold with a net decline of 2⅞, and nearly 67,000 shares of Union Pacific with a net decline of 3¼. These three stocks seemed to be the special objects of attack. In the case of Union Pacific gossip ran on the Directors' meeting to be held next Thursday, with free prediction that there would be no increase in the dividend rate. Other railroad stocks suffering serious net declines were: Atchison preferred, 1½; Baltimore and Ohio, 2½; Canada Southern, 1½; Canadian Pacific, 1; Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and Alton, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1½ each; Chicago Great Western, 1¼; Rock Island, 1; Delaware and Hudson, 2⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1¾; Denver preferred, 2¼; Erie, 2; Erie first preferred, 1⅞; Illinois Central, 4½; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Missouri Pacific, 1⅛; "Nickel Plate," 1¾; Ontario and Western, 1½; Norfolk and Western, 2½; Pennsylvania, 2; Reading common, 2; Reading first preferred, 1⅜; Reading second preferred, 1½; Southern Pacific, 2⅝; Southern Railway, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco, 2¼; Texas and Pacific, 1¾; Wabash common, 1½, and Wabash preferred, 2¼.

Local traction stocks were not exempt from the prevailing influence, Brooklyn Rapid Transit declining 2½, Manhattan 2¼, and Metropolitan 2½. Consolidated Gas lost much of its recent rise, 3,700 shares changing hands with a net decline of 4¾. People's Gas declined 1¼.

The long list of declines recorded is in effect the history of yesterday's market. Aside from the strike news there was literally nothing developed to affect values unfavorably; on the contrary, in the matter of earnings at least, some exceedingly favorable reports were published for the fourth week of July, notably for Wabash, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Canadian Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Louisville and Nashville, Mexican Central, and Mexican National; but these showings passed unheeded, having not the least effect on transactions. A striking and solitary exception was a rise of 3¼ points in St. Lawrence and Adirondack, for which no explanation was offered.

The London market, still remained closed—some interest attaching to its action to-day in view of our declines since last Friday.

The call loan rate did not get above 2½ per cent., at which figure business was generally done. It declined to 2 per cent. at the close. The action of the grain markets would normally have been a favorable factor in the security market, wheat advancing about 1½ cents on good export demand, while corn kept about stationary.

At the close of business bearish pressure was still evident—stop loss orders continuing to be caught, and "short" offerings still heavy. Total sales were in considerable excess of the average for the last few days, reaching nearly 700,000 shares.

EFFECT OF NEW CURRENCY LAW

Since Its Passage 665 National Banks Have Been Organized — Middle States Lead in Number.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has issued the following statement regarding the results of the passage of the act of March 4, 1900:

"The impetus given to the organization of National banks by the act, which became a law on March 14, 1900, still continues.

"During the sixteen and a half months since the passage of the act there have been organized in the United States 665 National banking associations, with an aggregate capital of $34,267,000, accompanied by a bond deposit aggregating $10,006,200. Of these banks 457 were organized with a capital of less than $50,000, the total amounting to $11,882,000, and 208 with a capital of $50,000 or over, the aggregate amounting to $22,385,000. Included in the total number of organizations are 92 banks with capital of $5,920,000, which were conversions of State institutions, 63 of which were capitalized for less than $50,000 and 25 for $50,000 or over.

"Viewed from a geographical standpoint, the Middle States lead in the total number of organizations—namely, 214, of which 154 were with a capital of less than $50,000, and 60 with a capital of $50,000 or more. The aggregate capital stock of the banks organized in this section was $11,580,000. In the Southern States 159 banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $8,453,000; 103 of which were of the smaller class and 56 of the larger.

"The next greatest number of organizations occurred in the Western States—namely, 135, with an aggregate capital of $4,385,000; 113 of these banks were of the smaller class and 22 of the larger. In the Eastern States 125 banks, with an aggregate capital of $7,114,000, were organized, of which 70 were with a capital of less than $50,000 and 55 with a capital of $50,000 or more. In the Pacific States, including Hawaii, there were 22 organizations, with an aggregate capital of $1,635,000. Of this number 13 were of the smaller class and 9 were with a capital of $50,000 or more.

"The smallest number of organizations in any geographical division was in the New England States—namely 10, with a total capital of $1,100,000. Three banks were organized in New Hampshire and Connecticut, respectively, two in Maine, and one each in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Four of the number were of the smaller class and six had a capital of $50,000 or over.

"On March 14, 1900, there were in operation 3,617 banks, with an aggregate capital of $616,308,095; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $244,611,570; circulation, secured by bonds, $216,374,795; bonds secured by lawful money deposited by banks placed in voluntary liquidation in the charge of receivers and those reducing circulation, $25,627,925. On July 31 the number of banks had increased to 4,217; capital to $659,556,695; bonds on deposit to secure circulation to $329,346,430; circulation secured by bonds to $827,039,373, and circulation secured by lawful money to $29,113,530.

"The net increase in the number of banks, capital, &c., during this period was as follows: Number of banks, 600; capital stock, $43,248,680; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $84,736,860; circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money, $101,750,173. Of the aggregate amount of bonds deposited as security for circulation, $329,348,430, a trifle over 96 per cent., i. e., $316,025,150, are 2 per cents of the issue of 1930.

"The circulation of National banking associations reached a maximum on Oct. 23, 1882—namely, $362,400,602, which was $6,247,699 higher than the amount outstanding on July 31, 1901."

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

Meeting of Directors To-day — Wall Street Talks of Possible Consolidation with Other Companies.

The Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company will meet to-day, and Wall Street yesterday had reports of developments in the way of possible consolidation, including perhaps the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

These reports had as their basis a circular sent to stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company, asking for deposits of stocks at the First National Bank and signed by President Morrison, Vice President Munro, H. C. Fahnestock, Edward Winslow, and J. Kennedy Tod.

The circular asks that the stock thus deposited may be retained for three years, but will be returned, if 80 per cent. of the holders shall so vote. It is proposed to give negotiable certificates of deposit on which the dividends will be paid out pro rata.

The proposed agreement is that the stock can be sold in bulk, but not otherwise, and the limit is $60 a share for the common and $105 for the preferred.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

At the office of William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel to the Seventh National Bank, it was said yesterday that in all probability a statement regarding the proposed reorganization would be issued to-day. There was the usual meeting of the Reorganization Committee at Mr. Cromwell's office.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Anthracite coal production in July was officially estimated at 3,250,000 tons.

Reports from the West that a railroad and steamship line between Alaska and Siberia, to cost $200,000,000, is contemplated.

Statement that promoters have taken options on a number of independent telephone lines in the hope of making a through system from Washington to Florida.

According to Chicago dispatches passenger travel in the West continues heavy on all lines and the situation is unusually free from cut-rate disturbances.

Certificates of stock in exchange for full paid receipts of the Investment Company of Philadelphia to be ready for delivery Sept. 3.

Grain traffic of the Western and Southwestern lines last week said to have been the most satisfactory in a long time, largely due to the heavy movement of wheat—2,276,000 bushels, or more than double last year's.

Providence (R. I.) advices that the Nicholson File Company of that city has absorbed the J. Barton Smith Company of Philadelphia, and has now acquired possession of about all the leading manufactories of files and rasps in the country.

Reserve of outside banks $1,706,775 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement.

Announcement that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway certificates of stock, issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, will be delivered in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, on and after Aug. 8.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $109,968,808; balances, $4,916,502; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $893,267.

Money on call in London, nominally 1@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2½@2 9-16 per cent. for three months bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10c.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—There were few transactions on the Bourse to-day. Internationals were easier and industrials were weak. Rio Tintos declined on news from New York regarding the steel strike.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 70.60.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Business was firm but quiet on the Boerse to-day. Funds were maintained. Local securities were firm and closed unsettled. Canadian Pacifics were strong on increased earnings.

A new development on the Berlin Boerse is the spread to industrial obligations of the distrust heretofore confined chiefly to shares. To-day the Schuckert obligations and several of the Kleinbahnen fell sharply. The difficulties in which the Jakobbaender Bank of Breslau became involved have been removed by the raising, through a syndicate, of 15,000,000 marks for the purpose of liquidation. The Berlin banks did not participate. The Steed-deutsche Elektrische Lokalbahnen of Munich has decided to go into liquidation. It has been operating the road from Murnau to Oberammergau, which proved unprofitable after the performances of the Passion Play.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The gold quotation today was 39.62.

Holiday in England.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—To-day is a general bank holiday, and all the Exchanges here and in Liverpool are closed.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.40; Madrid, 39.52; Lisbon, 38.50.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The loaning rate at the Clearing House to-day was 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20c discount. Exchanges, $17,470,144; balances, $1,341,801.

Money on call rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent., mostly 4 per cent. to the best borrowers. Time money is held firmly, 4½ per cent. being, as a rule, the minimum rate for all dates. Outside the banks very choice names and collaterals find a limited market at 4@4¼ per cent. Where collateral is very mixed as high as 5 per cent. is quoted. The market for commercial paper is quiet, the choicest names being quoted at from 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

The stock market was in the hands of the bears to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,190	Atchison	72¼	69¾	69¾
656	Atchison pf.	94	92¼	92½
78	Boston & Maine	193½	192½	193⅝
46	Boston Elevated	182	182	182
11	C. J. R. & S. Y pf	132	132	132
22	C. B. & Q	197	196	196
5	Erie	48	48	48
78	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
9	N. Y., N. H. & H	215	214½	214½
7	Old Colony	208	208	208
90	Pere Marq. pf. ex. div.	80	80	80
25	Rutland pf.	103	103	103
50	St. Louis & San Fran	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Southern Pacific	53½	53½	53½
2,715	Union Pacific	96¾	93¾	93⅝
50	West End	96	94⅞	95½

TELEPHONES.

26	Am. Tel. & Tel	159	158½	158⅝
125	Erie	42	42	42
20	General Electric	252	252	252
330	Massachusetts	38¾	38½	38½
204	Massachusetts pf.	93¾	93	93
106	Westinghouse	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

31	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	89	89	89
15,981	Am. Sugar	135¾	130⅜	131
1	Am. Sugar pf	127½	127½	127½
10	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79
50	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf	93¾	93½	93¾
425	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6¾	6	6
100	Pullman	205	204	204
30	Reece Button Hole	6½	6½	6½
11	Swift Beef & Prov	107	107	107
40	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60	60	60
4	Torrington, Class A	29	29	29
367	United Fruit	90¾	90	90½
769	United Fruit rights	5	4	5
50	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13¾	13¾
10	U. S. Leather pf	19	19	19
10	U. S. Rubber	19	19	19
53	United Shoe Machine pf	26½	26½	26½
10,811	U. S. Steel	41	40	40¾
2,384	U. S. Steel pf	91	89½	89½

MINING.

100	Adventure	25½	25½	25½
60	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
3,802	Amalgamated	113

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions In Stocks—Monday, Aug. 5, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110¼	110¼	12,655	Amalgamated Copper.	111½	113¾	110	110¼	–3⅝
26	29	100	Am. Agric. Chemical.	29	29	29	29	–1
87	89	100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
18	20	100	Am. Bicycle pf	20	20	20	20	.....
27¾	28	2,710	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28⅞	29	28	28	–½
82	82¼	1,112	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	83½	83½	82	82	–2
33½	34¼	7,600	American Cotton Oil.	34	35½	34	34	.....
31¾	32½	175	American Ice Co.....	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
21½	27	25	Am. Linseed Co.....	25½	25½	23½	23½	.....
61	63	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	62	62	62	62	.....
24⅜	25¾	550	American Locomotive.	25⅜	25⅞	25	25	.....
85	86½	50	Am. Locomotive pf....	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
51⅞	52	2,820	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51⅞	52	51	52	– ⅜
99⅞	100	800	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	100½	100¾	99⅞	99⅞	– ½
85	85¼	200	American Snuff pf...	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	– ¼
130½	130¾	36,650	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	135¾	135¾	130⅝	130⅝	–5¾
124	130	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ 1
130	132	1,100	American Tobacco ctfs	130½	130½	130	130	– ½
42½	43	2,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44	42½	43	–1¼
69¾	69⅞	53,300	At., T. & S. F.....	71¾	72⅜	69½	69⅝	–2⅞
92⅞	93	10,150	At., T. & S. F. pf....	94	94	92	92⅞	–1½
94½	95	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	96	96	94	94⅜	–2⅛
92	93	250	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	92⅛	92½	92⅛	92⅛	– ⅜
73	73½	7,855	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73½	73⅝	72⅞	73½	– ¼
69¼	69½	300	Canada Southern	67¾	67¾	66½	66½	–1½
107½	108	2,100	Canadian Pacific	107⅞	108	107	107	–1
43⅜	44½	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio....	45	45¼	43	44	–1½
36¼	37	2,100	Chicago & Alton	37	37	36	36	–1½
75½	76	100	Chicago. & Alton pf..	75¾	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜	– ⅛
120	130	200	Chicago & East. Ill...	120½	120½	120½	120½	–1½
20⅝	21	4,600	Chicago Great West..	22	22	20¾	20⅞	–1¼
81⅞	82	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	82	82	+1
44⅜	47¾	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	47⅜	47⅜	45¾	45¾	–3
32¼	32¾	400	Chi. Ind. & Louis....	33	33	32	32½	–1⅞
67	68½	300	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	68½	68½	67⅝	67⅝	–2⅞
155¼	155½	20,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	158	158	155	155¼	–3¼
183	95		Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184¾	185¼	184¾	185¼	.....
188	192	1,400	Chicago & Northw....	190	190	187	189	–6½
135	136	2,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	136¼	137	135	136	–1
18	18¼	900	Chi. Term. Trans.....	18	18½	18	18	– ¾
36⅛	37	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	–1⅛
89	89½	500	C., C., C. & St. L....	90	90	89½	89⅝	–1
94	94½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	95	93½	93½	–2
12⅜	13	300	Colorado Southern	13	13	13	13	– ⅛
49⅞	50	600	Col. Southern 1st pf...	50	50	50	50	–1
21½	22	300	Col. Southern 2d pf...	22	22	22	22	– ½
9	10	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I..	10	10	10	10¼	– ¼
21⅞	21⅞	3,700	Consolidated Gas	221	221	217½	217½	–4⅜
65	65¼	800	Con. Tobacco Co	65⅞	66¼	65¼	65¼	–1
157	158	1,300	Delaware & Hudson..	159	159¼	158	158	–2⅜
223	225	300	Del., Lack. & West...	227½	227½	227½	227½	–1⅜
88¼	88¾	1,330	Denver & R. G. pf....	90⅛	90¼	88½	89	–2¼
7⅞	8	100	Dist. of America....	8	8	8	8	.....
9	9⅜	200	Dul., S. S. & At.....	10	10	10	10	–1
17	18½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	–1¼
35⅜	35½	18,880	Erie	36¾	36¾	35⅛	35⅜	–2
63⅜	63½	2,750	Erie 1st pf	64	64	63	63⅛	–1⅞
48½	50	100	Erie 2d pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	–1⅞
50	53	440	Evans. & T. H.....	51	51	50½	50½	–4½
250	253	400	General Electric	252	252¼	252	252	–2
53	54¼	310	Glucose Sugar Ref....	54½	54½	53⅞	53⅞	–1⅝
107	109	200	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	107	107	107	107	+6⅞
173	175	600	Great Northern pf....	173	173	173	173	–2½
48¼	49½	300	Hocking Valley	50	50	49½	49½	–3¾
73¼	73½	665	Hocking Valley pf....	74⅜	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜	–4½
141¼	142	3,800	Illinois Central	144½	144½	141½	141½	–2
20	20½	100	International Paper ..	20⅜	21	20¼	20¼	– ¼
74	76	100	Internat. Paper pf...	75	75	75	75	– ¼
90	90¼	900	Internat. Power Co...	91½	91⅝	90½	90½	–1
6¼	7	100	International Silver...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
34½	36	10	Iowa Central	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	.....
72	72¼	200	Iowa Central pf.....	72	72	72	72	–1
31	31	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	31¾	31¾	31	31	–1
50½	52½	300	Lake Erie & West....	53	53	50¾	50¾	–3½
100½	102	9,225	Louisville & Nashville.	100¼	101	99⅝	99⅝	–1½
115¼	115½	6,625	Manhattan Elevated .	116¾	117	115½	115½	–2½
163½	164	1,300	Met. Street Railway .	166	166	163¼	163¼	–2½
22	22¼	900	Mexican Central	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	– ⅝
8⅜	9	500	Mexican National ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9	9	– ½
23	23¼	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23½	23½	23½	23½	–1
69⅞	70	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	71	71	70	70	–2½
25	25¼	1,120	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	25¼	25¼	24¾	25	– ½
51¼	51½	2,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51¾	51⅝	51¼	51¼	– ½
94½	95¼	8,700	Missouri Pacific	95¾	96¼	94⅝	95½	–1½
41½	42½	100	National Biscuit Co..	42	42	42	42	.....
19⅜	20	300	National Lead Co.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
135	140	125	New York Air Brake.	135	135	135	135	–3
150	150½	3,650	New York Central	150⅜	150¾	149¾	150	–1
36⅞	37¾	450	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	37¾	37⅞	36¾	36⅞	–1¾
31¾	31¾	7,300	N. Y., Ont. & West....	32¾	32¾	31½	31½	–1¾
50	49⅞	50	Norfolk & West.....	51½	52	49½	49⅞	–2½
88	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf..	89	89	89	89	.....
98¼	99½	300	North American	99	99	98½	98¼	–2¾
.....	100	35	Northern Pacific pf...	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	–7
60	65	100	Pacific Coast	63	63	63	63	–7
37½	39	600	Pacific Mail	40	40	37¾	37¾	–2¼
142	142¼	19,000	Pennsylvania R. R....	144¾	144⅞	142	142	–2
112¾	112¾	3,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	113⅜	114	112½	112⅝	–1½
23	26	100	Peoria & Eastern....	25½	25½	25½	25½	–1½
100	102	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102	102	102	.....
41¼	42	200	Pressed Steel Car....	42½	42½	42	42	–1
82⅜	85	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	–1¾
204	206	200	Pullman Company	205	205	205	205	.....
39¼	40	9,200	Reading	40⅝	40⅝	39¼	39¼	–2
75¼	75⅜	400	Reading 1st pf.....	76	76½	75⅝	75⅝	–1⅜
50¼	50¼	1,400	Reading 2d pf	51⅜	52	50⅜	50⅜	–1½
18½	18⅜	1,350	Repub. Iron & Steel..	19	19	18½	18⅝	–1⅝
72	72½	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	74	74	72½	72½	–1½
76½	78½	100	Rubber Goods pf.....	77	77	77	77	–1½
104	105	4,200	St. L. & Adirondack..	102½	104¼	102	104¼	+3¼
11	12¼	100	St. J. & G. I.....	11	11	11	11	–1½
37½	37⅞	2,300	St. L. & San Fran....	39	39	37½	37½	–2½
63½	63½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	67	67	63½	63½	–2½
28¼	27	210	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27½	27½	27	27	–3
57	58¼	1,910	St. Louis Southw. pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58	58	–2
31½	35	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co..	32½	33	32	32	–1
51¾	52	43,200	Southern Pacific	53⅜	53⅜	51¼	51⅞	–2⅝
28¼	28¼	10,500	Southern Railway	28⅝	28⅝	28	28¼	–1
83	83½	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	83⅜	83½	82½	83½	– ⅜
6⅞	7	100	Standard R. & T.....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
58½	59¼	2,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	61	61	58½	59⅛	–2⅞
38¼	38¼	2,900	Texas Pacific	39⅝	39⅝	38¼	38¼	–1⅝
32¾	33	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	– ⅞
93	93½	600	Twin City R. T.....	94	94	93⅛	93⅛	–1⅝
14½	15	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	15⅛	15½	15	15	–1½
93⅜	93⅝	66,000	Union Pacific	93½	96¼	93½	93⅝	–2⅜
87⅛	88	1,200	Union Pacific pf.....	88½	88½	87⅞	87⅞	– ⅜
40	40¼	126,175	United States Steel...	41	41	40	40	–3½
89⅜	89⅝	61,100	U. S. Steel pf.....	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	–3
12¼	12⅝	2,650	United States Leather.	13⅜	13⅝	12½	12½	–1
78¾	79¼	1,080	U. S. Leather pf.....	79½	79½	78½	78½	–2
17⅜	18	320	United States Rubber.	18	18	17¼	17¼	– ¼
55	58	100	U. S. Rubber pf.....	58	58	55	55	– ⅝
59¼	60	700	Va.-Car. Chemical....	60	60⅞	59½	59½	– ½
123½	124	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf....	124¼	124¼	123½	123½	– ½
19¾	20	2,200	Wabash	20⅞	21	19¾	19¾	–1½
37	37¼	4,900	Wabash pf	39	39	37	37	–2½
90	90¼	4,300	Western Union Tel....	91¼	91¼	90¼	90¼	–1⅝
17⅜	17⅞	700	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	18	18	17¼	17¼	– ⅝
49	50	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	51	49	50	.....
.....	.....	100	Wisconsin Central	20	20¼	20	20	– ¼
Sales.....		659,047						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½	K. City So..... pf	21	
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	K. C. So. pf. 3d⅓	40	
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108⅝	K. C. Mem.	7	8
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109	K. & D. M.		
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	pf	30	35
4s, r., 1907	113	113½	King. & P....		9
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Laclede Gas. ..		97
4s, r., 1925	137	138	L. Nav. Co.	99	101
4s, c., 1925	137	138	L. E. & W.		
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼	pf	115	120
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼	Lake Shore..250⅛		275
D. C. 3-65s	124	..	Long Island.	75	80
Adams Exp.	170	180	Man. Beach.	13	19
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	Md. Coal pf.	70	77
Alle. & W.	120	..	Met. W. S.		
Am. Bicycle.	3	4	El., Chi. ..	35½	37
Am. Coal	180	200	El., Chi. pf.	92	95
Am. C. O. pf.	90	91½	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. D. T.	34	39¾	Mil. El. R.		
Am. Express.	190	200	& L. pf.		117
Am. I. Co.		69	M. & St. L.	106	108
pf.	67		M. & St. L.		
Am. M. Co.	6½	7	pf	114	115
A. M. Co. pf.	27	30	Mob. & Ohio	81½	83
Am. Snuff.	41	45	N. O. & St. L.	70	100
A. T. & C.	98	101	Nat. B. pf.	100	103
Am. T. pf.	140	145	Nat. Lead pf.	90	92
Am. W. Co.	17⅜	18	Nat. Salt.	40	41
Am. W. Co.			Nat. Salt pf.	75½	76
pf	75	80	New Cent. C.	27	35
Ann Arbor.	21¼	25	N. Y. & N.		
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55	H.	21½	21⅝
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	N. Y., C. &		
B. U. Gas.	214	218	St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
Bruns. City.	9¼	10	N. Y., C. &		
B., H. & P.	89	93	St. L. 2d pf.	74	76½
B., R. & P. pf.	121	123	O. & L. Gas.	25	33
C., C. & C.	40	..	Ont. Mining.	8¾	9½
C. R. R. of			P. C. 1st pf.	93	100
N. J.	158	162	P. C. 2d pf.	65	72
C. & E. I. pf.	..	133	P., C., C. &		
Chi. G. W.			St. L.	73	78½
deb	90	92	P., F. W. &		
C., St. P., M.			C	139	..
& O.	125	140	P., F. W. &		
C., St. P.			C. pf	187	..
M. & O. pf.	185	198	Quicksilver.	3	4½
C., C., C. &			Quicks'r. pf.	8½	10½
St. L. pf.	115	118	Rens. & S.	201	215
C., L. & W.	30	35	R., W. & O.	137½	141
C., L. & W.			Rub. Goods.	29	30
pf	67	72	St. J. & G. I.		
Cleve. & P.	189	..	1st pf	63	67
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132	St. J. & G. I.		
Com. Cable.	180	190	2d pf	25	28
Cons. Coal.	61	65	St. L. & S.		
Con. T. pf.	115	118	F. 1st pf.	78	80
D. & R. G.	40½	41	S.-Sh. S. & I.		
D. M. & F. D.	31	38	pf	78	81
D. M. & F. D.			T., P. & W.	32	39
2d pf.	110	150	Third Av.	120	122
Diamond M.	144½	146	T., P. & W.	8½	..
D. of A. pf.	27½	29	T., St. L. &		
E. & T. H.			W.	20¼	22
pf	80	85	U. S. & P.		
Homestake.	97	100	pf	70¼	74
Ill. Cent., l.	102	..	U. S. Ex.	85	90
Int. S. pf.	33½	39¼	Wells-F. Ex.	120	160
Int. S. P.	35	40	W. & L. E.		
Int. S. P. pf.	83	85	2d pf.	28½	29
J. & Chi.	175	..			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c. Mexican dollars at 46c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 Standard sold at $3.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 Argentum Juanita sold at .16, seller 10; 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.15, 500 Hale & Norcross at .25, 400 Isabella at .43, 200 Mollie Gibson at .35, 300 Moulton at .35, 1,000 Ophir at .75, and 100 Standard at 2.85.

Payments for Gold.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $686,000 for Klondike gold deposited at San Francisco and Seattle for the Bank of British North America and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Bank of British North America has advices of $450,000 more to come from San Francisco.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s	5,000	36½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	2,000	97⅛	
	1,000	97¼	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	6,000	103¼	
	37,000	103	
Adjustment 4s	1,000	96¾	
Balt & Ohio 4s	10,000	103	
	16,000	103¼	
	1,000	103	
	1,500	102⅝	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s	1,000	89¼	
	12,000	89	
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, all ins pd	30,000	104⅝	
Canada Southern 2d, registered	1,000	107	
Cent Branch Ry 4s	2,000	90½	
Cent Branch U P 1st	5,000	91	
Cent of Ga 1st inc	3,000	78½	
Cent of N J gen 5s	2,000	129¼	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	5,000	101¼	
	15,000s20F	101½	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	107½	
Chi & Alton 3½s	7,000	84¾	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	30,000	98⅛	
	134,000	98⅜	
	301,000	98⅜	
	25,000	98¼	
	163,000	98	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	1,000	109¾	
Chi, M & St P, C & P W 5s	2,000	117½	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	4,000	106¾	
	11,000	106½	
Chi Term Tran 4s	5,000	94½	
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	1,000	80½	
Col & South 1st 4s	21,000	87	
D & G, Div 7s, registered	5,000	149	
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s	20,000	102	
	2,000	101¼	
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	2,000	101½	
	2,000	31	
	10,000	30½	
	5,000	30⅝	
	15,000	30½	
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s	12,000	119	
Eliz, L & Big S 5s	1,000	102	
Erie 1st con 4s	5,000	98¾	
Erie 1st gen 4s	10,000	86	
Erie, Pen, col tr 4s	1,000	93¼	
Ft Worth & R G 1st 3-4s	1,000	89¼	
	12,000	89	
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, all ins pd	30,000	104⅝	
Canada South

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Hotel on Twenty-sixth Street, Near Broadway, Sold—Other Dealings — Results at Auction.

A. S. Lamphear has sold for Hew Miller the seven-story apartment hotel 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Collins & Collins have sold for Judah L. Adler the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 61 East Eighty-first Street, 19 by 102.2.

It is reported that John L. Murphy has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 55 Park Avenue, 17.4 by 80.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Henry Anderson the six-story apartment house 257 and 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Robert J. Tracey has bought from Aaron and I. J. Bach the five-story building at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Braisted & Goodman were the brokers in the transaction.

Leopold Huttor has sold to a builder a plot of about five lots on the east side of Webster Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets.

J. Clarence Davies and Francis B. Robert have sold to an investor the five and six story brick factory at the foot of East Fifty-second Street. The plot is about 94 by 156 feet, with water right 75 by 138 feet. The factory is now occupied by the American Tobacco Company. The price paid was about $175,000.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architect John W. Stevens for the ten-story building to be erected by Richard J. Leary at 4 West Sixteenth Street. The structure will occupy a lot 35 by 103.3 and will cost $100,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

240 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Katherine Stricker $4,200

By Herbert A. Sherman.

121 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 215 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cornelia U. Elliott 11,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Southerly half of Lot 91, on the map of the village of Mount Eden, near Upper Morrisania station, West Farms, all title and interest of Louise Casina on March 19, 1900; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Randell Salisbury 75

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Patterson, referee, 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 33.2 by 100.11, with the exception of 520, which is 33.8 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $32,534.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Kane, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,404.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 236 East Tenth Street, south side, 50 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 92.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Christian W. Fuchs on May 14, 1901.

By William M. Fyan, foreclosure sale, Mortimer S. Brown, referee, 458 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 118.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,852.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 1,056 Washington Avenue, east side, 168.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 200, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $6,603.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,843.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Juliliard, referee, 233 West End Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,084.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, 10 West Forty-second Street, north side, 291.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, leasehold, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $6,587.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 4 West Sixteenth Street, for a ten-story brick factory and storage house, 35 by 103.3; Richard J. Leary of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; John W. Stevens of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Bergen Avenue and Rose Street, northeast corner, for two six-story brick flats, 123.1 by 96.10 by 75.11 by 94.10; L. R. Mestaniz of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry S. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

No. 13 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Samuel E. Williamson, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Anne E. Benjamin, premises, owner; Michael J. O'Connor of 288 West Ninety-third Street, architect; cost, $11,650.

No. 61 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. George E. Brewer of 38 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Snelling & Potter of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 5.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x114.5; Annie Foetsch to Amelia Moser, (mtg $3,000, R S 75 cents) $9,000

BROADWAY, 2,189 to 2,193, w s, 68.4 ft s of 78th St, 60.7x irregular; Charles G. Dobbs to George W. Stefson, (mtgs $75,000, R S $26.25) 1

CHERRY ST, 86, 88, n s, 37.3x100x16.8x100; Thomas E. Summers to George Witt, (mtg $6,500) 1

COLUMBIA ST, 115, w s, 175.7 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; John Braun to Louisa Braun, (R S $2.50) 1

DELANCEY ST, 33 and 35, s w corner of Forsyth St, (131,) 40.3x75; Sarah Davis to Maurice Levy, (mtgs $50,000) 1

FRANKLIN ST, 8, n e s, 70 ft n w of Baxter St, 23x100x22x100; Joseph Crovo to Charles Zerbarini, (R S $9.75) 22,000

FRANKLIN ST, 8, n e s, 70 ft n w of Baxter St, 23x100x22x100; Charles Zerbarini to the Society Giuseppe Mazzini Italiana Di Mutuo Soccorso in New York, (mtgs $12,000, R S $10) 22,000

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 25 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x100; Thomas J. Louther to Benjamin J. Light, (mtg $1,400, R S none) 1

WILLOW LANE, or Road, to Pelham, adjoining land of Thomas Montgomery, Throgg's Neck, 60x150; Albert S. Clapp to Julia Boes and Lorette Bauman, (R S none) 1

29TH ST, 302, s w s, 60 ft n w of 8th Av, 20x54.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Mary R. De Courval, (R S 50 cents) 1

29TH ST, 304, s w s, 80 ft n w of 8th Av, 20x irregular; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Mary R. De Courval, (R S 25 cents) 1

29TH ST, 306, s w s, 18.9x98.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Mary R. De Courval, (R S $2) 1

40TH ST, 219, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Louis L. G. Benedict, referee, to Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c., (R S $20.) 20,000

61ST ST, 121, n s, 215 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Cornelia N. Elliott, (R S $11.25) 11,100

94TH ST, 209, n s, 146 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x102.2; Bertha Wachter to Equitable Realty Company, (mtg $28,000, R S $4.25) 1

88TH ST, 113, n s, 209.10 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x100.8; George Haas, referee, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, (R S $10.25) 22,900

112TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Nelson D. Stillwell, (R S $3.50) 9,380

112TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x100.11; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Nelson D. Stillwell, (R S $3.50) 9,500

168TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Union Av, 20x128.5; William Robitzek to John Henry Siegmann, (mtgs $6,500, R S 25 cents) .. 1

182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Charles D. Robinson, receiver, &c., to Robert Huntley, (R S 50 cents) .. 3,300

182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Robert Huntley, to Gerard C. Connor, (mtg $3,000, R S 50 cents) 1

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; David Stewart, to John O. Baker, (mtg $3,000, R S $1) 100

Recorded Leases.

COURTLANDT AV, 777, n w corner of 157th St, store, &c.; Simon Dressel, to John Zoller; 3 years from Oct. 1, 1903.. 1,380

ELIZABETH ST, 77, all; Dora Capparilli, to Gaetano Callento; 5 years from Oct. 1, 1899 ..... $660

1ST AV, 2,064; Reginalda Gentile, to Raffaele Gentile, 3 years from July 15, 1901 780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

ALGER, William G., and another to John Beaver, trustee; Washington St, n w corner of North Moore St, 8-15 parts, due April 16, 1902 ..... $10,000

ALGER, Stewart E., to John Beaver, trustee; Washington St, n w corner of North Moore St, 1-5 part, 1 year 10,000

BELMONT, Charlotte, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 22d St, 359 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

BOECHER, Gertrude, to Empire City Savings Bank; 143d St, n s, 133.4 ft w of 3d Av, due Nov. 19, 1901 4,335

DAUBERT, Henry, to Solomon Fritz and others; 5th Av, 1,480, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

DOLAN, Thomas F., to James McGuire; 138th St, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 8,000

HUNTLEY, Robert, to Edwin Hoyt, as guardian; 182d St, or Grove St, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate, or Madison, Av, 3 years 3,000

HUNN, Edward, to James Lee; 2d Av, s s, 305 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, due Jan. 25, 1903 300

LOTZ, Frank, to Augustus F. Mueller; Lot 123, map of part of Hunt's estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent... 3,200

LUMSDEN, William, to Jedediah K. Hayword, Sr.; Union Av, n e corner of 150th St, 3 years 7,000

MONK, George, and another to Berry B. Simons and another; 21st St, 340 West, 6 months, 6 per cent. 2,000

MORHARDT, or Moorhardt, Mary, to Henry Buttoner; Uncas St, n s, being Lot 304, map of Wilton, Port Morris, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

OETERS, John H., to Mary Lammers; 69th St, n s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,000

PAUL, Charles, and wife to Frederick K. James; Fulton St, n w s, Lot 117, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent. 400

PIZZUTIELLO, Teresina, to Italian Savings Bank; 171st St, n s, 155.2 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 5½ per cent., gold 8,500

RANSOM, Carol B., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 77th St, s s, 30.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent. 7,000

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, 336 East, 3 years 16,000

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lese; 110th St, 336 East, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,708

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, 337 East, 3 years 16,000

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lese; 109th St, 337 East, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,708

SIEGEL, Abraham, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 106d St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

SIEGMANN, John, and another to William Robitzek; 168th St, n s, 140 ft e of Union Av, prior mtg $6,500, installments, $125 quarterly 2,000

STETSON, George W., to Charles G. Dobbs; Broadway, 2,189 to 2,193, due Oct. 1, 1903, 4 per cent. 25,000

ZERBARINI, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Franklin St, 3, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

ZERBARINI, Charles, to Charles Casazza; Franklin St, 3, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Millie, to Abraham Siegel.. $5,029

BRAUN, John, individually and executor, to Mary Hoffmann, and another 21,000

BRYSON, Andrew, Jr., to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 5,000

BURNS, Edward M., to Karolina Hochemeister, assigns six mortgages 20,100

GOLDSMITH, Lewis, guardian, to Lewis Goldsmith, as trustee ..... Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to John Haven, assigns two mortgages 21,300

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Henrietta Kahn, assigns two mortgages. 5,900

QUAST, Henry F., and another, executors, to Bertha Feldhausen, and others 11,000

ROBINSON, Angeline, W., and another, to William Hogencamp 2,500

SMITH, William A., executor, to John J. Welch 11,000

WILHELM, Charles, to Henry Maul, 1-5 interest 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 60x100; John Barrett against Catherine and Alexander McDonald and John McKinnin, owners and contractors 129

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 60x100; Joseph Skelly against Catherine and Alexander McDonald and John McKinnin, owners and contractors 62

BEACH AV, e s, 221.11 ft n of 152d St, 40x100; Perry F. Hopp against John McKinnin and Catherine McDonald, owners; Alexander McDonald, owner and contractor 25

2D AV and 126th St, s w corner, 24.11x105; Joseph Danella against Simon Herman and others, owners and lessees; Henry Kolb and another, contractors.. 75

3D AV, w s, 316 ft w of 181st St, 25x102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber, owner and contractor 1,221

27TH ST, 26 West; Barnet Kimlar against Reba E. Welher, owner; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., contractor 355

45TH ST, 59 to 63 West; Hugh J. Barron against G. J. & C. J. Weber and another, owners and contractors 7,207

60TH ST and Broadway, s w corner, 75x100; Thomas A. Kneale and another against John Appleby, owner; Columbus Amusement Company and another, contractor 8,731

Lis Pendens.

ANTHONY AV, n e corner of Burnside Av, 82x54.9x103.7x50; William F. Mohr against Joseph P. O'Donnell and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. A. Hatting

COLE ST, s s, Lot 46, map of part of Fordham, 25x96.8; Harriet A. Sheppard against George A. Briggs and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 180th St, 25.3x100 x25x100; C. Adelbert Becker against Charles Diamond and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 138th St, 99.11x125; Max Lanowsky against Alexander Haft and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. N. Harris.

LOT 43, northwesterly half, map of part of Fordham; Harriet A. Sheppard against Benjamin Garno and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 76.4 ft n of 115th St, 19.7x94; the Greenwood Cemetery against Charles Althof and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 20x 59.4x irregular, and 180th St, s s, 53 ft w of Stebbins Av, 17x79.10x irregular, two actions; Agnes A. Hunter and another against Alfred Ericson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

WILLET ST, w s, Lot 10, map of land of Isaac Clason's, 13th Ward, and Norfolk St, n w s, 150 ft w of Houston St, 25x100; Agnes Smith, by guardian, against Loretta Burroughs and another, (partition;) attorney, S. P. Farrell.

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.11; Alfred Marsich and another against Otto Weber and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

8TH AV, 2,625; Max Rochler & Co. against Patrick J. Kennedy and another, (action to compel assignment of lease, &c.;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

101ST ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x75.11; the Greenwood Cemetery against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC MILLER.—Isaac Miller, agent, of 235 Henry Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $874 and nominal assets of $1,785 in uncollectible accounts.

H. MORTON MOORE.

Builder Files a Petition in Bankruptcy—His Liabilities, $475,449.

H. Morton Moore, builder, of 211 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $475,449 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $446,000 is for loans on bonds and mortgage, on which he is individually liable on some and jointly liable on others with Ida E. Moore and Margaret Hemple, and the balance of the liabilities is principally for building materials, contracted from 1896 to 1901 to forty-two creditors.

Among the creditors on mortgage liabilities are the United States Life Insurance Company, $160,000; Trustees of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, $101,500; Ruth A. Bruce Brown, guardian, $60,000; Sophia R. Furniss, $40,000; Mary Hays, $20,000; Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution, $18,000; Mamie Mayer, $11,750, and August Oppenheimer, $10,000.

Among the creditors for materials are Abraham Steers, $4,000; W. H. McWhirter Company, $5,300, and Liberty Iron Works, $3,500.

Mr. Moore began building in 1888, and has erected many houses and flats in Harlem. For some years past he has operated in the name of his wife, Ida E. Moore.

REUBEN, ROSENBERGER & CO.

The Receiver Appointed by the United States Court in Possession.

The rights of the rival receivers for the firm of Reuben, Rosenberger & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear, of 101 and 103 Wooster Street, were settled yesterday by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court in favor of Clarence S. Houghton, who was appointed receiver by Judge Thomas on July 10. Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court appointed Samuel Sanders receiver on July 9 in proceedings for the dissolution of the copartnership. Mr. Sanders declined to serve, and James J. Nealis was appointed receiver on July 12. Mr. Houghton qualified on July 11 and took possession of the property.

Hence the receiver appointed by the State court, Judge Thomas says, gained neither title nor possession, as against the receiver appointed by the United States court. The action begun to dissolve the partnership did not bring the property into the custody of the Supreme Court, nor could such an action defeat the power of the United States court to administer the property of the firm if it was bankrupt. It is concluded that the receiver appointed by the United States court has superior title, and that he was first in possession.

Judgements.

BOCKEL, John J.—Lippitt Woolen Company, a corporation $113

BROOKER, William E., Charles W. Schroader, and Otto J. Spahn—F. M. Du Bois and others 1,021

BROOKER, William E., Charles W. Schroader, and Otto J. Spahn—F. M. Du Bois and others 472

BLAIR, Jane B.—C. K. Willmer, Secretary 49

BERGIN, John—Julius Kessler & Co.... 98

CUFF, Patrick J.—C. Dages and others.. 101

ENOS, Alanson T., and C. F. Oxley—W. H. Davol, executor 1,061

FEITNER, Thomas L., Edward C. Sheehy, Arthur C. Salmon, Thomas J. Patterson, and William F. Grell, Commissioners and Assessors—Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, costs... 142

FEITNER, Thomas L., Edward C. Sheehy, Arthur C. Salmon, Thomas J. Patterson, and Ferdinand Levy, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessors—Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin..... 115

HENNIN, Frank—Sunkes Cokefab..... 220

GRAVIER, Henri J. B.—H. Fischer..... 83

GREENBERG, Isaac—S. Lederer and others 117

GUGEL, August—H. Heppenheimer..... 347

JACOBSSON, Morris—J. Roberts..... 129

KORMAN, Herman—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company 484

KARLSRUHER, Gertrude, and Harriet F. Decker, administratrices—J. Hollingsworth 388

MERCHANT, Mary M.—M. Rosenberg and others 522

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Lack, by guardian 96

OWENS, Michael J.—A. J. Henry..... 275

OWENS, Michael J.—A. Henry..... 177

SINK, Eli—G. N. Robinson 132

RIESER, Mary—F. W. Hopkins and others 810

ROOD, Horace E.—R. F. Levy..... 73

SCHNUGG, Francis J.—S. H. Stone and others 1,721

SICKELS, Charles R.—E. J. Dickinson... 173

SCHRENKEISEN, Martin F.—G. O. Albrecht 45

THE PARK CIRCLE AMUSEMENT Company—United Electric Light and Power Company 47

VILLA, John—P. Imperoti 31

W. B. DANFORTH COMPANY, a corporation—B. G. Hughes 72

WILLARD, William A. P.—H. B. Johnson 101

Summonses.

AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMONS. —New York Supreme Court.—Trial desired in New York County.—KATRINKA HEINZE and Christian Heinze, her husband; Emilia Herdtfelder and Albert Herdtfelder, her husband; Emma Zschau and Paul Zschau, her husband, plaintiffs, against CELIA VOGT and Henry Vogt, her husband; Reinhold Eurich, Reinhold Eurich, Jr., Amelia Ella Sternberg, Louis Sternberg, Walter Sternberg, Eva Weigelt and Flora Heinze, Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and her other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife, Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig and John or Johan Schoeffsl or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children, Lenora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs, and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them, and all other persons or owners unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing persons or parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-mentioned defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated March 15, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants: Augusta Fuhrmann, Frederick Fuhrmann, her husband, or if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Theresa, Jorgina, Amanda, Fritz, and her other children, if any, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Kristel Weigelt, his wife Louisa, or if he be deceased, his heirs at law, they being unknown to plaintiffs; Theresa Ludwig, afterward Theresa Schoeffler, or Schoeffel, and "James" Ludwig and John or Johan Schoeffsl or Schoeffler, her successive husbands, and, if she be deceased, her heirs at law; her children Lenora or Elinor, Alexander Ludwig or Schoeffel or Schoeffler, Theresa and Gustav Schoeffel or Schoeffler, and her other children, if any, such children being unknown to plaintiffs, and the name "James" being fictitious, the real first name of said Ludwig being unknown to plaintiffs, and the heirs at law of Emilie Hamann, deceased, and each and every person having or claiming any title or interest in the premises mentioned and described in the complaint by, from, through, or under the foregoing mentioned and described persons, or any of them; and all other persons or owners unknown, and the wives and husbands of any and all thereof, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises, and who are or who make any claim whatever as executors, administrators, heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, mortgagees, lessees, trustees, committees, assignees, tenants, lienors, creditors, executors, and administrators of any of the persons or owners unknown hereinbefore mentioned or described or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon the said premises, and each and every other person or persons, owner or owners, having or claiming to have any interest in or lien upon said premises; all of the foregoing persons or parties who are not specifically named being unknown to plaintiffs.

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 6th, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.—Dated N. Y., July 11th, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a brief description of the property affected by the action: Those plots of land in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 32 and 33, on a map entitled Map of the Village of Mt. Eden, near Upper Morrisania Depot, in the Town of West Farms and County of Westchester, N. Y., February 14, 1853, bounded westerly on the front by Eighth Avenue 100 feet, northerly by Lot No. 31 on said map 100 feet, easterly in the rear by the centre line of the block on said map 100 feet, and southerly by Lot No. 34 on said map 100 feet.

Dated New York, July 22, 1901.

JAMES A. DEERING,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy23-1aw6wTu

Surrogate's Notices.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

mh12-1awT6m

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1 } Half hour later.
North River, }

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
to
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taufus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:50, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last tram leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.
Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful row with steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Daisy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 4.15 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 2.20, 3.00, 3.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. 50c.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Round Trip.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Cents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Summonses.
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM ALLEN, as trustee of the estate of William B. Filer, bankrupt, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. FILER, MARION THERESA FILER, and the SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS of the City of New York, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 2.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., June 24th, 1901.

HOWARD R. BAYNE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To William B. Filer, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of

Legal Sales.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE WILMINGTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

By virtue and in pursuance of the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina in the Fourth Circuit, held at the City of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, on the 26th day of June, 1901, in a cause pending in said court, wherein the Morton Trust Company is complainant and the Wilmington Street Railway Company is defendant,

I, Thomas W. Davis, as Special Master, appointed by the said decree, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the United States Court House Building in the said City of Wilmington at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1901, all the real and personal property, rights, franchises and privileges, described as follows, to wit:

All and singular the following property of the Wilmington Street Railway Company, viz.: Its line of street railway in and adjacent to or in the vicinity of the City of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, and all and singular its rights, titles and interest of every kind and nature in and to its said line of street railway in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, and in the vicinity of said city, including as well that portion thereof which may have been constructed subsequent to the execution of the mortgage recited in the said decree as that which was constructed at the time of the execution of the said mortgage, together with all lands, tenements and hereditaments heretofore acquired, or which may have been acquired by said company subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, including the lands situated in the City of Wilmington, State of North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows:

TRACT 1. Beginning in the northern line of Market Street about one hundred and thirty-two feet east of the eastern line of Thirteenth Street at Daggett's southeastern corner, and running thence eastwardly with the line of Market Street two hundred and fifty-one feet more or less to the centre line of the middle pier of the culvert over Macumber's ditch; thence northwardly parallel with Thirteenth Street one hundred and sixty-five feet; thence westwardly parallel with Market Street two hundred and fifty-one feet more or less to said Daggett's northeastern corner, and thence southwardly along this line to the beginning.

TRACT 2. Beginning at a point on the northern side of Orange Street sixty-three feet westwardly of its intersection with Front Street; running thence westwardly with the line of Orange Street one hundred and thirty-two feet and eight inches to South Water Street; thence with the eastern line of South Water Street northwardly ninety-nine feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Orange Street about one hundred and thirty-seven feet five inches to a stone wall; thence with a line parallel to Front Street southwardly ninety-nine feet to the beginning; being parts of Lots Nos. 6 and 6½, Block No. 138, Turner's plan of the City of Wilmington.

TRACT 3. Also the dock front of the said lots lying west of South Water Street, described as follows: Beginning at the northwestern intersection of South Water Street and Orange Street, thence westwardly with the northern line of Orange Street to its intersection with the channel of the Cape Fear River; thence with the chanpel of said river northwardly to its intersection with the northern line of Lot No. 6, Block No. 138, said survey; thence with this line eastwardly to its intersection with the western line of South Water Street; thence with the western line of South Water Street southwardly ninety-nine feet to the beginning.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said three tracts belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion, remainder, income, rents, issues and profits thereof.

And also all assets, rights, titles, interests, property, claims and demands of every kind and nature, wheresoever situate, belonging to the said Railway Company, now held or which may hereafter be acquired by it; and also all charters, franchises, privileges and immunities now owned or possessed or acquired by it, or which may be hereafter acquired by it, from the State of North Carolina or any Governmental agency or department thereof, or any county, municipality, town, township or village therein, or from any source whatever; with all contracts, leases, (including the lease of its so-called "Dummy line" to the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad Company,) patents, licenses, choses in action of every kind and nature soever; also all the railroad of this company, whether constructed previous to or subsequent to the execution of the mortgage recited in the said decree upon any route in said city, or in the vicinity of the said city, and all equipment of the railroad, constructed previous or subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, including all cars, horses, harness, stable furniture, mills, engines, machinery, electric plant and apparatus, or other motive power, fixtures of every kind, tools and implements; office, station and depot furniture, dynamos, base frames, dynamo regulators, ampere meters, volt meters, feeders, switches, safety-strip blocks, copper cables, connections, bolts, washers and wiring, lightning arresters, dynamo armatures, Babbitt shells, dynamo brushes, gears, pinion, switches, wire connections, trolleys, trolley attachments, springs, electric lamps, suspension bolts, car switches, trolley wheels, trolley rods and supports; meter brushes, car cut-out boxes, suspension springs, pinions, poles, insulators, brackets, main trolley guy, pull-off, span, guard and feeder wires, and all other goods and chattels appertaining to the proper equipment and operation of said railroad, whether purchased or acquired for the purposes of said road previous or subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage, and also all property, real, personal and mixed, whether acquired previous or subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage for the purposes of furnishing and selling electric current for the production of arc and incandescent light and also power and heat; all of which the parties to the said mortgage agreed to consider as a part of the realty thereby conveyed.

The entire property described as aforesaid will be sold as a single parcel, and as an entirety.

No bid will be received for the said property less than the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and upon acceptance of any bid for said property the purchaser or purchasers must forthwith deposit with the Master the sum of $10,000 in money or check satisfactory to the said Master. In the event that the successful bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Master, the Master will without further delay proceed to resell the said property as above described without further order of court or notice. All money deposited by bidder or bidders whose bids shall not be accepted will be immediately returned to him or them by the Master, and in the event that the Court shall not confirm any sale as made, the deposit shall be returned to the successful bidder without charge or diminution.

If the Court shall confirm any such sale upon due return of the same by the Master the purchaser or purchasers shall have thirty days within which to pay or settle for the balance due upon the said purchase, and in default thereof the Court may order a re-sale of said property, and said purchaser or purchasers shall be liable for all the expenses thereof and for any deficiency in the price realized thereon, and the money deposited by the said purchaser or purchasers upon the acceptance of his or their bid shall be applied to such deficiency.

The purchaser or purchasers at said sale may satisfy and make good any part of his or their bid not required to be paid in cash under the said decree or any subsequent decree by turning in any bonds or coupons of the said The Wilmington Street Railway Company secured by the aforesaid mortgage of February 1st, 1895, and shall receive upon such bonds and coupons the amount on account of his or their bid for the sum or sums which would be payable for or on account of such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

It is provided in the said decree that the purchaser or purchasers of the said property shall take the same subject to the liens (if any there be thereon) which are prior to the said mortgage, including taxes, assessments, and water rates, if any, which may be liens upon the property sold; and that the said sale is made subject to any and all claims (if any there be) for compensation or wages of laborers and employes and of other claimants on account of maintenance and operation of the property directed to be sold, which shall be adjudged by the said Court upon proper petition to be a claim superior in equity to the said mortgage.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court, the Master will execute and deliver a deed or deeds of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale, or to his or their assigns, of the said premises and property, and the said deed or deeds when made and delivered shall vest in the grantee or grantees all the right, title, estate, interest, property, and equity of redemption of, in, and to all and singular the real and personal estate, property, premises, and franchises therein described in fee simple absolute forever, and shall entitle the grantee or grantees upon compliance with the conditions of said sale to the possession of said premises and property and shall be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity, to the defendant, The Wilmington Street Railway Company, and all persons claiming by every deed under it of, in, or to the said premises, property, and franchises so sold and conveyed and each and every part and parcel thereof; and it is further provided that, upon presentation of the Master's deed or duly certified copy thereof, the defendant, The Wilmington Street Railway Company, shall execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the grantee or grantees in said Master's deed a quitclaim deed of all its right, title, and interest of every kind in and to the said property and premises, and that the purchaser or purchasers at such sale shall be let in to possession of the premises upon the production of the said deed or deeds.

The said sale will be made subject to the terms, conditions, reservations, and obligations in the said decree contained.

And for further particulars reference is hereby made to the said decree of said court.

Dated this 6th day of August, A. D. 1901.

THOMAS W. DAVIS, Special Master.

GEORGE ROUNTREE, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., Solicitor for Complainant.

Surrogate's Notices.

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

SMITH, CATHERINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE A. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 629 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1901. WILLIS J. SMITH, SAMUEL E. SMITH, Administrators. DEMING & DEMING, Attorneys for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City. S. of M. Feb. 5-1aw-6m-Tu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiff, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

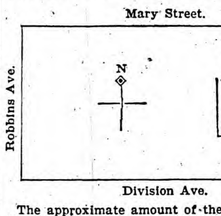
All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Port Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 15th, 1880, as Map number 853, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number thirteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the easterly side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.

—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:



Division Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8.100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60.100 dollars, ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-nine and 56.100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1901 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FLORENCE N. ROSE, Plaintiff, against JEREMIAH FLANAGAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

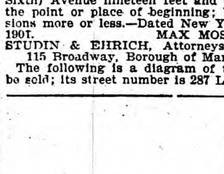
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue distant seventy-five feet and eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street seventy-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel to Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches; thence running easterly and parallel to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue nineteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

STUDIN & EHRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 287 Lenox Avenue:



124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,098.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $196.39, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $50 dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1901, and also subject to a lease expiring on the 1st day of May, 1903, at an annual rental of 1,600 Dollars, payable as follows: $225.00 on May 1st of each year and $125.00 on the first of each of the other eleven months of each year during said term of said lease.—Dated New York, 26th day of July, 1901.

MAX MOSES, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&F&au22

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

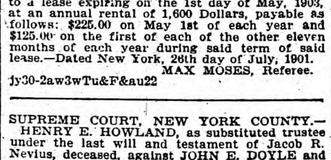
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-five one hundredths (87 65-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and twenty-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $15,156.52, with interest thereon from July 31, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, (including taxes for 1901, if then a lien,) assessments, and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,175.00.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

Will sacrifice beautiful brownstone house; open plumbing, tiled bathroom, mirrors; equity $6,000; might exchange for two-family house in Bronx. 260 West 130th St.

Bronx.—$500 will buy 7-room new house; all improvements. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. H. B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $36 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 101st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let—First floor and basement, 88 Thomas St., old established carpenter shop; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO. Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 48x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —IDA J. RAY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE HAWKWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

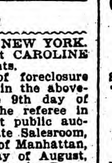
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Avenue, (formerly known as Eleventh Avenue,) distant fifty-two feet and five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, running thence westerly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street one hundred feet and ten inches; thence southerly on a line drawn parallel to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly on a line drawn parallel to the said southerly side of said Seventy-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the said westerly side of said West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the said westerly side of said West End Avenue sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being a part of the premises which were conveyed to the said Caroline Hartwell by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, July 3d, 1896, in Section 4, Liber 49 of Cons., P. 455.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 233 West End Avenue. 71st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,730.53, with interest thereon from July 5, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.70, with interest from July 10, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $15.00 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

ALFRED L. JUILLIARD, Referee.

jy15-2aw3wM&Th&au3

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Note House, Location, Terms

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, fine for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 23 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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112th St., Near Madison Av.—9 rooms, $45; Lincoln Place, 7 rooms, $25. McCormack, 2,149 3d Av.

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134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

418 and 420 West 124th St.—Elegant new flats, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; handsomely decorated; rents, $17 to $20.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

ON THE DRIVE, 2,054 7TH AV., between 122d and 123d Sts.; single flats; all improvements; 7 large, light, clean rooms; $35, $40.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

54 East 122d St.—Handsome large single flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $40. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

Flats.—5-6 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rents, $15-$19. Henry, 202 East 123d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

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Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

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Have been established at 415 Broadway, corner Canal St.; 1,216 Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.; 275 Columbus Ave., corner Seventy-third St., New York, and at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn, by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads, where you can get, free of charge, full information regarding rates and routes to all the great resorts; also information regarding Hotels and Boarding Houses, with plans of rooms and rates per day and week.

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Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

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SPRING LAKE, N. J.

Frequent trains; all rail and via Atlantic Highlands boat from Rector Street.

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Ocean Front. Enlarged and improved. Music. Baths. Golf. Casino. No mosquitoes; long-distance telephone. Excellent Cuisine. New York references. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.

Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

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The favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA, GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BROHEAD.

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Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,600 ft. L. M. TUCKER.

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AUGUST GRAND JURY ENJOINED TO SECRECY

Recorder Goff Calls Its Attention to the Law Against Talking.

Mr. Philbin Expected to Submit the Case of Police Captain T. J. Diamond to It—Tunnel May Come Up Again.

Recorder Goff yesterday, in General Sessions, swore in the August Grand Jury, to which many important matters will be submitted. In his charge to the jurymen the Recorder especially emphasized that clause of the code which enjoins strict silence upon the Grand Jury in regard to all matters coming before them, and all happenings in the Grand Jury room. After reading this section, the Recorder said:

"I fear, gentlemen, that this section is not always given the strict attention it deserves. Gentlemen serving as Grand Jurors sometimes thoughtlessly and without intention to do harm, talk of things that transpire in the Grand Jury room. This clause not only imposes upon you by law an obligation of secrecy, but your very association together creates an obligation of honor which you should observe as rigidly as the legal one. You should regard with perfect secrecy and confidence everything that happens during your deliberations.

"A very acute thinker has observed that if every man were to speak what he thought the world in forty-eight hours would be an insane asylum. All of us have to observe a discreet silence in our several walks of life. The Grand Jury room, however, is one of the few places where a man is privileged by law to say what he thinks. He may give there full and free expression of his views on any matter which may come before you.

"Rumors are constantly emanating from the Grand Jury room. I do not know how true these rumors are. If they are true, it is evident that some one violates his obligation of secrecy. When you enter the Grand Jury room, gentlemen, leave behind you all partial regard for individuals or bodies—social, political, or religious. Divide yourselves, as it were, and leave without the room your worldly selves. The law contemplates no class distinction. Every person is equal before the law, and equally responsible. If the idea that different rules applied to different individuals should prevail, chaos would soon exist and anarchy reign.

"It is your duty to be absolutely impartial. Sympathy and mercy have no place in the Grand Jury room. The law makes proper provision for a merciful consideration for the criminal. If the Grand Jurors do their part—justice—the courts may be relied upon for mercy."

To the August Grand Jury it is expected that District Attorney Philbin will submit the case of Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond, charging him with failing to suppress the disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street. For accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmitt, the proprietress of this house, Capt. Diamond's wardman, George Bissert, is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence. The District Attorney may also submit to this Grand Jury the cases of other higher police officials.

The investigation of the Building Department under the charges brought by Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, may also be taken up. The New York Central Railroad Company will also come in for a further share of official attention, if the recommendations of the presentment of the July Grand Jury regarding the Park Avenue tunnel are not carried out.

Marriages of young girls under fifteen years of age to young east siders by Aldermen will be seriously considered by the present Grand Jurors, and it is expected that something more than a presentment will be the result. The cases of several young girls who have been married at the City Hall and afterward placed in disorderly houses by their husbands has of late attracted the attention of Recorder Goff and the Judges of General Sessions, and it is desired to stop this practice if possible. If violations of the law can be shown indictments will result.

The foreman of the Grand Jury is Daniel D. Wylie, President, residence 50 Central Park South. His associates are:

Alexander M. Hadden, real estate, 16 West Fifty-first Street.

John J. Bauman, real estate, 1,123 Broadway.

William O'Gorman, builder, 681 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Thomas A. Bronson, drugs, 7 West Forty-fourth Street.

Martin Meyer, retired, 344 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Henry V. A. Parsell, Jr., electrician, 31 East Twenty-first Street.

Gilbert D. Case, hangings, 301 West One Hundred and Seventh Street.

William Bauden, tailor, 47 West Forty-second Street.

Meyer Jonasson, cloaks, 961 Madison Avenue.

Aaron Schubart, tobacco, 327 Central Park West.

Jean A. E. Werther, baths, 18 Bridge Street.

Walter R. Gray, hardware, 2,651 Anthony Avenue.

Louis V. Freund, real estate, 153 East Forty-seventh Street.

John Boardman, Jr., real estate, 212 West Thirty-ninth Street.

John J. Lapham, banker, 46 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Isaac Mushner, leather goods, 208 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Marshall C. Lefferts, President, 34 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Charles J. Richter, carriages, 119 West Seventy-third Street.

William Junghaus, trimmings, 1,925 Madison Avenue.

Frederick W. Nerge, retired, 95 East End Avenue.

Charles J. Nourse, Jr., secretary, 245 Lexington Avenue.

William A. Hurlbert, 20 West Thirtieth Street.

JUSTICE JEROME'S COMMENTS.

Bissert's Conviction, He Declares, Worries the Police — His Opinion of Capt. Diamond's Ability.

Justice Jerome was not at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, the Court of Special Sessions having held a short session and adjourned before he reached the city from his Summer home at Lakeville, Conn., and he spent the afternoon taking a ride in his motor vehicle. When seen last evening at the Union Club he expressed satisfaction at the conviction of Bissert.

"It has hit them pretty hard," he said, "for he knows more of this system of protection of disorderly resorts and gambling places than any other 'wardman' on the force except one, and no one knows how much he knows except those for whom he has acted and those of us who have gotten a glimpse into these affairs. This is what makes his conviction so important and such a hard blow at the system which he represents. I guess they are pretty well worried."

"What of Capt. Diamond?"

"Really, I do not know. I have not yet taken up the thread of affairs, and I only read one account of the trial. It struck me from that account that he made a pretty large admission when he said that he knew the character of this woman. He is a clever man. I have long considered him one of the cleanest cut and brightest men on the force."

CENTRAL DETECTIVES JEALOUS.

Express Dissatisfaction at Increased Pay of Newly Promoted Sergeants.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed by Central Office detectives when it became known yesterday that a Roundsman and two patrolmen who were made Detective Sergeants on July 11 had received their first twenty days' pay at the rate of $2,000 a year, the full salary of their rank. Jealousy was particularly aroused by this, because Commissioner Murphy said at the time the men were appointed that they would continue at their former rates of pay, and that they were simply detailed to their new positions for the sake of gaining experience.

No particular fault was found when the Commissioner raised Policeman Lahey, who had been doing clerical work in the Bureau of Elections, to be a Detective Sergeant, but the Commissioner's good faith was questioned by them when on the date stated he similarly elevated Roundsman M. J. Dempsey, of Deputy Commissioner Devery's staff; Policeman John Roach, who had been on duty at the Mayor's office, and Policeman Charles S. Peabody of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

When Commissioner Murphy was reminded yesterday of what he was said to have said with regard to regulating the salaries of Dempsey, Roach, and Peabody, he replied: "I never said anything of the kind."

DESERTER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Starving, John Taylor Was Willing to Face a Military Prison—Had Wanted to Go to the Philippines.

"I'm starving to death, officer, and must get something to eat. Although I deserted from the United States Army, I am ready to give myself up if you will only get me a morsel of food."

Hunger and destitution prompted a young man to thus address Sergt. Kelly in the City Hall Station last evening. Pale and emaciated, hardly able to stand from sheer exhaustion, John H. Taylor, twenty-two years old, tottered into the station and supported himself by grasping the railing. His sunken cheeks were tear-stained and his bulging eyes depicted abject misery, and for the first time in many years, Sergt. Kelly, who has dealt with City Hall tramps for nearly a quarter of a century, was touched.

"I believe you, young man, but let me hear more of your story. How did you come to quit the army?"

"I had a good job in Englewood, N. J.," the young man replied, "but thought that I'd like to go to the Philippines. I enlisted in Battery L, Seventh Artillery, at Fort Slocum. The recruiting officer told me that that regiment was going to Manila, and prophesied a bright future for young men enlisting for service in the new possessions. In December of last year I went to Fort Slocum regularly enlisted, but soldiering there did not suit me, and, when later I learned to my surprise that the regiment was not to be ordered away, I deserted.

"It was on Jan. 5 that I escaped, unobserved, one night and made my way to New York. I had little money with me, and this did not last me long. After tramping the streets for weeks I finally got a job as conductor with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road. But from want of sleep and food I was unable to keep up, and one night an inspector discovered me sleeping in a car barn and I was discharged on the spot. That's some months ago, and since then I haven't been able to get work, food, or anything to keep myself alive."

"Well, you'll have something to eat now, young fellow," Sergt. Kelly said, and a policeman was dispatched to a near-by restaurant for a meal. Taylor devoured the food ravenously, and Sergt. Kelly telephoned to Fort Slocum and asked if there had been a deserter named Taylor from that post.

Sergt. Major Bogart, who was on duty in the Adjutant's office at Fort Slocum, looked up the books and found that the story Taylor told was true.

"I'm sorry, young fellow," said Sergt. Kelly, turning to the young man, "but I'll have to place you under arrest, as you are a deserter from the United States Army." And, beckoning to a policeman, the Sergeant had Taylor led to a cell in the Oak Street Station. A Corporal's guard will take him back to-day. Two years in a military prison may be the penalty for Taylor's desertion.

RAILROAD COMMISSION MET.

Did No Business Because of Technical Error in Official Advertisement—Another Session To-day.

Because of a trifling error in the wording of an official advertisement, the State Railroad Commission yesterday adjourned until Sept. 9 the hearing on the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad for leave to construct a rapid transit road from East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to Port Chester, near the Connecticut State line.

When the members of the State Railroad Commission—Ashley W. Cole, George W. Dunn, and F. M. Baker—met in Parlor D R at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that large apartment was uncomfortably crowded by those in favor of and those against the proposed road. When the board opened proceedings, counsel for the opposing railroads moved for an adjournment until the middle of September. This motion was denied. Then one of the lawyers complained that there had been a defect in the official advertisement and that this might be made the basis for a long litigation.

To enable the lawyers to prepare arguments on the disputed point a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. When the commission reassembled it was shown that the published advertisement did not strictly conform with the law which provides that the published notice shall contain an exact list of the names of the Directors, the shareholders, and those who have subscribed for stock. In the published advertisement the name of Messmore Kendall appeared in two of the three lists, but was omitted in the third.

After a conference on this point, Commissioner Ashley W. Cole decided to adjourn the hearing until Sept. 9. The commission will, if necessary, then give a whole week to the hearing.

The Railroad Commission to-day will consider an application for the construction of an electric road from Golden Bridge, in Putnam County, to Danbury, Conn., with a branch to Peach Lake. To-morrow the commission will consider the construction of several grade crossings in New Rochelle.

MOTOR VEHICLE RUNS AWAY.

In Collision with a Cab Which It Wrecks—The Lever Turned by a Woman's Dress.

Frederick T. Mills, a song writer and publisher of 48 West Ninety-ninth Street, went out for a ride in a motor vehicle last night, taking a young woman with him. Their route took them up Seventh Avenue, and when they reached the Harlem Casino, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, it was decided to stop.

Mr. Mills got out of the vehicle first and stood waiting to hand his companion down. As the latter stepped from the carriage her dress caught in the lever of the machine, turning it on to full speed. The woman jumped and reached the sidewalk safely, but the motor vehicle had a good start and was soon going up the avenue at an alarming speed. It did not go very far, however, for in a couple of block it ran into a cab driven by David Dorman of 2,423 Second Avenue, with so much force that the cab was thrown against a tree and almost demolished.

The motor carriage was very little damaged, and Mr. Mills and his companion were able to continue their ride, after having an interview with the cabman, which was evidently satisfactory to him. The cab was owned by William Daly of 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

CELTIC BROUGHT 35 LETTERS.

Monster White Star Liner Not Likely to Do Much as a Mail Carrier.

The great steamship Celtic of the White Star Line, which lumbered into port with a "record" of being the largest steamship that ever floated, has established at least one other record. On her trip over she brought in her huge hull exactly thirty-five letters. On her trip out she will eclipse even this, for, officially, she will not bear any letters at all from the Post Office Department.

The trouble is that the Celtic has not proved herself a greyhound in the matter of speed, and as a mail boat she will not distinguish herself. At the Post Office it was explained yesterday that no steamship, not even the supposed cracks, are intrusted with the delivery of mails until they have established some kind of a record to show what they can do. The Celtic therefore must first get a reputation before Uncle Sam will consider her in the mail carrier class.

Not until the Celtic has come here on her second trip will she be open to public inspection, and then a small admission fee will be charged to visitors, the entire proceeds to go to the hospitals of the city. The postponement of the inspection, which is usually allowed after a vessel has completed her maiden voyage, is due to the fact that a large percentage of local shipping men are on their vacations, or otherwise absent.

Army Transports Sold Cheap.

Two army transports, the Terry and McPherson, both of which were bought for big prices by the Government at the beginning of the Spanish war, were yesterday sold in the Erie Basin. The Terry went to Miles E. Barry of Chicago for only $19,000, and the McPherson was bought by E. H. Parsons of Baltimore for $18,700.

WAR ON THE MOSQUITO

Dr. Doty's First Day's Campaign with Oil at Concord, S. I.

Larvae of the Malaria-Spreading Insect Found Everywhere—Experiments to be Continued.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, began yesterday active work in what is to be a scientific object lesson in the destruction of mosquitoes. The operations will be confined to the basin in which is the malaria-infected village of Concord, S. I., and will end on Wednesday or Thursday.

Dr. Doty is giving to the subject all the time he can spare from his official duties as a State officer, and the bacteriological studies incidental to mosquitoes and malaria which have occupied his attention since last Summer will be continued at the Quarantine laboratory. In case of success at Concord the various departments which are responsible for unsanitary conditions will arrange to extend the work on the lines followed by the Health Officer.

Considerable was accomplished in the way of active experimenting yesterday. The field of operations was between the railroad at Grasmere Lake on the east and the trolley road to the west and north of De Kalb Street. Four ponds and a marshy pocket were dosed with the oil given by the Standard Oil Company. All were on the line of the appropriately named Pierce Street, and about the centre of the disinfected area was Pierce Street and Oder Avenue. Dr. Doty at nightfall said that a recasting of the latter's spelling was in order, as the neighborhood reeked both of the oil used and the miry, marshy sloughs not yet dosed, which are practically house drainage receptacles.

Operations were started early in the forenoon. The Standard Oil Company's 100-barrel tank was run on a siding in a coalyard at the Grasmere station of the Perth Amboy branch. It was elevated twenty feet above the yard so that it was conveniently situated for filling the portable tank of ten barrels' capacity which took the oil to Concord, a quarter of a mile away. Attached to the smaller tank was a compressed air cylinder filled to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, with an adjustment which permitted of exercising a uniform pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch on the oil tank. To the oil tank's faucet was attached a strong hose 200 feet long. An accessory to the tank was a float with an arrangement of gas pipe perforated tubing to permit of the forcing of the oil five feet below the surface of any pond—the depth of none exceeds this by connecting the hose spoken of with the tank.

This device was to insure thorough impregnation of the pond water with the oil and the covering with it of water plants under the surface of the water. The oil was what is known as "Lima" oil, which contains less naphtha than crude petroleum. It was selected because there was just an element of danger from fire in crude petroleum scattered over the edges of ponds or sloughs and left to the pranks of enterprising youngsters.

Dr. Doty and his staff rendezvoused at Concord at 10 A. M. With him were four policemen of the Sanitary Squad, detailed by Health Commissioner Sexton; Chief Engineer E. M. Skinner of the Quarantine Station, and six Quarantine employes. The latter wore high rubber boots and one was equipped with a scythe.

When the small tank was filled the exterminators started for the unsavory basin in which Concord lies. In it are a collection of small ponds, swampy, weed-tangled pockets, and sewage-polluted sloughs, ideal places for the propagation of the mosquito tribe. The first pond attacked was in the rear of a beer-bottling establishment north of Pierce Street and east of Oder Avenue. On it were, as in the case of all the other ponds, large flocks of ducks and ducklings and geese and goslings, which in the course of the operations held indignation meetings, but were finally routed after having their feathers saturated with the oil put on the water.

While one gang operated the float, another, with watering pots filled with oil, attacked the edges of the pond and thoroughly dosed the rank herbage with it. They were followed by the man with the scythe, who cut a swath six feet broad. Before the first sprinkling the weeds were tested for mosquitoes with very satisfactory results in determining that there were swarms of them. At the tap of a stick or a branch the weeds a swarm of the pests would rise like smoke. Specimens were captured, and among them were found abundance of anopheles, the malaria-spreading insect. Larvae of it were found in all the specimens of water taken yesterday.

The float worked to a charm. It was operated after the hose connection was made by ropes attached to it and held by men on either side of the pond, and it was drawn so that every foot of the water was covered, and at every part the sub-aqueous spraying reached the bottom. After the operation the oil which rose to the surface collected at the edges of the pond, so as to prevent any matured larvae that might escape destruction from developing into winged life by crawling up on the stalks of grasses or water weeds.

The operations at the other three points were repetitions of what was done at the first. The slough that was dosed was at the northwest corner of Pierce Street and Oder Avenue, and hundreds of thousands of mosquitoes and larvae were exterminated here. Near by, Dr. Doty found a worse mire hole, with mosquitoes as thick as steam. It was too late to operate on it but it will receive attention the first thing this morning.

"I am getting points on mosquito destruction," said Dr. Doty last night. "I found to-day that their worst breeding places are not in the ponds, but in the weedy and greasy mudholes and sloughs. All of these—there are possibly a score of them in Concord—will be looked after. They will be treated as was the one we attacked to-day. Men with pots filled with oil will wade in and dose both the water and the weeds, and the latter will be mowed down. Perhaps, after a few days we may rake up these weeds and burn them.

"We shall go on at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and may finish up Concord on Wednesday. Then my work in the open ends. What I shall do after will be in the bacteriological laboratory or in an advisory capacity, as my own official work has had to be neglected to enable me to endeavor to show how mosquitoes can be got rid of.

"The Sanitary Squad policemen to-day began the service of notices on householders to empty cesspools and do other things to better the sanitary condition of the Concord district. This will be continued until every householder in delinquency has been notified to share in the general cleaning up. I shall have men of my staff out to-night in the houses near the places that have been dosed to-day to ascertain if the insect plague has abated, and to what extent.

"I believe that the Lima oil will be effective, but I am experimenting to discover what is most deadly to the mosquito in all stages of development. I have found that kerosene is more fatal to larvae than corrosive sublimate. I had larvae in 1,000 and 2,000 solutions of bichloride of mercury for six hours, and some of them yet wriggled. But kerosene in the proportion of one drop to one thousand drops of water settled them in twelve hours. I shall experiment with other germicides.

"We are accumulating specimens of larvae and developed insects at the laboratory, and in due time the anopheles that we have will be dissected with a view of discovering the bacillus of malaria."

None of the armies of the aquatic fowl that were oil-evicted yesterday protested to Dr. Doty. A pond east of the one first dosed contains carp and other fish, and it may not be treated. It will not, however, escape oil pollution, as a sluggish stream connects it with two of the ponds that were dosed. Of the scores of children who watched the proceedings half were sallow, and many were wan, and the answer to the question, "Been sick?" was, "Yes—chills."

DIVVER-FOLEY HOUSE WAR.

Grady-Schierhorst Forces Bury the Hatchet Temporarily.

The Divver-Foley fight over possession of the house at 66 Elm Street, which controversy attracted considerable attention last week, was all but settled yesterday when Magistrate Bolte of the Second District Municipal Court threw the whole case out of court, leaving the question of proprietorship still undetermined.

As the matter stands, Mr. Hoyer says, each party in time may sue the other for rent. For the present, however, he declares, the hatchet will be buried.

GOT A WRIT TO GET A WIFE

Ottavio Anzovino Forced Fiancee's Production in Court.

Her Parents Object to Marriage, and Say Girl Is Too Young—Are Told to Bring Affidavits.

Because the parents of the girl he wishes to marry refuse their consent, Ottavio Anzovino, a good-looking young Italian, compelled them to produce her in the Supreme Court yesterday in response to a writ of habeas corpus. Concetta Colangelo is the young woman, and she lives with her father, Michael, and mother, Emanuele Colangelo, at 649 Morris Avenue. Anzovino and the girl became engaged after a courtship extending over many months, and before that were children together in Italy.

"Concetta is entirely too young to marry," said the parents Colangelo when the young people appealed to them. The lovers then planned an elopement, and were, in fact, well on their way to the City Hall, where they anticipated little difficulty in finding an official to make them man and wife, when the girl's father learned of their scheme and intercepted them. He took his daughter back to his home, and prevented all communication between her and Anzovino.

Then Anzovino obtained the writ through his counsel, W. L. Mathot, of 229 Broadway. In his petition he asserts that the girl is ready and anxious to marry him, that she is of legal age, and that she is restrained from marrying him, and practically kept a prisoner in her father's home.

Joel Krone of 320 Broadway is attorney for the parents, and accompanied them when they brought their daughter to court. The girl is a typical Italian, and was dressed in many gaudy colors. No sooner did she see Anzovino than she called out his name, and he, with two young men who accompanied him, made toward her. He was about to embrace her when her mother, a determined-looking woman, threw herself between them.

Anzovino and his friends tried to pull the girl away from her parents, but court officers separated them, and during the rest of the hearing the girl sat weeping, with her father on one side of her and her mother on the other side, while Anzovino and his party were about ten feet away.

When the case was called Lawyer Krone told Justice O'Gorman that the girl was not of age, and that her parents therefore had a right to keep her from contracting an undesirable marriage. The Justice adjourned the hearing then until to-day to permit the parents to present affidavits. Lawyer Mathot asked that the girl be not sent home with her parents, as she was afraid that she would be severely punished after the scene in the courtroom.

"She wants to go with her friends," he said.

Justice O'Gorman warned the Colangelos not to punish the girl while the matter is pending in court, but gave her into their custody.

"I am afraid that these young men will help Anzovino take the girl away from her father and mother if they are allowed to follow them into the street," said Mr. Krone.

Justice O'Gorman warned the Anzovino party that they, too, must not molest the girl, and held them in the courtroom until she and her parents were out of sight.

Inquiry last night developed the fact that the Colangelos got their daughter uptown with no special trouble. The girl was found looking the picture of dejection in the doorway of her tenement home, and through an interpreter said that she loved Anzovino and had a right to marry him as she was eighteen years old on Dec. 4 last.

Her father, who looked kindly at her while he spoke, as though he sympathized with her sorrow, firmly declared that he would never consent to her marriage, but said he had no intention of whipping her. Anzovino, who was found behind the bar in a saloon next door to the Colangelos' home, serving cut great schooners of beer to the customers of the place, declined to be interviewed, and the apparent intention of all concerned is to peacefully await the judgment of the Supreme Court.

TRIED TO KILL HIS TORMENTOR.

Fired Four Shots at the Man Who Teased Him and Caused a Panic at the "Old Mill."

Hundreds of pleasure seekers gathered at the "Old Mill" in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, waiting to be wafted along the swift-flowing mill race past scenes supposed to represent the infernal or the celestial regions, were thrown into panic last evening by the determined effort of John Rowe, who had just quit his employment there, to send Harry Browne, one of the managers of the show, on a real journey to one of those regions. Rowe used a revolver of heavy calibre instead of a water wheel, and though he fired four shots with apparently deliberate aim and at short range, none of his bullets took effect, and the only real damage he wrought was to nervous systems of his intended victim and the spectators at large.

Rowe is twenty-five years old, and lives at 83 Pembroke Avenue, Kingston, N. Y. He has a rustic air and manner, and his fellow workers around the place, since the beginning of the season, have taunted him with being from the country. Browne was one of the most persistent of his tormentors, so last evening after some of these remarks Rowe resigned his place and drew the pay due him, amounting to $16. Then he bought a high grade revolver and loaded it, and came back just as Browne was starting on the mystic journey a boat with seven passengers. Rowe was still in the uniform of the place, so nobody stopped him as he passed the ticket gate. Taking a position a little to one side of the crowd and behind Browne, he drew the revolver and began to shoot.

The first shot went through the side of the boat, making the people jump and stare.

The second shot grazed Browne's leg and went into the water, and then the panic began which affected not less than 500 persons.

The third shot went through Browne's white helmet.

The fourth shot went wide.

One woman fell into the mill race in the mad rush to get out of the boat and the neighborhood of the flying bullets, and was left for a few minutes floundering in the rushing water before the big paddle wheel which causes the stream to flow.

Roundsman Brennan with six policemen was on the spot in a few seconds. They arrested Rowe, and took Browne, who was so weak from terror that he could hardly walk, to the station house. A vast crowd followed them. Rowe told Inspector Campbell and Capt. Driscoll, before he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault, that no matter how long he was imprisoned, he would hunt Browne down and kill him as soon as he was free.

PAINTER KILLED BY ELEVATOR.

Was Working at Some Chains When Descending Car Struck Him on the Head.

George Smith, a painter, who lived at Thirty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by an express elevator in the Broad Exchange Building, at 25 Broad Street. The car struck him as he was painting some chains from the top of another elevator.

The express elevator was descending at great speed, when Smith happened to put his head too far over the edge of his own car. Charles Dougherty, who was running the express elevator, was arrested on a technical charge, and taken to the Centre Street Court. He was later released by Coroner Bausch, in custody of Henry Laiden, the Superintendent of the building where the accident happened, pending the inquest. Smith was twenty-six years old and single.

Russell Sage's Birthday.

Russell Sage had a birthday on Sunday. He was eighty-five years old, and celebrated the occasion at Sag Harbor with his wife, where he received many letters and telegrams and floral compliments. Flowers were also sent in profusion to his town house. His usual habit has been to attend strictly to business on his birthday, but this time it came on Sunday. Yesterday he was at his office only half a day.

Annual Conference of Appraisers.

The annual conference of United States Appraisers at various ports of entry throughout the country will meet at the Public Stores in this city to-day and for several following days, in order to obtain more uniformity in the appraisement and classification of imported merchandise.

Some of the new summer cloths are excellent, but they have no more taken the place of that good old standby serge than have modern methods of lighting and heating that of that good old standby, the sun.

Nothing so good as a good serge.

Good Serge Suits $16 to $25.

During August stores close at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AFTER GREEN-GOODS MEN

Jersey City Police Cause Arrest of a Telegraph Operator.

Latter Had Refused to Divulge Address of Alleged Swindler to Whom Messages Had Been Sent.

Alfred Kaiser, a telegraph operator in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at the Claremont Avenue station of the Central Railroad, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a warrant obtained by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy, charging him with aiding and abetting an alleged green-goods swindler named William Gray. The specific charge was that, having received and delivered messages to Gray, he refused to give that individual's address.

Kaiser was subsequently arraigned before Acting Police Justice John F. McCormick. Bail was fixed at $1,000. Kaiser offered security, but it was not satisfactory, and he was remanded.

A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Charles P. Adams, Superintendent of the Western Union system along the line of the Central Railroad, but it was not served, as Mr. Adams was out of town. Chief Murphy said last night that Superintendent Adams would appear to-day.

On June 10 last Chief Murphy received a letter from Rufus H. Minot of Northfield, Mass., inclosing a green-goods circular which had been mailed to him from New York. It contained a copy of a telegram Minot was to use in case he wished to "communicate." It read thus:

William A. Gray, Claremont, N. J.:
Kenman says 291 is sight. Answer at once.
R. H. M.

Chief Murphy wrote to Mr. Minot asking him to send the telegram and forward whatever answer he received. He did so, and received a letter containing a genuine one-dollar note as a "sample." There was also a circular containing directions what to do when he was ready to "come on," the first step being to send this telegram:

William A. Gray, 1,921 Third Avenue, New York City:
Kenman will leave to-morrow with mother. Will be at 291. R. H. M.

There was also a card of the Astor House. Minot was told to go to that hotel and register as R. H. Minot of Boston, Mass. He was directed to remain until called for by an agent, to whom he was to give the number "291." He would then be asked for the "password," and was to reply: "Kenman."

Chief Murphy again wrote to Mr. Minot, asking him to send the following telegram:

William A. Gray, 1,921 Third Avenue, New York City:
Don't like the place. Will be in the telegraph office, Claremont, 4 o'clock Wednesday. Will have your letter in my hand, with two nine, one" on envelope. R. H. M.

This elicited a letter telling Mr. Minot that the people he was dealing with "only did business at their office." They could not meet him at Claremont.

The case was then turned over to Capt. Titus of the New York City Detective Bureau, at the same time Mr. Minot was asked to send a telegram to Gray, saying that he would go to the Astor House on Aug. 2. Capt. Titus sent a man to the hotel on that day to register as Rufus H. Minot, Boston, Mass., but no one called on him.

Chief Murphy then sent Police Captain Archibald McKaig to Claremont Station on Aug. 2, to ask for information as to Gray. Kaiser, who was in charge, told Capt. McKaig he must apply to Superintendent Adams. The latter also refused to give any information concerning Gray, but upon being threatened with arrest, said he would refer the matter to the Western Union officials. At 1 o'clock P. M. of that day Superintendent Adams sent to the police officials this telegram, which he said he had received from the company's officials:

"Mr. Adams: We cannot disclose any information in regard to our business except under due process of law."

Not having received the information he sought, to-day, yesterday morning, Chief Murphy ordered the arrest of Adams and Kaiser. Assistant Prosecutor Vickers was called into the case during the afternoon, and will aid Chief Murphy in laying the case before the Grand Jury when the new panel is drawn in September.

About two years ago, Chief Murphy procured the indictment of J. B. Bertholf, manager of the Jersey City office, for receiving and transmitting telegrams sent to alleged "green-goods" men. Several Western Union officers were indicted with him on the same charge. Bertholf was tried and acquitted on the plea that he was not aware of the fact that the telegrams were used in violating the law. The other indictments were never brought to trial.

No information could be obtained at the office of George H. Ferrons, the general attorney of the Western Union Company, yesterday in relation to the action of Police Chief Murphy of Jersey City. Mr. Ferrons had left his office to go to his country home, at Long Branch, and there was nobody in the office who would discuss the matter.

FISH PEDDLERS' GRIEVANCE.

Delegation Urges on Acting Mayor Right to Sell from Pushcarts.

A delegation of about fifty members of the East Side Fish Peddlers' Association yesterday waited on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer to urge a modification of Section 47 of the Sanitary Code, recently changed by the Board of Health so as to prohibit the exposure of fish for sale from pushcarts.

A. Banowich, who was the spokesman for the delegation, opposed the theory that fish to be kept fresh should be in stores, and argued that the fish sold from carts were generally fresher than those obtained in the shops, as peddlers secured them when caught in the morning and disposed of them before 11 o'clock. The peddlers, he alleged, were allowed to sell on Ridge Street, in the Twelfth District, but were debarred from selling on Orchard and Bayard Streets, in the Eighth Assembly District. He did not understand why there should be such discrimination. Martin Engel is the Tammany leader in the Eighth.

The Acting Mayor expressed the opinion that if it was against the law to sell from pushcarts it should not be allowed on Ridge Street, but he promised to look into the matter and see what relief can be afforded.

Cooper Union Library Closed.

The free reading room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning from Aug. 5 to Aug. 19.

A Pointer

for you: We have divided what remains of our stock of Trousers into three classes and have marked them for quick selling.

$7.50, $7 & $6.50 Trousers, $5.00.
$6, $5.50 & $5 Trousers, $4.00.
$4 & $3.50 Trousers, $3.00.

Early picking will be the best—see the point?

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GREATLY REDUCED.

LIGHT BEDROOM FURNISHINGS

The season's most fashionable woods and styles—forms as dainty and unexpected as a lot of orchids—but room must be made for Autumn's novelties.

SUITES.

	Were	Now
2 pc. Oak,	$30.00	$20.00
3 pc. "	60.00	45.00
2 pc. Birch,	65.00	50.00
3 pc. "	78.00	55.00
2 pc. Maple,	80.00	65.00
2 pc. " (Decorated.)	97.00	75.00
3 pc. Enamel, (Decorated.)	124.00	88.00

BUREAUX.

	Were	Now
Oak,	$59.00	$48.00
Birch,	27.00	21.00
Maple,	43.00	33.00

CHIFFONIERS.

	Were	Now
Oak,	$25.00	$19.00
Birch,	22.00	17.00
Maple,	47.00	35.00
Enamel,	23.00	17.00

Odd washstands, toilet tables, cheval glasses, etc., equally reduced.

Artistic, inexpensive rugs and draperies—the choicest color backgrounds for the dainty, durable furniture you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 28TH ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

POOLROOM ASSAULT CASE.

Partial Hearing of Charges Arising Out of the Trouble at the Waverly Cafe.

A partial hearing of the charge of felonious assault made by Robert S. McLellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime against William Murray of 341 West Twenty-fourth Street and William C. Smith of 626 Hudson Street, was held before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon.

The complainant told of being beaten and kicked by six men in a room in the rear of the Waverly Café, 724 Broadway, while there getting evidence against an alleged poolroom last Thursday. He said that two of his assailants were the prisoners. McLellan had no witnesses.

Murray and Smith both admitted that they were at the Waverly Café when the trouble occurred, and were arrested there a short time after it was over. They denied having taken part in the assault, and said they did not know who committed it.

All efforts to get the prisoner to admit that a poolroom was in operation at the time were futile. At 4:30 o'clock Magistrate Mayo adjourned the case until next Thursday afternoon.

A PANIC IN A FLAT.

Slight Accident to One Member Throws a Family Into Hysterics—Policemen and Crowd Gather.

A very slight accident to Miss Jane Emmerson of 174 East One Hundred and Second Street sent that young woman into hysterics last night, in which she was joined by her mother and two sisters, and was the cause of great excitement in the vicinity of their home, during which several policemen were summoned to the Emmerson house by a patrolman, who thought at least one murder was being committed.

According to the story as told by Stephen Emmerson, brother of the Misses Emmerson, the family sat down to supper, and Miss Jane was slicing the bread when the knife slipped, cutting her finger slightly. The sight of the blood and the screams of the injured woman were too much for the nerves of the mother and the two sisters—Eliza E., aged twenty-two, and Emma, seventeen—and the three promptly went into hysterics, and soon lay on the floor kicking and screaming.

The noise the women made attracted all the people in the house, and they rushed to the Emmerson flat. Some one also hurried out and summoned Policeman Keppel, and he, not understanding what was going on, but judging from the screaming that it was something very serious, called several of his brother officers to his aid, and they ran up stairs.

Meanwhile the excitement had caused a large crowd to gather outside, and One Hundred and Second Street was jammed with people, and there were all sorts of surmises as to what was going on, but no one put it down at anything less than a murder.

Soon Policeman Keppel came down and summoned an ambulance, and Dr. Bivings of the Harlem Hospital came. He went to work on the hysterical group, and with liberal doses of ammonia soon brought them around. The crowd outside made unpleasant remarks when it was learned what had caused the excitement.

RECEIVER SEEKS DISCHARGE.

William M. Dykman's Application Opposed by the Depositors' Association.

Motion was made before Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by Lawyer Bogart, to confirm the report of William N. Dykman and to discharge him as receiver of the old Commercial Bank of Brooklyn. That part of the motion asking for the discharge of Mr. Dykman as receiver was opposed by Lawyer Robert L. Stewart, appearing for Augustus Haviland and the Depositors' Association.

Lawyer Stewart said that there was an actual deficiency of $75,000 due to depositors and a fund of $108,000 to meet it, since that was the amount of the stockholders' liability. He contended that the receiver should not be discharged until he had instituted a suit to recover the amount named from the stockholders.

The papers on the motion were submitted to the Court, and Justice Rich reserved decision.

Diamonds and Jewels Seized.

Customs Inspector Timothy J. Donohue took to the seizure room of the Public Stores yesterday some jewelry brought into port by a passenger on the steamship Staatendam, from Rotterdam. There were nine diamonds, unset; one diamond and pearl brooch, and two fine tortoise shell hairpins. The articles were valued at $1,200. As is customary, the name of the passenger was not made public.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS.
AT 9 CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO Matinée Sat. at 4
NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

KNICKERBO

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; rising temperature; brisk northeasterly winds.

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TO ADVISE ACTION ON RECIPROCITY TREATIES

Belief that Mr. McKinley Will Ask Congress to Ratify Them.

OPPOSES REVISION OF TARIFF

Believes Threatened European Retaliation Can Be Prevented by the Treaties Already Negotiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Western men in Congress and out of it who have read the statement made by Senator Cullom immediately after his visit to the President at Canton are of the opinion that it may be safely taken as an indication of the intentions of the President in the next session of Congress, and that there will be an Executive renewal of the recommendation for action upon the reciprocity treaties now "hung up" in the Senate and proscribed by several protected industries that have hitherto been more influential than the President with Congress.

Senator Cullom is very conservative, never venturing opinions until he knows they will have the full and cordial indorsement of the Administration and his constituents. Just at present and on this topic he is more particular than ordinarily, for the reason that he may be Chairman of the very important Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In this capacity he will have the management of the reciprocity treaties which it is the desire of the President to have ratified. Next to Senator Frye of Maine, Senator Cullom is ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and it is the understanding of the President that the Senator from Maine will prefer his present position as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, which will leave the succession to Cullom. It is to the latter, therefore, that the President has confided his wishes in regard to the reciprocity treaties.

President McKinley hopes to allay commercial irritation and prevent threatened European retaliation by the mutual concessions provided for in the treaties already negotiated. When this is done Mr. McKinley is convinced that a few slight modifications of the tariff can be effected with profit. He is opposed to a general revision. The friends of Congressman Babcock, who introduced the revision proposal, deny that they wish any general change in the tariff schedule. They say they are in harmony with the President, who approves the plan to remove certain of the duties from trust-made articles; and thus to acquit the party of the charge of fostering the trusts and killing competition.

President McKinley, as those who have talked with him know, is steering a middle course between a radical opening up of the whole tariff issue, with the disturbance to business interests which would inevitably follow, and the extremely conservative course recommended by Senator Lodge and others, who profess to see no political danger in disregarding the demand for tariff reform. Senator Cullom represents the sentiment of the Middle West, where there is a general disposition to indorse the Babcock bill.

Representative Curtis of Kansas does not think there will be any tariff legislation, because the people are not demanding it. "Surely," he says, "the country was never more prosperous, and the business men of the country are not clamoring for tariff legislation. If there were any occasion for tariff revision or if it were demanded by the people the Republican Party would act."

"What about the Babcock bill providing for the placing of trust-made goods on the free list?" Mr. Curtis was asked.

"The Republican Party has gone on record on that proposition," was the reply. "When the Dingley bill was under consideration in the House, Mr. Dockery of Missouri offered an amendment to place trust-made goods on the free list. The amendment was practically the same as the Babcock bill, and the amendment was voted down. I feel certain there will be no tariff legislation next Winter."

"Do you think there will be any financial legislation? It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend legislation in that respect," was another question.

"No, I think not," Mr. Curtis said. "When we passed the Overstreet bill we went as far as we thought the occasion demanded. That measure, it seems to me, has met all requirements, and therefore I am satisfied that the subject will not be brought before the House for action next Winter."

TURKS AND BULGARIANS FIGHT.

Sultan's Troops Kill Bandits and a Peasant Family by Burning—Battle Near Adrianople Reported.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—According to a dispatch from Salonika to the Pester Lloyd of Budapest, eight Bulgarians who were raiding Turkish territory found themselves pursued by Turkish troops, and took refuge in the house of a peasant. They fired on the Turks, killing an officer.

The Turks then set fire to the house, burning to death the Bulgarians and the peasant and his family.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to The Morning Leader from Sofia reports an alleged "battle" between Bulgarian bandits and Turkish troops near Adrianople.

Thirty Turks are said to have been killed.

RICH MAN TURNS PEDDLER.

Begins to Sell Vegetables Because Evanston (Ill.) Grocers Charge Exorbitant Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Although reputed to be worth nearly $500,000, C. J. Currier of Evanston has just started into the peddling of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Currier says the new enterprise was suggested to him by the exorbitant prices asked by the green grocers of the town, with whose methods he is thoroughly disgusted.

While driving through the streets to-day he was arrested for failing to procure a peddler's license. For two or three hours Mr. Currier did a thriving business. Then the grocers of Evanston arose in arms and in a body marched to the police station.

"Why should I be arrested, Mr. Sergeant?" he demanded. "I am trying to reduce the price of fruits and vegetables."

When the matter was explained to him, Mr. Currier paid $12.20 and received a three months' license.

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Saturday Half Holiday Excursion to New Haven. Going via Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN; return by rail same evening. Rate $1.50. See adv. —Adv.

AMERICA MAY HAVE TO INTERFERE IN COLOMBIA.

Insurgents Detain a Train on the Trans-Isthmus Route—United States Bound by Treaty to Keep This Traffic Open.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Hezekiah A. Gudger, United States Consul General at Panama, to-day cabled the State Department the following:

"Liberals detained for one hour passenger train at Matachin this morning. Captured some Government officials. No looting. No damages."

This dispatch may prove of some importance in determining the course of the United States toward the Colombian uprising, as Matachin is directly on the line of the Pan-American Railroad and the proposed route of the canal. The message is the first official indication that there is an interruption of the traffic across the isthmus.

The United States is bound by treaty to keep this traffic open to the world. Whether any positive steps will be taken depends upon the extent to which the revolutionists are able to interfere with free transit across the isthmus.

As Mr. Gudger's dispatch says, the delay was only one hour, and moreover that no damage and no looting occurred, it is hardly likely that the affair now reported will be regarded as such interference with free transit as to call for energetic steps by the United States. It is an indication to officials, however, of the boldness of the revolutionists and of their strength along this vital artery of commerce. The dispatch has not been communicated to the Navy Department, and there appears to be no movement thus far to send an American ship to that quarter.

It is stated officially in this connection that no request has been received for the protection of American interests, and, moreover, such information as reached the State Department prior to Mr. Gudger's dispatch related to trouble at remote points in the interior, where there are no American interests requiring protection.

In case of actual war between Colombia and Venezuela, the usual declaration of neutrality would be issued when the United States Government had been advised officially of a state of war.

OVER $25,000,000 IN NEW GOLD EXPECTED.

Mr. Sherer Says Its Effect on Monetary Condition Will Be to Keep the Market Easy.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $948,000 for new gold from the Klondike, which had been deposited partly at the Seattle Assay Office and partly at the San Francisco Mint. On Monday the Sub-Treasury paid $686,000 for new Klondike gold, and every Pacific steamship from the Alaskan coast for the last three weeks has brought a considerable consignment of new gold. This is expected by bankers to hold true also of every Alaskan steamship for the next two months.

The significance of this influx of newly mined gold as an absolute addition to the world's stock of money has begun to excite comment among bankers, especially with reference to monetary conditions in this country for the next few months.

William Sherer, manager of the New York Clearing House, talking yesterday of the quantity of new gold coming into the country at the present time, said:

"This large increase in the business world's stock of money will for a time, at least, have the effect of tending to keep money market conditions easy by reason of the plethora due to the increase of the cash holdings here. Of course the gold from the Klondike and Australia must be paid for and in return for the deposits remittances may have to be made to England and the Continent, but so long as British banks here and in San Francisco are able to obtain as remunerative rates of interest as abroad the gold will remain here."

Mr. Sherer said that it would be difficult to ascertain just how the amount of new gold coming into the country compared with the gold exported to Europe because of the ways in which this country loses gold to Europe—ways which can only be roughly figured out at best.

"Over $100,000,000 annually," he added, "is estimated as the approximate amount spent abroad by American travelers. Then a great deal of money goes into the pockets of laborers, such as Italian laborers, who live cheaply, save most of their earnings, and constantly send small remittances abroad, and who take the balance of their savings in the cases where they return to their native lands."

One of the local Government officials estimated yesterday that the amount of new gold to be expected from the Klondike and Nome and other parts of Alaska within the next sixty days should aggregate between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. This official also commented on the effect of this increase in the stock of gold upon the money market, saying that while there is plenty of money here now and no sign of impending scarcity, bankers have in many cases entertained apprehensions as to the future because of the unsettled condition of labor controversies and other slighter means of depression, such as crop scares, but that the tendency of the large volume of new gold must necessarily be to allay all such apprehensions. He also said that the influx of gold, part of which has been mined by Americans, must tend to increase the Government's stock of free gold.

MISS BEALS DISAPPOINTED.

Man Who Drew No. 1 in Land Lottery Chose Land So as to Shut Her Off from Town Site.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWTON, Oklahoma, Aug. 6.—When Miss Mattie Beals, who drew No. 2 in the great Indian land lottery, stepped up to the booth where the Government officials were ready to record her choice of land, she met with the bitterest disappointment of her life. In front of her was James R. Wood, the very luckiest of all the homeseekers, for he had drawn No. 1 and had first choice.

It was early in the morning, and great crowds thronged about the booth, ready to choose when their names were called. Miss Beals had relied with the utmost confidence upon Mr. Wood's choosing one of two quarter sections adjoining the town site of Lawton. All about Lawton, with the exception of the two quarter sections referred to, are reservations for various purposes, leaving the two quarters the only land adjoining the town site upon which settlers were permitted to file.

It was generally understood that Mr. Wood would take his pick of these two quarters, leaving the second one for Miss Beals. But there was a shock in store for the girl when Mr. Wood, who was accompanied by his attorney, claimed 160 acres of land running the entire length of the town site. His lawyer asserted that under the homestead law it made no difference what form the land chosen was in just as long as the forty-acre tracts were contiguous.

Miss Beals's protests were in vain. The Commissioners awarded to Mr. Wood the 160 acres as he wanted them. This effectually shut Miss Beals out from the town site, and she was forced to choose the land immediately back of Mr. Wood's and running like his the entire width of the town site on the south side of town.

The auction sale of Lawton town lots began early in the day. The bidding was brisk from the start. The first lot sold went to John W. Braselton of Weatherford, and it brought $330.

At 3:20 P. M. each week day but Saturday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Pullman cars, including an observation car.—Adv.

Electricity in Railroading.
It is the active agent by which the Pennsylvania Railroad controls and protects its admirable train service.—Adv.

A $280,000 ROBBERY NEAR SAN FRANCISCO

Cut Through the Steel Floor of Smelting Works' Strong Room.

Spent Days in Tunneling from Outside the Building to Beneath the Gold—Police Have No Clues.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The Selby Smelting and Lead Company has been robbed of about $280,000 worth of gold bullion. The theft occurred some time last night and was not discovered until morning. The thieves tunneled from outside the building to beneath the vault at the Selby works, which are located on the bay shore, about thirty miles from San Francisco. They secured 1,200 pounds of fine gold, worth $20 an ounce, and escaped without leaving a trace of their identity behind.

The robbery is the most successful and remarkable ever accomplished on the Pacific Coast and was evidently the work of skilled mechanics. The whole affair was skillfully planned and executed. It is supposed that when the robbers secured their loot they loaded it into a boat that was waiting and disappeared in the fog that had arisen over San Francisco Bay. In their haste to get away they left two gold bars worth nearly $50,000 lying on the bank at the water's edge.

The police at all the bay cities were immediately notified of the crime, but all they could discover was a few of the tools that the robbers had used.

The Selby Smelting and Lead Company is the largest concern of its kind on the Pacific Coast. Ores are sent from all over the Western country to be smelted and refined and the gold is then turned over to the mint. A steamer makes special trips between the smelter and San Francisco, carrying the ores one day and bringing back the refined gold. This morning, when the workmen entered the vault to prepare the gold for loading on the steamer, the robbery was discovered. The thieves had fastened the door of the vault from the inside to prevent being surprised while at work.

Preparatory work extending over several weeks evidently was done before all was ready for the robbery. Close to the wall of the building in which the vault is, a shaft was sunk below the foundation. Then a tunnel was run to the vault and holes were bored in the iron floor until an aperture sufficiently large to admit a man was made. It was then easy work to pass the treasure down into the tunnel and load it into a boat. The robbers even took the precaution to sprinkle red pepper in the tunnel in order to make it uncomfortable for any one who might attempt to pursue them.

There were four fine gold bricks in the vault. Each was ten inches long, five inches wide, and four inches in height. They were all stamped with number, weight, and fineness, and ran thus:

"No. 1,236, containing 1,190.37 ounces; No. 1,237, containing 1,127.43 ounces; No. 1,238, containing 1,125.22 ounces, and No. 1,239, containing 1,073.75 ounces."

All the bricks were 998 fine and worth $20.60 per ounce. In addition to this there were stolen from the bullion vault crude gold in all shapes and sizes, and some of it in bars of different lengths.

"It is the boldest robbery in the history of the State," said Chief of Detectives Seymour to-day, and from all the information that can be obtained at this time, there is absolutely no clue to the robbers. In fact, we do not know whether the crime was committed by one man or five. The probabilities are, however, that more than one man was concerned in it. We have taken all precautions to capture the robbers.

"Telegrams have been sent to every Sheriff in the central part of the State ordering him to search for the missing gold, to overhaul every boat and steamer within his jurisdiction, to search every railroad train and stage coach passing through his county, and to examine every one taking passage at the different railroad stations throughout the State. We can do no more than this, and I think no stranger can leave the State. Surely, if any attempt is made to ship the bullion by any of the ordinary methods of conveyance we will discover it. On the whole, I believe the chances are good for capturing the robbers."

An official of the Selby Smelting Works said:

"The robbers must have succeeded in entering the vault some time between midnight and 5 o'clock this morning. They entered the vault through a hole about the size of a manhole in a boiler. Over 150 holes were bored into the bottom of the vault, and the workmanship indicates the mechanics of more than usual ability superintended the job. The holes were bored to within a hair's breadth of the surface, and when the proper time came the plate was forced up, thus giving the robbers access to the vault. The plotters first excavated a hole alongside the building, directly in line with the vault. The work of excavating must have taken some time, and at the end of each night's work—for the work must have been done at night—a covering of laths, rubber sheeting, and sacks was made, the whole being covered over with a layer of dirt, thus hiding any sign of what was going on.

"What became of the excavated dirt we have been unable to find out. It must have been removed in sacks. The covering, we have learned, was not strong enough to hold the weight of a man, but the excavation was made so close to the building that the men never walked over it. We find that the plotters were aided by some one thoroughly familiar with the system employed at the works and one fully informed as to the construction of the vault.

"Last night one of the watchmen employed about the premises heard noises inside the vault, and informed his fellows that the devil or ghosts were inside the vault. They laughed at him and made no investigation, and thus the robbers were left unmolested at their work.

"The weight of the gold carried out of the vault aggregated 1,200 pounds, and it must have taken several trips for one man and several men must have been employed in carrying the metal to the boat. We are assured a boat was in waiting for them.

"Inside the vault were several sacks containing $110,000, but this was not touched. It may have been that the men became alarmed. That they were alarmed is also indicated by the fact that two bars of gold of great value were left on the beach in their haste to escape.

"It is impossible for us to say at this time what direction the men took. If they used a steam launch to leave the scene of the robbery, they could have gone in any direction, but if they escaped in a rowboat they would doubtless have taken the direction in which the tide was running. Several broken drills and an oil can such as is used by cyclists have been found in the hole."

AUTOMOBILISTS VICTORIOUS.

Newport City Council Grants Permission to Hold Races on Public Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The Newport City Council this evening granted permission for the automobile races to be held on Friday afternoon, Aug. 30, on Ocean Avenue, in spite of the protests of Theodore M. Davies, Samuel E. Huntington, and Alexander Agassiz, owners and occupants of houses on that avenue.

A petition asking for the permission was signed by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Augustus Jay, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. John R. Drexel, C. W. Dolan, W. A. M. Burden, Roderick Terry, Jr., Center Hitchcock, De Lancey Kane, Lispenard Stewart, C. L. F. Robinson, John R. Livermore, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Stuyvesant Leroy, I. Townsend Burden, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., W. D. Hatch, Richard Peters, Virginia Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Woodbury Kane, George B. De Forest, Royal Phelps Carroll, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Arthur T. Kemp, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Reginald Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Reginald Brooks, L. L. Lorillard, M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Thomas F. Cushing, and a large number of the business men of the city.

There has been considerable opposition to the closing of Ocean Avenue for the proposed race, and it was announced in the discussion in the City Council that it is not now proposed to close the roadway, which would be impossible, under the law, but to request drivers of carriages to drive on one side of the avenue in one direction only; that the roadway and intersecting streets will be policed by the American Automobile Association, under whose auspices the races will be held, and that all drivers of automobiles will sign an agreement before starting the race to pay all claims for damages caused by them during the race. There is talk now of an appeal to the State courts to prevent the use of the road for the race, an injunction being asked for on the ground that it is not legal to use a public highway for any such purpose.

RAIN STOPS TROLLEY LINES IN BROOKLYN.

Poles Washed Out and Cars Were Stalled on Fulton Street.

Something went wrong on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system at 10 o'clock last night, and from that hour until after 2 o'clock this morning not a car had moved on the following lines: Putnam Avenue, Gates Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Third Avenue, Fifth Avenue, De Kalb Avenue, and Fulton Street. All the cars of these lines were stalled along Fulton Street, all of them being on their way to and from New York by way of the bridge.

Officials of the system refused to give any information as to the cause of the tie-up, and even the police were unable to get any definite information concerning it, but from a reliable source it was learned that the heavy rain had washed out the earth from the bases of the trolley poles on the Third Avenue line, at Third Avenue and the Gowanus Canal, causing the poles to fall and bring down with them the feed wires.

There are a number of feed wires running out over these poles from the power house at Third Avenue and Second Street, supplying with electric power all the lines mentioned. Workmen were sent out, but apparently could accomplish nothing.

Most of the cars were crowded, or at least well filled, when the delay began, but one by one the disgusted passengers left the cars and mounted the elevated railroad stairs to continue their journey in that way and at the end of half an hour nearly all were empty, the lights were put out, and the long line remained, with the crews of the cars inside on the seats, waiting for the resumption of power.

MARK HANNA FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Stewart Says Ohionan Will Be Nominated—Declares People Will Learn to Like Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Senator Stewart of Nevada is here on a midsummer visit, and has discoursed cheerfully about Senator Hanna as a Presidential candidate in 1904, and somewhat gloomily about the attempt made now and then to revive the free silver issue. He is a great admirer of Mr. Hanna, and is of the opinion that the people will acquire a taste for him when they know him better.

"In my opinion," he said, "Senator Hanna will be nominated. He seems to have the best chance thus far of any of those mentioned, and I believe the more the people understand him the better they will like him. Mr. Hanna is a broad-minded citizen and is thoroughly capable in every respect of handling the affairs of the executive office. He is much stronger than he is given credit for by certain people, and the last two campaigns demonstrated that he is one of the ablest men in the country. I think he would make a great candidate, and look for his nomination.

"Personally, I have no preference. Mr. Fairbanks is one of my friends, and he would also make a good President, but he is not so well known to the people as Mr. Hanna. So it is with the other men named in connection with the nomination."

The Senator again gives his explanation of the death of the free silver issue, and discourages the useless attempt to revive it when the supply of money is equal to the needs of the country.

"The extraordinary output of gold for the past five years," he declared, "has settled the money question for the time being. It is, to my mind, a sad admission that the supply of our circulating medium should be regulated by the quantity of one metal. Sooner or later the mines must fail, and the money question will then be paramount. The suffering will be appalling, in my judgment, just as it has been in such instances in the past. This has occurred with the same certainty during the past 2,000 years as night has followed day. Still, the persons most interested—that is, the moneymakers—will not allow the question of regulating the quantity of money otherwise than by the mere accident of mining.

"It is impossible to bring the silver question to the front at the present time, and it is possible that it may never again be an issue. Wise men, however, should consider some rule by which an adequate supply of money can be furnished without regard to the output of either the quarts or the mills. The issue has sometimes appeared between the quartz and the pulp mills, and it may again appear in that form in the most violent manner."

$7 DUTY ON MENDED SOCKS.

Chicago Man Sent Four Pairs to be Darned in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Gottlieb Heinzen visited the Fatherland a few months ago, and while there his aged mother presented to him half a dozen pairs of socks she herself had made. Heinzen prized them highly. In the course of time they began to wear out at the toes. When four pairs wanted mending Heinzen packed them up and sent the box to his mother. They were received, darned, and returned.

Heinzen learned of their arrival here, but when he found out the duty assessed against him he protested. His protest was put on file, but Heinzen had to pay the duty pending a hearing of his complaint.

He is now $7 out because of the charges incurred on the return trip of his mended socks.

CAR FAMINE IS ENDED.

Plenty of Empty Ones Now at Ashtabula—Boom in Business Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The car famine at the Lake Erie ports and on the connecting roads is over after several weeks. To-day there are two trains of empty cars side-tracked east of this city, and three trains each consisting of eighty empty cars en route here from Buffalo. Other empties are arriving in large numbers from Youngstown and Pittsburg.

Motive power is lacking now. With a sufficient number of locomotives, traffic in coal and iron ore on the north-bound branches would boom as it has never done before. In spite of a lack of cars, the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula railroad reports for July the heaviest coal traffic in its history. On the J. and E. branch of the Lake Shore this week's shipments of ore, it is said, will surpass all previous records.

Blank Book Company Building Burned.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 6.—Fire at a late hour to-night in a block occupied by the Waterbury Blank Book Company and several smaller concerns caused a damage of about $15,000. The loss to the blank book company, which was caused mostly by water, will reach $10,000. The loss to the building is not over $1,500. The total insurance aggregates $12,000. Cause unknown.

The World's Greatest Pleasure Route is via The Hudson River Day Line. Music.—Adv.

MRS. ALLIEN AT RANCOCAS

Report that She Will Test Her Right to the Farm.

Jobstown People Also Say that She Visits the House to Collect Her Souvenirs.

Special to The New York Times.

JOBSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Lillian Barnes Allien came to Jobstown last night with several trunks and took up her abode on Rancocas Farm, which was bequeathed to her by Pierre Lorillard. She was accompanied by her brother, a young woman who has been her constant companion, and her maid. Her coming had been announced, for an express wagon awaited her.

Mrs. Allien was welcomed by Dr. Carter, the veterinary surgeon, who has been the guardian of the property ever since the death of Mr. Lorillard.

Mrs. Allien was attired in half mourning, wearing a black skirt and a black silk waist. She appeared tired after her journey from Boston to Jobstown.

It is reported that her stay here is to be protracted. There is said to be an object in this visit. In view of the rumors that Mrs. Allien has compromised with the Lorillard family, two views are expressed here. One is that negotiations with the Lorillards have been abandoned and that she has come into Burlington County for the purpose of testing such legal rights as she may have in the property. This is the opinion of her friends here, and they are not few in Jobstown, for in former days Mrs. Allen was kindly disposed toward the villagers. Others say that Mrs. Allien is in Jobstown to secure some of the souvenirs and personal effects in the house.

The gates at Rancocas are closed, and no one can obtain access to the grounds or the house who is not known, nor can any one see or talk to Mrs. Allien.

KANSAS FARMERS ALL RIGHT.

Representative Curtis Says Reports of Bad Crops and Impending Ruin Were Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Representative Curtis of Kansas, who has just returned from that State denies the extravagant stories of the impending ruin to the farmers of the State, which have been published.

"The tales which have been telegraphed East from the West from time to time have been greatly exaggerated," he said. "It is true that much damage has been done in the great corn belt, but not as great as reported. We will have an enormous wheat crop this year.

"The drought in Kansas lasted eight or nine weeks, and was only broken a week ago. We are now having plenty of rain, which came just in time to save the farmers from great loss. The indications now are that the farmers of our State will raise sufficient fodder for their stock. A second crop of grass will be available, and the feed situation, which for a time was alarming, has been alleviated.

"Hay sold in Topeka a short time ago at $18 a ton. This is enormous when it is considered that the normal price per ton is about $3 or $4. In some parts of the State a full corn crop will be harvested, while in every section there will be some saved.

"During the drought the farmers in many instances were obliged to dispose of great quantities of their live stock. They had nothing upon which to feed the cattle. Fodder could not be secured in sufficient quantities even from adjacent States. Now, however, there seems to be plenty of food for the cattle."

MAY REPLACE KITCHENER.

Lieut. Gen. Lyttelton Will Sail for South Africa Next Saturday with Lord Milner.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Times gives prominence to-day to the announcement that Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Neville G. Lyttelton will accompany Lord Milner on the latter's return to South Africa. Lord Milner sails on Saturday.

The Times says this possibly means that Gen. Lyttelton is to replace Lord Kitchener, who will take a rest.

Gen. Lyttelton served with great distinction and gallantry in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and commanded a brigade in the Nile expedition of 1898. He has recently been in command of the Second Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

McLAURIN DENOUNCES TILLMAN

Replies to Democratic Committee's Demand that He Resign—Says He Will Appeal to the People.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6.—Senator McLaurin's reply to the State Democratic Executive Committee's action of July 25 condemning his course in the Senate and demanding his resignation was received to-day. It contains about 5,000 words, devoted to ridiculing the committee and pouring hot shot into Senator Tillman. The letter is, in part, as follows:

"Twenty-one men have attempted to usurp the powers of 90,000 Democratic voters, and in a meeting called for another purpose have hastily endeavored to do what can be done only by solemn proceedings of impeachment. I hold my commission from the Democratic voters of South Carolina. I recognize no authority but theirs, take no orders from any source but them, and shall in due course appeal to them for judgment on my course as a Senator and my character as a man and a Democrat.

"Personally, I am indifferent to your action, because nobody has made you my master or censor, and I regard what you have done as merely expressing the malice and the fears of one individual, Senator B. R. Tillman. But for this always evil and indecent influence, ordinary respect for the proprieties would probably have prevented the four of you who are my declared competitors for the seat I now have the impudence to occupy from attempting to use the power intrusted to you by your party to remove a rival from your path.

"I shall ask the people to decide between the man who has tried to help cotton factories, open highways of commerce, and to so commend the Democratic Party as to command for it the confidence and respect of the business and laboring elements North and South, and the man whose conduct and record have been to sink the party to disrepute and impotence. I shall ask them to say whether they prefer the Senator who has tried to retain for South Carolina the honor and dignity won by the long line of illustrious sons and glorious deeds of the Senator who has postured as buffoon and bully and who proclaimed on the floor of the Senate that he represented a constituency of ballot-box stuffers and murderers who wanted their share of the stealage.

"I desire to proclaim to the world that you do not represent the intelligence, the Democracy of the people of South Carolina, and to you and Senator Tillman that he has never been my master and shall never be; that he shall not escape the vengeance that must surely fall upon him when the people have been made to understand his motives, his methods, his debased character, and his shameful record. To that grand conservator of free government, the reserve patriotism and common sense of the people, I make appeal against partisan intolerance and tyranny."

Mr. McLaurin quotes The Congressional Record to show that Senator Tillman voted with the Republicans fully as often as he (McLaurin) did.

ST. PAUL'S BADLY CRACKED.

Architect in Charge of London's Cathedral Admits that Serious Damage Has Been Done.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Somers Clarke, the architect in charge of St. Paul's Cathedral, writes to The Times to-day as follows:

"The immense weight resting upon the eight piers upholding the dome has caused the foundations under the dome to settle more than elsewhere. The settlement thus caused has broken eight arches and the windows of the clerestory over them, in the nave of the choir, and in the north and south transepts, where they abut on the dome piers.

"In the same way the very great weight of the western towers has caused them to sink, and in sinking they have cracked the west front vertically through the Great Door, the window above, and the vaulted ceiling of the portico. They have also cracked the wall of the chapel to the east."

Mr. Clarke, after mentioning the unequal distribution of weight as a cause of the settlement, expresses the opinion that the two underground railways and the large sewers have affected the foundations. He lays particular stress upon the vibration resulting from the passing trains.

RUSSIAN GENERAL A SUICIDE?

Gen. Gribski Said to Have Killed Himself—Was in Disgrace Because of the Blagovestchensk Massacre.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 6.—From an unimpeachable source, the Nagasaki papers say they learn that Gen. Gribski, the military Governor of Blagovestchensk, committed suicide on July 14 as he was approaching that city on his return from St. Petersburg.

The General was returning in disgrace, after endeavoring to explain the massacre of thousands of Chinese by his Cossacks a year ago by the fact that the telegram "Fling Chinese across Amur," sent from St. Petersburg, was received in his absence and interpreted to mean "Fling Chinese in Amur."

According to the reports of the Blagovestchensk massacre, the entire Chinese population of 5,000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur, and then, being led in batches of a few hundred to the river bank, the people were ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and the river is a mile wide.

The Chinese were flung alive into the stream, and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian troops, lined up near the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses.

DISABLED A LAUNCH JUST FOR A JOKE.

Then Albert Kueschler Sent It to Sea Full of Passengers—Had a Quarrel with Wife of Owner of Vessel.

It is only a joke, in the eyes of Albert Kueschler, thirty-seven years old, of 920 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, to send a big pleasure launch with many passengers out on a rough sea, with disabled machinery. That is what he did with the forty-foot naphtha yacht of William P. Norton, a banker, of 33 Wall Street, at the Atlantic Yacht Club Station, at Sea Gate, Coney Island, last Saturday, and for which act he was arrested and held to answer by Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday.

Mrs. Norton, with a party of four other women and four men, had taken the launch for a day's trip to the fishing banks off Fire Island. She had ordered Kueschler, who was the engineer and Captain, to run the boat to Sea Gate to meet some members of the party, and he rebelled at taking orders from her. Considerable angry discussion followed between him and his employer's wife, and when the boat finally reached Sea Gate he resigned on the spot and left the vessel.

As he went ashore he took from the boiler two nipples, and put in their place two of larger size, which crippled the machinery, and at the same time concealed the trouble. The party was delayed for about two hours before another man could be secured to take his place. The sea was very rough when at last they started.

The boat no sooner put out than the trouble began. The vessel would go ahead a few yards and then stop and pound in the sea-way. If the engine was reversed she would simply back the same distance and stop. After many attempts the trip was given up, and the launch was run back to the landing by easy stages.

As she passed in she crashed into the pier. The women passengers were thrown into a panic, and for a time the conditions were very serious, but by a final effort of the engines she at last came to the float and all landed safely. By careful management, after many hours the new engineer managed to get the boat to Long Island City, where there is a repair shop for vessels of her build, and when coming into the dock, saw Kueschler there waiting for the boat.

He asked the man how he had fared on the trip, and the latter, not wishing to let him know that there had been trouble, answered "All right." Kueschler remarked that that was strange, and then told him with a great show of merriment what he had done. He went to his rooms and brought out the missing nipples and restored them.

These facts were reported to Mr. Norton at his country home, at Stamford, Conn., and he at once caused the arrest of Kueschler on a charge of malicious mischief. Kueschler, when arraigned, was represented by ex-District Attorney John U. Shorter of Brooklyn, while Mr. Norton, with his counsel, was in court as complaining witness, and urged that an example be made of the prisoner.

Kueschler again insisted that he had merely played a practical joke, and said that what he had done made little difference, as the boat was about due at the repair shops for a general overhauling. This was denied by Mr. Norton, who said it was in first-class order, though her bows were damaged about $50 by striking the Sea Gate pier.

Magistrate Voorhees addressed the prisoner in severe terms, telling him that his act might easily have caused the party to be run down in their helpless boat by some steamer, causing the loss of all on board. He then held him in $500 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Business Will Not Be Resumed To-day, as Had Been Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Despite the statements that the George H. Phillips Company would resume business to-morrow and the evident anxiety of the customers to renew their patronage, the company will not open its books for trade until next Monday.

Attorney John S. Goodwin and his clerks were successful to-day in collecting many of the company's outstanding claims. Every customer who had traded with the firm without supplying the cash met his obligation without delay. When the $100,000 of good debts is collected work on $145,000 remaining on the books will be begun.

Fast and Famous Trains to St. Louis
Leave New York (West 23d Street Station) via Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:55 A. M., 1:55 and 5:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

SHAFFER ISSUES HIS GENERAL STRIKE ORDER

Effective Saturday Night Unless Settlement Is Made.

Tells Men Their Obligation to the Amalgamated Association is Paramount to Contracts Made With Steel Trust Mills

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association this evening issued the long-talked-of general strike order, to take effect after the last turn of the mills on Aug. 10. The strike call includes practically all Amalgamated men in the United States Steel Corporation's employ not now on strike. It was issued from the Amalgamated Association headquarters, and mailed to all amalgamated lodge officials, who are expected to call their men into the strike. The text of the call follows:

"Brethren: The officials of the United States Steel Trust have refused to recognize as union men those who are now striving for the right to organize. The Executive Board has authorized me to issue a call upon all amalgamated and other union men in name and heart to join in the movement to fight for labor's rights. We must fight or give up forever our personal liberties.

"You will be told that you have signed contracts, but you never agreed to surrender those contracts to the United States Steel Corporation. Its officers think you were sold to them just as the mills, with contracts and all.

"Remember, before you agreed to any contract, you took an obligation to the Amalgamated Association. It now calls you to help in this hour of need.

"Unless the trouble is settled on or before Saturday, Aug. 10, 1901, the mills will close when the last turn is made on that day.

"Brethren, this is the call to preserve our organization. We trust you and need you. Come and help us and may right come to a just cause."

President Shaffer added this statement:

"The call goes to the Vice Presidents of the districts in which there are mills owned and operated by the National Steel, National Tube, and Federal Steel Companies, as well as to the officials of the lodges in the mills. No notice has been or is being sent to the managers of the mills. We think their notice has come from the other side, and that they have had warning of this ever since the inauguration of the strike. That ought to be sufficient."

The order will throw idle about 12,000 union men and about 60,000 in the mills who are connected with the Federation of Labor and who are not organized, but who will have no work by reason of the strike of the skilled men. Altogether 100,000 men will be idle.

IN THE CARNEGIE MILLS.

President Shaffer was asked if the call was not intended to go to the union men in the Carnegie Company. He said he could answer no questions on that score. The Amalgamated Association has lodges in the upper and lower union mills of the Carnegie Company, and a foothold in the Homestead, Duquesne, and Braddock Mills, the great bulwark of non-unionism. In conformity with statements that have been made by President Shaffer before, these men will be expected to join the strike, as will all amalgamated men and sympathizers in all plants of the United States Steel Corporation.

The other companies of the Steel Corporation not mentioned by the Amalgamated President, and whose operations the association will seek to hamper are the American Steel and Wire Company and the American Bridge Company. In the wire company, the Amalgamated Association has lodges only in the Cleveland rolling-mill plant and the Joliet rod-mill plant. The former is now

sympathy with our fight we would rather they would remain at work. They will not be asked to decide hastily. They will have until Saturday night of this week to think it over. When they finally do decide they will come out prepared for the battle. There will be no faltering, no indecision, no ignorance in action, but a unity of purpose and a determination to stand for their rights."

After issuing the official call for next Saturday night, President Shaffer said:

"At noon to-day I called out all the men employed in the Newcastle mills of the National Steel Company. They will stop work at 12 o'clock to-night. My purpose in doing this was that I learned that the trust has been piling up union-made bars in the old housings of the dismantled Jennings sheet mill for the purpose of supplying the trade to the non-union mills when the plants were shut down. It was a clever trick, but it did not work. The trust will need what bars it has stored now bad enough before it is through with this strike. After sending this telegram to Newcastle, I received a reply which read as follows:

"'Mill will close; men are all firm.'

"This will bring about 1,500 men out in that plant. You see, we have to be on the watch for just such moves by the trust as this was. We know what is going on just as well as they do, and are fully prepared to meet every move they make."

The Newcastle plant of the National Steel Company, which is the first to be affected by the general order, is the Shenandoah Valley Steel Company plant. It was originally owned by a company by that name, and was taken from that concern by the National Steel Company. It includes bar mills and furnaces and also the Rosena blast furnaces in the same borough.

SHAFFER TALKS.

As President Shaffer left his office to-night he walked down stairs to the street, accompanied by Secretary John Williams and Manager Ben I. Davis of The Amalgamated Journal. He was apparently at ease in his mind, but showed evidences of his full realization of the act that had been performed. Discussing the feature of the strike that would bear directly upon the prosperity of the country, he said:

"The closing of all these mills will be felt by all classes. It will stop production, and this will stop commerce. The effect will be bad, and no one realizes it more than I do. I realized it all the time and tried to avoid it by every means in my power the carrying out of this programme, but it was of no use. Right must triumph, however. It will triumph in spite of the trust saying that union men cannot exist in their mills.

"In this call for the men to come out, we tried to avoid all meaningless words, all bombastic utterances, and sensational sentences. It is too serious a matter for stage play. The Amalgamated men fully realize the task that is before them, and have been prepared for it. They are, I believe, ready to suffer long for what they firmly believe to be their rights. They will suffer longer, poverty, and privation of all kinds before giving in. The trust can never crush such men as our people. They may start some of their mills, but they cannot start many of them."

PAINTER MILL TO START.

No attempt has been made to start any of the mills in this city, now tied up by the Amalgamated Association; but a rumor is current in the West End that an effort will be made to start the Painter Mill non-union this week. A number of fires in the mill have been lighted, and, while the management refused to talk, there is every indication that something in that direction is being planned.

This morning it was reported that the management had secured three rollers, one of them a striker, who have agreed to go back. It is also said that they will get enough helpers to start on one set of rolls. A number of the strikers were seen, and they say that they have heard the report and believe it to be true. At Clark's Mill and the plant of Lindsay & McCutcheon conditions are unchanged.

The two mills of the Hyde Park plant, at Leechburg, Penn., which started up yesterday, worked through the night and are still in operation. No trouble has occurred, but a clash between the strikers and non-union men at midnight was narrowly averted. There was a noticeable increase of strikers' friends about the town to-day, while only a few new men came from Apollo and Vandergrift to work in the mill.

At Wellsville, Ohio, the plant is working stronger than at any time since the strike began. Five of the six mills are running and manager Brookman says it will only be a question of a day or so until the plant will be running in full capacity. The strikers are orderly and are no longer interfering with the non-union men.

TRY TO WIPE OUT UNIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—While union molders are walking the streets because their employers refuse to pay them $3 a day, these same employers voted to-day to replace them with non-union men, who are to receive wages of $4.50 and $4.75 a day. The decision of the manufacturers to pay the higher rate to non-union men was reached at a meeting of the local organization of the National Founders' Association.

In voting to pay the scale announced, the members of the association have taken the first step in a fight for the extermination of the Machinists' and Iron Molders' Unions. This fight will be waged with great intensity, and Chicago will be the city from which the efforts of the manufacturers will be directed.

In their efforts to destroy the two unions the manufacturers will endeavor to replace their union employes with non-union men or union men who refuse to obey the orders of their locals. From 800 to 1,000 non-union men will be brought to Chicago and put to work in the plants of the members of the various associations.

These men will live within the plants. They will sleep on cots furnished by the manufacturers, and will eat their meals in the establishments. Pickets of the strikers who attempt to interfere with the men who are holding their places will be restrained by injunctions.

BUILDERS ARE NOT ALARMED.

The building contractors in this city yesterday, after considering the threat of a general strike of all the steel workers, took the view that as far as building operations were concerned, there was little cause for alarm. Neither delay in the delivery of the steel, they believed, nor a sympathetic strike could cause much trouble in the case of buildings. Thomas H. Whiteley of the J. D. Johnson Company said:

"The bricklayers, in the first place, cannot join in such a strike, as they have an agreement by which they are pledged to May next not to join in any sympathetic strike. One disagreeable feature to the builders is that by the new law all tenements must have more or less of iron in their construction, and so we shall have perhaps to lie on our oars for a while, but I think we can stand this longer than the strikers can."

Mr. Whiteley thought that the delay would be nothing new, as work had been stopped in many cases for weeks at a time through delay in delivering iron. He thought that 150,000 men in all might be affected by the strike.

A representative of the Degnon-McLean Company, which has contracts for three sections of the rapid-transit tunnel, said that as more non-union than union men were employed on the steel work, no delay would take place. Unskilled men who had no connection with any laborers who might strike could erect the steel work.

WILL AID STEEL STRIKERS.

The Board of Delegates of the Miscellaneous Trades met yesterday at 85 East Fourth Street, and decided, as the building trades unions have done, to indorse the strike of the steel workers. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is now engaged in a fight for the principles of trades unionism, the issue of which will not only affect the iron workers and kindred trades and the building trades unions, but also organized labor generally throughout the country; and,

Whereas, The extent and magnitude of the pending strike is without precedent, and means an appalling loss in wages to those who will take part in it, and is brought on by the decision of the magnates in the Steel Trust to refuse the general recognition of the union of the workers, though the trust itself is an organization which demands recognition by the union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Delegates of the Miscellaneous Trades, believing that, directly or indirectly, the fight of the steel workers is the fight of organized labor all over the United States, pledge our moral and financial support to the Amalgamated Association in its coming struggle; further

Resolved, That if in any way the trades in this board can co-operate also by sympathetic strikes when called upon to aid the steel workers, they will stand ready to do so.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association.

TRUST OFFICIALS CONFIDENT.

The only news given out yesterday in behalf of Steel Trust officials concerning the strike was the following statement:

"The officials of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies here seen to-day appeared to be elated over the reopening of the Hyde Park Mill. They regard this as a signal victory, and are confident that equal success will crown their efforts at other points."

KIDNAP STRIKE LEADERS

Tampa Citizens Capture Agitators and Deport Them.

Send Away Eighteen Men, and Warn "Anarchists and Professional Labor Agitators" to Leave.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 6.—Eighteen leaders of the Resistencia Cigarmakers' Union have been seized and spirited away. A number were picked up to-day about the Court House. It is impossible to learn what becomes of these men, many of whom have been prominent here in labor circles. Those to whom the matter was intrusted declared, however, that they are being sent where they cannot get back to Tampa in a long time. The editor of La Federacion, a Spanish paper, published in the interest of La Resistencia, was seized during the morning. He made a vigorous fight, but was overpowered and had to go like the others.

A committee of the leading business men notified the soup houses to-day that they must close and feed no more people. Vagrant laws, it was announced, will be enforced against those who refuse to work.

The abduction of the cigarmakers and the other stringent measures noted are the outgrowth of a strike declared several days ago by the members of the Resistencia Cigarmakers' Union, and which has brought out threats on the part of several manufacturers to remove their plants from Tampa, owing to continued labor troubles.

The situation to-night is one of bewilderment on the part of the strikers and immovable determination on the part of the citizens. No word has been received from or about the Resistencia leaders who were deported, and the vigilantes are sworn to secrecy, further than to admit the men will never return to Tampa. Every prominent leader of the strike is missing. It is said that others are marked and that deportation may take place at any moment.

Several of the men were kidnapped last night. A great open-air meeting had been arranged, to which all the Resistencia leaders had been invited, the purpose being to catch them all together. They were all present. Music had been provided, and the streets were lined with thousands of persons. Shortly before the posse of citizens reached the place the news reached the strike leaders, and they quickly dispersed. The crowd was not daunted, and commenced a search through the streets, and snatched the men from the crowds. They were placed between heavily armed guards in carriages that had been provided and driven away.

The captured leaders were driven to the county jail, where they remained in the outside under guards for a few minutes. Then they disappeared, and have not been seen or heard of since. Various rumors as to their disposition have been circulated in the city to-day, it being most generally reported that they were taken into the Gulf in an unknown and mysterious vessel. All of the deported strike leaders were Spaniards and Cubans. The boldness of the whole affair and the accomplishment of the deportation without bloodshed is one of the remarkable features.

A proclamation was issued here this afternoon signed "The People of Tampa," which says in part:

"To the Anarchists and professional labor agitators:

"We say that your days in Tampa are at an end. We cannot and will not permit you to destroy this prosperous city. If you have regard for your safety, you will shake its dust from your feet. In conclusion, we notify the manufacturers that this movement of citizens is not in your interests, but in the interest of the entire community."

More Weavers May Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 6.—The loom-fixers, twisters, weavers, and warpers on strike at the Enterprise Mill here sent notices to the firm to-night that if their demands were not granted by Thursday they would call out the same line of workers at the Reynoldsville (Penn.) Mill, run by the company. The firm is not likely to give in.

HELD FOR GRAND JURY'S ACTION

Case of Jersey City Telegraph Officers and "Green Goods" Men.

Superintendent Charles P. Adams, who has charge of the Western Union telegraph system along the New Jersey Central Railroad, and who is charged by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City with aiding and abetting an alleged green-goods swindler named William A. Gray, whose address he refused to give, yesterday appeared before Police Justice Hoos in the First Criminal Court, Jersey City. He was accompanied by Walter McDermott, his counsel.

Mr. McDermott said his client had no statement to make, but would waive examination and give security to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and Adam Steip was accepted as bondsman.

Alfred P. Keyser, the Claremont Station operator, who was arrested on Monday, was also arraigned. He also waived examination, but had no security to offer. Horace H. Farrier, a wealthy real estate owner, however, became security for Keyser, who was then released from custody.

The case will not come before the Grand Jury until the new panel is drawn in September.

Chief Murphy was informed by the police of Wilkesbarre, Penn., that they had arrested an alleged green-goods man, who gave the name of William A. George, but who is believed to be the William A. Gray who is wanted.

Chief Murphy has received a letter from Rufus H. Minot of Northfield, Mass., who first gave notice of the operations of William A. Gray. He complained of the publicity that had been given him in connection with the case. He said he was a farmer, and feared that the "green-goods" operators might retaliate by burning his barns. Chief Murphy sent him a letter, saying he need have no fears on that point, and thanking him for the aid he had given in the case.

PRISONER'S STRANGE REQUEST.

Offers Bond of $100,000 if Allowed to Attend G. A. R. Encampment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Ben de Lamos, a United States prisoner from Alabama, in the Ohio Penitentiary here, is preparing a unique request to the United States authorities. He offers to give a bond for $100,000 if permitted to attend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Cleveland. He says he has never missed one.

De Lamos was sentenced for a technical violation of the pension laws. He is the man who slept in the Speaker's chair in the Alabama House as a tramp, and within two years was elected as a member, and afterward filled the chair as Speaker.

THE DOCK BUILDERS' STRIKE.

The contractors for work on the piers and along the river fronts in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, it was stated yesterday, will hold a meeting in this city this afternoon to discuss the strike of the dock builders for a new wage schedule and a shorter workday.

Walking Delegate Daly of the New York Dock Builders' Union, which has charge of the strike, denied yesterday that the strikers had been disorderly in Hoboken. He said that most of the dock builders were idle through a lock-out of 1,200 members of the union, which followed a strike against several employers.

Delegate Daly received a letter yesterday from J. K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Washington, in reply to a letter asking why the penalty for non-completion was not enforced against the contractors for the cribwork at Ellis Island, on account of the alleged dismissal of the men at work. Mr. Taylor said that the matter would be considered and action taken upon it at the earliest date.

Two Boys Drowned in Merrimac River.

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 6.—Charles Usher, eighteen years old, of Lynn, and Dusiel Smith, eight years old, of Philadelphia, were drowned in the Merrimac River to-day. Usher jumped into the water to try to rescue the little fellow, who had fallen from a boat. His strength failed after he had reached the child, and both sank. Dusiel Smith was a grandson of Charles A. Dusiel of Laconia, N. H., an ex-Governor of the Granite State.

TRUSTED CLERK ACCUSED.

Charged with Robbing His Employer, He Confesses—Where He Sold Stolen Goods.

After being promoted from the position of office boy to that of a trusted stock clerk, Benjamin J. Scheiber, twenty years old, of 514 Second Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday and confessed, the police said, to stealing over $2,500 worth of goods from his employer. August Torchia, thirty-five years old, of 67 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was also arrested, charged with receiving the stolen articles.

Scheiber worked for Albert R. Bogart, who deals in shoemakers' supplies at 69 Beekman Street. As stock clerk he had full charge of the keys of the store and could enter at any time.

Mr. Bogart, after going over his accounts on the first of July, noticed that although his business had been brisk, he had not made but had lost money. He also found that a lot of stuff had disappeared, and could not be accounted for. Bogart last Monday night left the store early and left orders with Scheiber to close the store at 7 o'clock.

Bogart came back at that time and watched the store from a building on the opposite side of the street. Promptly at 7 o'clock he saw Scheiber emerge from the building carrying two large bundles. Bogart then followed him to Torchia's place, in Brooklyn. Bogart then went home, and yesterday morning he paid a visit to the Oak Street Station and saw Capt. Vredenburgh. The Captain assigned Detectives Distler and Dean on the case. They arrested Scheiber yesterday afternoon and took him to the station house, where, they say, he confessed to the stealing and named Torchia as the receiver.

The detectives then went to Brooklyn and drove around to Torchia's address with a patrol wagon. Torchia admitted that he had received goods from Scheiber, but said he did not know they were stolen. The patrol wagon was forced to make several trips to Torchia's store, as all of the goods did not reach this city until a late hour last night. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

TROOPS PROTECTED NEGRO.

Georgia's Governor Called Them Out to Guard Him During Trial for Assault.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—Guarded by three companies of State militia called out by Gov. Candler for his protection, Raymond Ross, a negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Miller, was carried to Canton, Ga., from this place to-day to stand his trial. A special session of the Cherokee Court was called by Judge Gober, who asked for the troops from Gov. Candler. The time the trial consumed was only forty minutes. The negro was convicted and sentenced to be hanged Aug. 27. Ross was brought back to this city by the troops. Gov. Candler said to-night:

"The expense incurred by sending the militia to Canton to protect Ross will not be much under $800. I am doing all within my jurisdiction to prevent lynchings, and in the cases where they have occurred I have done all that any man could do. In case the troops are wanted on the day of Ross's execution there will be the same expense, but I am determined to have the law obeyed."

CHEROKEE CLUB'S OUTING.

Tammany Leaders from All Sections Were at College Point.

Tammany leaders from all sections of the city were at the annual outing of the Cherokee Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, at College Point yesterday. The club started 2,000 strong, ex-Senator Maurice Featherson leading the procession to the steamer Cygnus at the foot of East Eighty-ninth Street.

A large delegation from the Algonquins, whose domain adjoins that of the Cherokees on the north, was also in line, and practically all of the business men of the district went, too. The day was spent in ways to suit every individual taste, with hearty meals between times.

A. B. CUMMINS FOR GOVERNOR.

Iowa Republican Convention Seems to Have Settled on Him.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 6.—It seems to be settled to-night that the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow, will nominate Albert B. Cummins for Governor. A combination against Cummins had been formed by the adherents of Messrs. Harriman, Herriott, Trewin, and Conger. After the first ballot their forces were to vote for one of Cummins's opponents.

The combination was broken to-night by a large number of the Herriott delegates, who abandoned their candidate and announced their intention to vote for Cummins.

FIRE CAUSED BY CHEMICALS.

Damage of $7,500 in Wholesale Drug House of Merck & Co.

Late last night a fire broke out in the six-story stone and brick building at 13 to 19 University Place, occupied by Merck & Co., wholesale druggists, which did $7,500 damage.

Patrolman Murray of the Mercer Street Station, whose post is along University Place, heard a loud report resembling an explosion. A moment later smoke issued from a window on the third floor of the building. He turned in an alarm and the firemen responded quickly.

The fire was confined to the third and fourth floors and is believed to have started from chemicals.

SEARCHING THE RUINS.

Men Working to Find Bodies in Philadelphia's Wrecked Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Temporary electric lights have been erected at the scene of last night's explosion, and to-night 200 men, under the direction of the Department of Public Safety, are searching the ruins for bodies. Many of the residents of the neighborhood believe there are more bodies in the wreckage. There are several persons still missing. So far seven are known to have been killed.

The police and fire officials are trying to determine the cause of the explosion. They still hold to the theory that gasoline did the damage and that it had been stored in one of the three grocery stores.

Censured for Gold Street Fire.

The Department of Buildings of Brooklyn was censured last night by a jury under Coroner Burger for failure to notify the owner of the property 370 Gold Street of that borough, where three members of the Meyer family lost their lives in a fire on the night of July 1. They declared that the department was to blame for not ordering the owner to place fire escapes on the building, ample notice having been given to the department that the structure was without them.

Killed for Refusing Work.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—John Dunford, a boss grain scooper at the export elevator, was so badly beaten to-day by two men to whom he had refused work that he died from his injuries. Joseph Fenton and John Maddigan have been arrested.

Physician Killed Himself with Gas.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Aug. 6.—Dr. Charles Hampden Field committed suicide to-day by inhaling illuminating gas. He was formerly a Surgeon in the United States Army at Fort Wayne. He was also an ex-surgeon of the Pension Bureau, and at one time surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Object to Hay Freight Rates.

The National Hay Association has filed a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission against thirty-one of the principal trunk line railroads in the United States excepting to the recent classification of hay in the rate schedules. The new classification places hay in the "fifth class" instead of the sixth, as heretofore, the latter being the cheaper. It is alleged that the rates charged under the new regime are unwarranted, and imposed purely with a view to obtaining larger revenues rather than because the previous classification was wrong.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LACAKAWANNA ROAD CHANGES.

Completion of Heavy Bridges a Benefit to Suburban Populations—Buffalo Train Service.

Through the completion of the heavy new bridges over the Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers, the Lackawanna Railroad has been enabled to run much heavier equipment over its Morris and Essex Division. The first tangible benefit due to these improvements is now to result to the inhabitants of Newark, the Oranges, Morristown, and other important suburban towns along the Lackawanna.

Commencing next Sunday, this road will run through trains to Buffalo and the West over the Morris and Essex Division. This means that a person living in Morristown and wishing to go to Buffalo, Chicago, or St. Louis may board a through sleeper right at the Morristown station, instead of having to ride to Dover or Hoboken on a local train in order to make connection with the through trains. The saving in time to these suburbanites, of whom there are several hundred thousand, is at least from two to three hours. Heretofore it was impossible to run large engines with heavy sleeping cars over this division because the bridges could not stand the strain.

Other changes will go into effect on the same day. The Lackawanna limited, which heretofore left at 10 o'clock in the morning, will now leave at noon, which is believed to be a more convenient hour. Instead of reaching Buffalo at 8 P. M., it will get here at 10 P. M.

The Lackawanna will also add a new express train between here and Buffalo. This will be an eleven-hour train, and will leave New York at 8 P. M. The train is intended especially for Pan-American traffic in order to provide good service for the nine-dollar tickets, which are not accepted on the limited.

The Lackawanna officials say in this connection that their road has been running full trains to Buffalo because it refrained from putting in a special Pan-American service early in the season, when traffic was light. Thus, the road has equally made money out of the exposition where some other roads have had their profits eaten up by unnecessary service.

MR. HILL ON THE CROPS.

With the Exception of Corn They Show Great Promise, He Says.

J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, arrived in this city yesterday from St. Paul. Mr. Hill said that the crops of all kinds, with the exception of corn, along the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington systems gave great promise, and that they would easily make up for the partial loss of the corn crop. The loss in net earnings because of the corn crop failure would not be noticeable, he thought.

Regarding the Burlington purchase, Mr. Hill said that he did not think that Great Northern and Northern Pacific stockholders would have the slightest ground to regret their purchase.

"The Burlington is a splendid road," he added, "and its general traffic is developing irrespective of the crops along its lines."

A NEW MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

Officers of the Soo-Detour Road Elected—Right of Way Secured.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 6.—A meeting of the Soo-Detour Railroad Company was held here to-day, and the following officers and Directors were elected: President—W. H. Hitchcock, Chicago; Vice President—F. H. Taylor, Pickford, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer—Horace M. Oren, Soo, Mich.; Directors—W. L. Murdock, W. F. Bellvant, Emil G. Endress, T. Bennett, J. F. Goetz, A. Goetz, Eber W. Cotrell, and William Chandler.

The company has for its purpose the building of a railway from the Soo to Detour, a distance of fifty-one miles. The survey has been almost finished and the right of way secured. There is said to be ample capital back of the enterprise to insure its completion. It is supposed that the Pennsylvania system, which controls the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, is interested in the construction of part of the line.

Work on Mexican Road Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Durango, Mexico, says: "All work of construction on the branch line of the Mexican International Railroad, which was being built from Durango to Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, has been suspended upon instructions from the officers of the road in New York. The cause of this suspension is not known here. The road is completed to Papasquiero. It is a Southern Pacific property."

Will Build a Fifteen-Mile Railroad.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The Glenfield and Western Railroad Company was incorporated to-day to operate a steam railroad of standard gauge, fifteen miles long, from Glenfield to the northeast corner of the Bennett Tract, in Lewis County. The capital is $150,000, and the Directors are: Alanson S. Page, David P. Fairchild, David B. Page, and Theodore A. Page of Oswego; Charles E. Campbell and Clarence W. Campbell of New York, James A. Outterson, Mark S. Wilder, and Frank P. Wilder of Carthage, and Cadwell B. Benson of Minetto.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Newman of the New York Central denied yesterday the report that his road intended to buy or had bought the plot at Forty-first and Forty-second Streets and Tenth Avenue, where the Consolidated Gas Company has a plant, in order to erect on the property freight yards to take the place of the St. John's Park property. President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company stated that the plant was closed to save money during the Summer, and that the property was not for sale.

Regarding the report that the New York Central would oppose the North River bridge scheme of the Pennsylvania Railroad, officials of the Central say that they are unaware of such opposition. A representative of the financial interests, who has been asked whether they would finance a North River bridge company for a combination of railroads, stated that the plans were not far enough advanced to call for opposition from any one.

A syndicate of capitalists has acquired the five street railway properties in and around Utica, N. Y., which will be connected, re-equipped, and extended. The completed system will serve a population of about 100,000. The properties, with the expenditures involved, will represent a cost of over $3,000,000, a portion of which will be provided by an issue of bonds which has been placed with N. W. Harris & Co. of this city.

A. L. Meyers was yesterday elected Vice President of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad Company, which has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent.

At the fifth annual convention of the Second Division of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, held in this city yesterday, the following officers for the ensuing year and delegates to the National Convention at Milwaukee, Wis., were elected: President—Fred S. Dietz, Harrisburg, Penn.; Vice President—E. S. Colville, Pittsburg; Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Reiff, Philadelphia; Delegate at Large—H. R. Colesworthy, New York; Delegates—C. S. Wilkinson, Camden, N. J.; George W. Daily, Williamsport, Penn., and F. A. Holcomb, Attica, N. Y. The convention pledged its full support in behalf of the accident insurance feature, which a few years ago was incorporated through the efforts of the organization.

The new management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey has inaugurated changes in the methods of handling its commutation business which will be recognized as a decided improvement. Heretofore the commuter has been obliged to go to the seventh floor of the Central Building for a renewal of his ticket, but under the new arrangement a convenient office has been established in the Liberty Street station, where the commutation business will hereafter be conducted. A bureau of information has also been established at the Liberty Street station.

REFORM MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

Union Party Will Nominate State and City Tickets.

Representatives of Six Organizations in Conference Agree to Support a Fusion Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—A conference was held at the Lafayette Hotel to-day of representatives of the six reform organizations of the city, at which it was resolved that all of the organizations should support a full fusion ticket, State and city, to be run under the name of the Union Party. The meeting was held in response to a call from President Harry B. French of the Municipal League, and the various organizations were represented as follows:

Jeffersonian Society—Matthew Randall, James A. Stovell, and Eugene C. Bonniwell.

Young Democracy—Magistrate William Eisenbrown, Joseph R. Fahy, and John Taylor.

Citizens' Union for Good Government—Hector MacIntosh, William Sellers, and Phillip C. Garrett.

Town Meeting Committee—William S. Stenger, Franklin L. Sheppard, and Samuel M. Clement, Jr.

Allied Organizations for Good Government—Rudolph Blankenburg.

Municipal League—Joseph P. Mumford, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Harry B. French, and Cyrus Foss, Jr.

Col. Alexander K. McClure, Chairman of the Committee upon City and State Relations of the Union Party, reported upon the work of his committee regarding fusion, and the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this conference that a complete State and city ticket, non-partisan in composition, and thoroughly representative of administrative reform and good government, should be recommended to the organizations here represented, for presentation to the people at the coming election; and

Further resolved, That a sub-committee of one from each of the committees here represented, to be selected by each of the said committees, with the Chairman of this conference as an ex-officio member, to be empowered to consider and recommend means to compose a fusion ticket in accordance with the foregoing resolution, and report to this conference.

NEELY'S CASE IN INDIANA.

Officers of a Corporation Refuse to Give Their Testimony.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Arthur Jordan, President, and Arthur R. Baxter, Treasurer, of the Keyless Lock Company, accompanied by their attorney, ex-Mayor Denny, went before United States Commissioner Moors this afternoon and declined to give testimony as to contracts which the Indianapolis concern had with the Department of Posts in Cuba, the same to be used in the prosecution of Charles F. W. Neely. Formal declination in written form was filed, and the same, with the points of law raised, will be referred by Commissioner Moors to Judge Baker of the United States District Court.

They urged that the Island of Cuba is a foreign territory, and the cause in question was pending in a foreign jurisdiction, to which they owed no allegiance. They set out further that for them to submit to the proposed examination would be to volunteer testimony in a case wherein the accused was unrepresented, not even having received notice of the proceeding at hand, and that the same was abhorrent to American judicial procedure.

BANKS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Congress Will Be Asked to Make It Possible for Americans to Invest Their Money There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A few days ago the Treasury gave expression to the opinion that National banks could be organized in Porto Rico, under the authority of the Foraker law, provided officers could be found who were eligible under the terms of the National banking law, applied to Porto Rico. When attention was directed to the many applications on file in the department for permission to establish banks in the Philippines it was found that, while the necessity for banking facilities is greater in the Philippines, the remedy is not in sight.

Nearly all the banking is now conducted by one private Spanish concern. Capital is ready to go to the Philippines for investment in banking business, but until there is a law that capital is timid. Congress will be asked to take the matter up at once and to provide the needful authority to enable capitalists to organize as many banks as may be needed.

The difficulty in Porto Rico is in the requirement that a Director must have resided in the island a year before he can be eligible to election. In prescribing a similar requirement for Directors of Philippine banks it is not doubted that it would be easy to find natives of sufficient ability to occupy such positions under American supervision by men who would not be eligible at election because of too brief residence. It is not considered improbable that a law for the Philippines might be made with substantial departures from the letter but not the spirit of the American banking law. In the case of Porto Rico the banking law was extended to the island, with all its provisions. It is doubted whether so simple a settlement will be possible in the case of the Philippines.

Suit Against Oil Company Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 6.—Attorney General Bell to-day dismissed the suit filed a few days ago in the District Court here against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, to forfeit its permit to do business in Texas, and for penalties for alleged violation of the anti-trust law. The company's affidavit that it is not a trust, nor in any way connected with a trust, was received yesterday by the Secretary of State.

Three Cycle Racers Matched.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of races which practically amount to a championship long-distance motor-paced cycling competition between Robert Walthour, Harry Elkes, and W. C. Stinson. The series will begin with a race at one hour between Elkes and Walthour on Aug. 17 and this will be followed a week later by another long-distance race between the winner of the first race and W. C. Stinson, the holder of the hour record. The third event will be between the three riders and will determine who is the fastest rider at the hour distance. It is not improbable that one of these three races, which will be held on Aug. 17 and 25 and Sept. 1, will result in the lowering not only of the hour competition record, but of the special trial figures now held by Stinson. Walthour rode at such a rate in the thirty-five-mile race on Saturday that he would have finished thirty-nine miles if he had gone on for the full hour. Stinson's record, made at a special trial, was only a little over a mile better than this.

Cyclist Collett Was Disqualified.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 6.—George H. Collett won the final heat of the one-mile National championship professional cycle race at the Coliseum to-night, but was disqualified for fouling W. S. Fenn at the beginning of the last lap. Collett crowded Fenn nearly off the track. Major Taylor was beaten in his heat by Fenn and Iver Lawson. Lawson and Taylor were in the lead in the next to the last lap and were jockeying for position. Fenn sprinted and gained a lead of ten yards, which he kept to the end. Lawson passed Taylor on the last lap and won easily. Summary:

One Mile, 2:10 Class, Professional.—Won by Hardy Downing, Otto Maya second, George R. Leander third. Time—2:24 3-5.

One-Mile National Championship.—Won by W. S. Fenn, George Z. Collett second, Frank Kramer and F. A. McFarland divided third money, scoring one point each. Time—2:41 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, G. H. Collett second, Lester Wilson third. Time—4:07 3-5.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Frank D. Baldwin, Colonel of Infantry.
James Regan, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.
Frank B. Jones, Major of Infantry.
Frank H. Whitman, Captain of Infantry.
Henry Du R. Phelan, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Captain.
James Longstreet, Jr., Harry N. Coutes, Theodore Schultz, James E. Shelley, Duncan Elliot, Charles H. Boice, and John J. Ryan, First Lieutenants of Cavalry.
Selwyn D. Smith, William W. Overton, Gordon N. Kimball, Walter F. Martin, Oscar S. Lusk, and Philip Mowry, Second Lieutenants of Cavalry.
Lindsay P. Rucker, Mack Richardson, Cleveland Wilcoxon, and Albert B. Sloan, First Lieutenants of Infantry.
William H. Clenendin, William B. Bonham, Albert J. Bright, Robert B. McConnell, Harry E. Comstock, H. Clay M. Supplee, Charles R. W. Morrison, Christian A. Bach, Alexander B. Coxe, Second Lieutenants of Infantry.
Stanley D. Embick, Ralph S. Granger, Henry B. Clark, and Francis N. Cook, First Lieutenants of Artillery Corps.
Roy I. Taylor, Fred L. Perry, Donald W. Strong, Tilman Campbell, John M. Dunn, Homer B. Grant, Garrison Ball, and Jean S. Oakes, Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps.
Thomas J. Dickson, to be a Chaplain.
Franklin B. Harwood, Charles F. Howell, Joseph L. Ingle, Jr., William H. Munter, John L. Maher, and Francis R. Shoemaker, Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service.
Hugh H. Price of Phoenix, Ariz., to be Surveyor General of Arizona.
Frank H. Clark, Jr., a Lieutenant in the navy.
Albert C. Dillingham, Commander.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Norris Stayton, Artillery Corps, is attached to the Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Second Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell is assigned to the Forty-second Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. John C. Ohnstadt, to the Ninety-ninth Company, and Second Lieut. Francis C. Ralston, Jr., to the Ninety-seventh Company. Lieuts. Mitchell and Ralston will join their companies. Lieut. Ohnstadt will report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty in that department, upon the completion of which he will join his company.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott, Artillery Corps, is attached to the Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2:

Second Cavalry—Second Lieut. A. Miller.
Fourth Cavalry—Second Lieut. F. B. Edwards.
Seventh Cavalry—First Lieut. G. E. Lovell and Second Lieuts. B. J. Wootten and O. G. Palmer.
Thirteenth Cavalry—Second Lieut. W. H. Clopton, Jr.
Fourteenth Cavalry—First Lieut. A. C. Gillem.
Fifteenth Cavalry—First Lieut. S. Van Leer.
Second Infantry—Second Lieuts C. W. Barber and C. M. Furay.
Tenth Infantry—Second Lieut. B. R. Wade.
Fourteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. H. W. Gregg.
Fifteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. William F. Rittler.
Eighteenth Infantry—First Lieut. H. Pendleton, Jr., Second Lieut. John K. Cowan.
Nineteenth Infantry—Second Lieut. J. M. Walling.
Twenty-third Infantry—Second Lieuts. F. H. Turner and E. S. Stayer.
Twenty-seventh Infantry—First Lieut. W. B. Gracie, Second Lieut. C. W. Flake.
Twenty-eighth Infantry—First Lieut. S. A. Price.

Lieuts. Lovell, Gillem, Gracie, and Wade will join their respective regiments. Lieuts. Van Leer, Clopton, and Miller will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty at that post, upon the completion of which they will join their respective regiments. Lieut. Pendleton will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty in that department pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States, when he will join it. Lieuts. Price and Barber will report to the commanding officer at Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty at that post, upon the completion of which they will join their regiments at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and Fort Thomas, Kentucky, respectively. Lieut. Wootten will report to the commanding officer at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, for temporary duty at that post upon completion of which he will join his own regiment. Lieuts. Edwards and Stayer will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty at that post, pending the arrival of their respective regiments at their destinations in the United States, when they will join them. Lieut. Palmer will report to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty at that post, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment. Lieut. Turner will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at that post, pending the arrival of his regiment at its destination in the United States, when he will join it. Lieut. Rittler will join his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Lieut. Gregg will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty in that department, pending the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco, when he will join it. Lieut. Flake will join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga. Lieut. Furay will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty in that department, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky. Lieuts. Van Leer and Walling will join the regiments to which assigned.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Omaha, at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. David B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. James B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry; Capts. Pa

SCHLEY COURT COMPLETE

Rear Admiral Howison Takes Rear Admiral Kimberly's Place.

List of Witnesses Prepared, but Rear Admiral Schley Asks Attendance of No Spanish Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry caused by the inability of Rear Admiral Kimberly to serve on account of ill-health has been filled by the selection of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, whose appointment was announced by Assistant Secretary Hackett to-day. At the same time it was announced that this appointment would be agreeable to Admiral Schley.

The department, before taking action, had submitted a list of names to Admiral Schley, which included that of Rear Admiral Howison, and Rear Admiral Schley had indicated his entire willingness to accept any officer on the list. The department also communicated the selection to Capt. Parker before making it public.

Assistant Secretary Hackett, before issuing the order, communicated with Rear Admiral Howison, who is at present at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and ascertained from him that he had given utterance to no expression of opinion regarding the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy. The department announced that Admiral Howison would accept the detail.

Admiral Dewey was notified of Admiral Howison's selection, and the department sent to the latter a copy of the precept, together with Rear Admiral Schley's letter relative to the fifth paragraph of the precept and the department's response thereto, which correspondence is part of the official record.

Rear Admiral Howison is one of the youngest retired officers of his grade, having been retired Oct. 10, 1899, when he reached the age of sixty-two. During the early part of the civil war he served principally on blockade duty, but later participated in the battle of Mobile Bay as commander of the United States ship Blenville. It is rather an interesting coincidence that he was in command of the cruiser Vandalia at Samoa, which later went down in the hurricane in Apia Harbor while flying the flag of Rear Admiral Kimberly, who had succeeded him as senior officer on the station, and whom he now succeeds on this court.

He was in command of the Boston yard during the Spanish war, and later was commander of the South Atlantic Station. He made the famous long-distance cruise around Africa in the Chicago, as the last act of his active career, arriving in New York the day before Admiral Dewey arrived on the Olympia. It will be remembered that, although he outranked Rear Admiral Sampson, who was in command of the receiving fleet at that time, he refrained from assuming command, but courteously allowed Rear Admiral Sampson to do the honors upon that occasion.

A preliminary list of the witnesses who will be called to appear before the court has been prepared at the Navy Department. Some of these officers are on foreign stations, and will be obliged to leave for home almost immediately in order to arrive in time. Rear Admiral Schley has also submitted a list of witnesses, some of whom are on foreign stations, and these also will be ordered home. Among the witnesses desired by Rear Admiral Schley is Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells. Read Admiral Schley's Flag Secretary. There are no Spanish officers on Read Admiral Schley's list.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Commander Schroeder Coming Home to Testify in Schley Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Commander William Swift, commanding the gunboat Yorktown, has been ordered to relieve Commander Seaton Schroeder as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam. The Yorktown is now en route to Guam.

The assignment of Commander Swift is temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Governor. It became necessary to detach Commander Schroeder from that duty prior to the expiration of the usual period of such assignments in order that he might return to the United States and testify before the Schley court of inquiry.

FILIPINO CAMP CAPTURED.

Gen. Sumner's Troops Are in Close Pursuit of Malvar.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Gen. Chaffee has received word that Gen. Sumner's troops are in close pursuit of the insurgent leader Malvar.

They captured Malvar's camp while his breakfast was still hot.

CLERKS AT MANILA ANGRY.

Order Forbidding Them to Use Commissary Supplies Likely to Result in Many Resignations.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Secretary Root's order cutting off the use of commissary supplies by civilian employes is causing consternation among the minor clerks, whose expenses are thus doubled. Many of them claim that they had an absolute understanding before leaving the United States that they would be entitled to use commissary stores.

The order became effective on Aug. 1. Unless the salaries of the junior employes are raised many resignations are likely.

CIVIL RULE IN MANILA.

Military Government Ends To-day—The New Officials.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—Military government of Manila ceases to-morrow, and municipal affairs will be taken over by three Commissioners, the Government being similar to that of the District of Columbia. The President is a Filipino, Col. Herrera; the others are Messrs. Baldwin and Tutherly. The Chief of Police is George Curry, an ex-officer of the Eleventh Cavalry. Mr. Housermann is the City Attorney.

MINERALS IN THE HOLY LAND.

Valuable Deposits Have Been Discovered There Recently.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Ernest L. Harris, United States Consular Agent at Eidenstock, has informed the State Department that valuable mineral treasures have recently been discovered in Palestine, and that it is safe to say the industrial awakening of the Holy Land is no longer a dream. He says it is true that the greater part of the once flourishing country is a barren desert; the lines of communication are miserable, and traffic is unsafe, aside from the road from Yafa to Jerusalem.

Mr. Harris says that the newly discovered mineral deposits lie on both sides of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The salt deposits of the Dead Sea also could be developed into an industry. He considers phosphate the most important of all deposits, and says the immense fields of that mineral to the east and west of the Jordan need only better means of traffic and communication in order to insure their development. This, it would seem, is not far distant, as the Turkish Government is planning a continuation of the Yafa-Jerusalem Railroad, and steamboats are already plying the Dead Sea.

President Commutes Death Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The President has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death pronounced by a court-martial upon James W. Allen, private Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Allen was convicted of attacking a woman at Humingan, Luzon.

Manufacturer Killed Riding a Bicycle.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 6.—While riding his bicycle down a hill in Groton to-day, John Salter, a prominent manufacturer, ran into a cart and was instantly killed. The pole struck him on the side of the head. He was sixty-seven years old. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason.

N. Y. Y. C. SERIES RACES.

Cup Yachts Meet Again on Saturday in First of Three Days' Races Over Newport Courses.

The postponed Newport series races of the New York Yacht Club will be sailed at Newport on Aug. 10, 12, and 14. Next Saturday will mark the first meeting of Constitution with Columbia since the alterations to Constitution's masts, and the renewed struggles of the big sloops will be watched with great interest by yachtsmen to note what improvement has been gained.

A special cup will be offered each day to them, and also to the yawls Ailsa, Vigilant, and Navahoe. The Lipton Cup will be sailed for on Saturday by the 70-foot sloops Rainbow and Virginia.

On each day of the races the start will be off Brenton's Reef Lightship at 11 A. M. Entries will be received at the Newport Station No. 6 up to 8 o'clock on the morning of each race.

The courses will be to windward, or to leeward and return, and triangular, thirty miles in length. A separate cup will be raced for by all classes on each day, and when four or more boats start, a cup will be awarded to the second boat.

On Aug. 13, 15, and 16 the Club will offer cups for thirty-footers owned by members. Details as to courses and sailing directions will be announced at Newport.

SHAMROCK'S GEAR UNLOADED.

Everything Is in Perfect Order and Ready for Setting Up.

Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative, David Barrie, expects Shamrock II. to arrive at this port by next Sunday at the latest, and is making preparations for the challenger's reception and speedy refitting. He spent the greater part of yesterday at Erie Basin, with Rigger William Cochran, superintending the unloading and storing of Shamrock's spars and extensive wardrobe. On his return late in the afternoon he reported that all her belongings were in perfect order and safely housed, and waiting for the challenger.

"There were in all about forty-two bags of sails, and these were placed on gratings in a house at the Basin in order that the air might have free circulation around them, and thus prevent mildew. Each bag bore the name of the sail it contained, and it can be produced at a moment's notice when needed. All the steel rigging was arranged ready for the workmen, and the big steel mast, the largest ever carried by a ninety-footer, was stretched out on trestles, and a gang of men were set to work sandpapering it, preparatory to repainting."

"I want to get as much of this preparatory work done as possible," Mr. Barrie continued, "before the boat arrives. The work of making the change from jury to racing rig should only take a short time, as all her needs have been anticipated. A spare bowsprit is in process of construction at the Basin in case of an emergency. Eight large steel plates came over with her spars to make repairs in case of damage to her topsides. Her keel block, on which she will rest in dry dock, was also sent over, and is ready for use."

Mr. Barrie is greatly pleased over the appearance of the mast and spars, and says he has never seen their superiors in point of workmanship.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 6.—George F. Dominick's steam yacht Varuna was launched from the Jacob yard to-day after receiving a thorough overhauling and painting.

Cord Meyer's fifty-one-footer Altair has been fitted with a new topmast at the same yard.

The schooner yacht Osprey, owned by a New York yachtsman, has been partly dismantled and laid up for the season in the marine basin at the Jacob yard.

The sloop yacht Dorwina, owned by ex-Congressman Ward, has been hauled out at the Woods yard to be repainted and scraped.

Seymour L. Husted's schooner yacht Crusader is being overhauled and repainted on the marine railway at the Robertson yard.

Cup Yachts in Shape Again.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 6.—The Constitution is now rigged and ready to go to Newport. The yacht was practically rigged at 5 o'clock this afternoon, as evidenced by the sending up of her topmast on end at that time. The riggers had spent nearly four hours at the masthead adjusting the new rigging and metal cone at the head of the spar. There was a drizzling rain during the bending of the mainsail, which was not set, although hoisted high enough to admit of its being connected with the mast hoops. When nearly up to the limit the sail was lowered and tied with a sail cover on top. Good progress was made on the improvements of the Columbia's mainboom. When the addition was made to the end a small winch capstan was bolted near the extreme end to be used in connection with the purchase used in hauling the sail out on the foot.

MYOPIA WON POLO GAME.

Philadelphia Country Club Beaten in a Lively Contest by Score of 15 to 5¾.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—Myopia won the first polo game in the series for the Point Judith Cups this afternoon, defeating Philadelphia Country Club 15 to 5¾ goals. It was a lively game, with a large audience to applaud the dashing plays of Kennedy and Rosengarten. Philadelphia lost through loose team work, the brilliant work of the two players mentioned really going to naught as far as scoring was concerned. Rosengarten had a bad fall in the practice before the game. For Myopia Agassiz and Shaw were seen at their best.

To-morrow the final game in the series for the Rhode Island Cups will be played between Westchester Country Club second team and the second of Point Judith. Lineup:

MYOPIA.	PHILADELPHIA C. C.
1—C. G. Rice.	1—R. E. Strawbridge.
2—R. G. Shaw, 2d.	2—M. Rosengarten.
3—R. L. Agassiz.	3—J. F. McFadden.
Back—Charles Wheeler.	Back—A. E. Kennedy.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal and Team.	Made by.	Time.
1—Myopia	Shaw	6:06
2—Myopia	Agassiz	5:53
3—Myopia	Rice	1:25

SECOND PERIOD.

4—Myopia	Rice	:40
5—Myopia	Wheeler	1:29
6—Myopia	Agassiz	:35
7—Myopia	Agassiz	2:58
8—Myopia	Shaw	5:53
9—Philadelphia	Kennedy	2:21
10—Philadelphia	Rosengarten	:48

THIRD PERIOD.

11—Myopia	Shaw	8:51
12—Philadelphia	McFadden	:43
13—Philadelphia	Strawbridge	:45
14—Myopia	Rice	:17
15—Myopia	Wheeler	:58
16—Myopia	Shaw	2:25
17—Philadelphia	Kennedy	:17

FOURTH PERIOD.

18—Myopia	Agassiz	2:10
19—Philadelphia	Rosengarten	6:50
20—Myopia	Shaw	2:38
21—Myopia	Agassiz	2:29

Score—Myopia, 15; Philadelphia, 5¾. Earned—Myopia, 15; Philadelphia, 0. Lost—¼ goal for safety. Referee—W. W. Keith. Scorer—E. A. Mitchell. Timers—Messrs. Kane and Morrow.

Mixed Tennis Doubles at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The second round in the mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament was played at the Casino today. The play in three of the four matches was close and vantage sets were necessary to decide the matches. Summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer beat Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Roderick Terry, Jr., 6—0, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Twombly and J. S. Rogers beat Miss Bilght and Mr. Lowther, 6—2, 8—10, 6—4; Miss Langhorn and Mr. Wright beat Miss Busk and Mr. Howe, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; Miss Anna Sands and Mr. Sands beat Mrs. Thayer and Mr. Gray, 6—2, 6—2.

The matches in the third round are: Mrs. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer versus Miss Twombly and Mr. Rogers, and Miss Langhorn and Mr. Wright versus Miss Sands and Mr. Sands.

Sea Cliff Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 6.—W. H. Rogers won the final round in the singles in the midsummer tournament of the Sea Cliff Tennis Club by defeating F. D. Potter in an exciting and closely contested match by the score of three sets to one. Potter clearly excelled when both came to the net, but the older man's experience and steadiness at critical points finally won the match. The scores were 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, and 8—6.

BIG YACHTS IN COLLISION

Accident to the Corsair, Saghaya, and Norman.

Mr. Morgan's Boat Practically Uninjured—The Saghaya Towed Into Morris Dock for Repairs.

Three steam yachts anchored off Twenty-sixth Street, East River, at the anchorage of the New York Yacht Club, were in collision at flood tide yesterday morning. The yachts were J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Howard C. Smith's Saghaya, and Frank Tilford's Norman.

At the time of the accident, which was entirely due to the tide, the Corsair was lying just south of the Saghaya, while just beyond her was the Norman. The flood tide caused the Saghaya to drag her anchor, and to drift in the direction of the Corsair. The crew aboard Mr. Morgan's boat as soon as they saw the impending danger let out the Corsair's anchor chains so that she might, if possible, swing out of the way of the Saghaya. Their hopes were vain, however, and the Saghaya drifted down on the Corsair, the bowsprit of the latter catching in her fore rigging, tearing away the starboard forerigging and headstay. The foremast of the Saghaya was broken also, and as it crashed down on the deck, caused the only real excitement of the collision.

The engineers of the Corsair soon had that vessel under control, and lost no time in backing her and getting her bowsprit out of the entangled rigging of the Saghaya. It was at this point that the Norman figures in the accident. The tide, as the Corsair got clear of the Saghaya, swung her around in the direction of the Norman, causing the bows of the two vessels to come together. With the exception of the loss of a little paint by the Norman, neither of the yachts was at all injured as a result of their contact.

As soon as matters got straightened out once more, the skipper aboard the Saghaya whistled for assistance, and two tugs came alongside in answer. They took the Saghaya in tow and pulled her to Morris dock, where she will be repaired.

The Corsair was practically uninjured, and neither she nor the Norman left the anchorage during the day.

The owners and their families were not aboard the yachts when the collision occurred, all of the craft being in charge of their respective crews. At Twenty-sixth Street in the vicinity of the accident, landsmen who claimed to have witnessed it gave out all kinds of stories. Those connected with the New York Yacht Club stationed at that point were unwilling to give out any information. They said that the matter had been greatly exaggerated.

MR. MOUNT'S YACHT ASHORE.

The Charlotte on the Bar Off Atlantic City, but Uninjured.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—The sloop yacht Charlotte, belonging to C. M. Mount of the New York Yacht Club, went on the bar off this city this afternoon and stuck fast. She lost her yawlboat, but was not injured.

The coast guards went out and brought Capt. Ewings ashore. He reports everything all right, but cannot get in or out until high tide. The yacht was bound for this city.

RAIN STOPS BICYCLE RACES.

New York Athletic Club Rider, M. L. Hurley, Won Quarter-Mile Championship.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Rain interrupted a splendid programme of bicycle races at the Stadium this afternoon. It was the second day of the two weeks' meet of the fastest amateur and professional riders of the country under the auspices of the Pan-American Exposition and the National Cycling Association. The racers had covered 12½ miles in the one-hour unpaced amateur championship when the rain began to fall, rendering the track so slippery that it was dangerous for the riders to continue. The distance was covered in 29 minutes. The judges stopped the race, and the remaining 31 minutes will be finished to-morrow. The winner of the most laps up to the time the race was stopped was George Wiley of Troy.

Greatest interest was taken in the one-third mile National Amateur Championship event, and the feeling among the riders ran high. Four men were left in the semi-finals to-day. Marcus L. Hurley of New York defeated F. A. Moore of Deer Park, Ontario, in a loafing contest, their time being 1:06 2-5. Denny of Buffalo and Ingraham of Chelsea were the other pair. They started off at a brisk pace. As they were passing the sixteenth flag Ingraham cut in on Denny, forcing him off the track. Denny's wheel was smashed and his shins were badly barked. Ingraham finished, but the judges ordered the race run over again. The men started off at a terrific pace and kept it up throughout the race, Denny winning in 0:46. The Buffalo boy meets Hurley of New York in the final to-morrow. Hurley defeated Denny in the quarter-mile final to-day in a slashing finish. Summary:

Quarter-Mile National Amateur Championship.—First Grand Semi-Final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—0:42.

Second Semi-Final—Won by F. H. Denny, Buffalo; L. Downing, San Jose, Cal., second. Time—0:32 2-5.

Final—Won by Marcus Hurley; F. H. Denny second. Time—0:34 3-5.

One-Third-Mile National Amateur Championship.—First Semi-Final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York; F. A. Moore, Beer Park, Ontario, second. Time—1:06 2-5.

Second Semi-Final—Won by F. H. Denny, Buffalo; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, second. Time—0:46.

One-hour unpaced amateur championship, with prizes for the leader of most laps, leader of five, ten, fifteen, and twenty miles; unfinished. The following men are still qualified to race: Denniston of Buffalo, Zurbrick of Buffalo, Poison of Buffalo, Mettling of Boston, Hoffman of Butte, Dobbins of East Orange, and Goehler of Buffalo. Winner of most laps for which prize awarded, George Wiley of Troy, 12 laps. Leader at five miles, L. E. Mettling, Boston. Time—11:28 1-5. Leader at ten miles, Zurbrick, Buffalo. Time—23:26.

Horatio S. Earle of Detroit, President of the League of American Wheelmen, has issued a general and urgent invitation to all members of the league to meet him in Buffalo Aug. 14 and 15 on the occasion of the twenty-second annual meet of that organization. The races, which will take place in the Stadium, will undoubtedly provide some of the best sport that has been witnessed at any of the league meets.

Circuit Cycling Meet at the Garden.

At the grand circuit championship meet to take place Friday evening at the Madison Square Garden a programme of six events will be run off, in which Taylor, Kramer, McFarland, Cooper, Gascoyne, Jenkins, Freeman, Fisher, Kimble, Downing, Collett, Hadfield, Fenn, Cadwell and all the other circuit men are entered. The events are as follows: Five-mile amateur lap race, one-mile amateur handicap, half-mile National circuit championship, one-mile professional 2:10 class, one-mile handicap, professional, and two special match races.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Rear Admiral W. G. Buehler, United States Navy; W. W. Gurley, Chicago; T. M. Emerson, General Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLLAND.—J. B. Wheeler, Rutland, Vt.; Hobart Ames, North Easton, Mass.; E. Ball, Kent, England; F. A. Bennett, Mexico; Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago.

GRAND.—Dr. R. E. O'Connell, San Francisco; A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Dr. James Carroll, United States Army; S. S. McKee, San Juan, Porto Rico.

IMPERIAL.—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.; B. Harding, London; Charles L. Blanc, Paris.

HOFFMAN.—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; George Birchall, London; J. B. Lyon, State Printer, Albany; State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Norman P. Willard, Chicago; F. C. Evans, Crawfordsville, Ind.; W. J. Kountz, Pittsburg; Dr. Prior, Bologne; D. Milvan, Havana; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; ex-Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; J. F. Bermdes, Havana.

MURRAY HILL.—Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, Philadelphia; R. R. Morgan, New London; A. W. Lake, Nottingham, England; C. W. Allen, Bristol, England.

MANHATTAN.—Robert C. Cairns, Liverpool; Dr. J. E. Stubberts, Liberty, N. Y.; H. D. Morrison, London; ex-Congressman William W. Crapo, Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hibbard, Morristown; S. M. Richards, Newport; W. N. Stewart, London; George W. Folsom, Lenox.

Midsummer Sale.

25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Waldorf.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; C. A. Barnes, clothing, cloaks, furnishing goods, and hats; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions; 480 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, M. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Marks, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; S. E. Levy, cloaks and suits; Miss Desmond, ladies' wear; Miss A. Delanty, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. D. Hutzler, dry goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; C. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Ratcliffe, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street.

Hundley-Frazer Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. R. Wall, notions, laces, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Grant, upholstery goods; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; A. Graham, clothing.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. O. Smith, rugs; Miss Connor, ladies' waists and wrappers; Miss Cox, ladies' suits; Miss H. Ewing, waists and suits; Miss Donovan, dresses; 104 Worth Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, clothing and carpets; 258 Church Street.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; L. Van Deventer, cloaks and suits; 347 West Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, fancy goods and notions; 377 Broadway.

Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; T. R. Robinson, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Brown, carpets and rugs; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, clothing, cloaks and suits; S. Weinberg, notions; 721 Broadway.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. F. Renwick, millinery; 626 Broadway; Central Hotel.

Goldsmith, Joseph Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Feiss, woolens; S. Goldsmith, woolens; 256 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; J. W. Sutherland, underwear; 57 White Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. C. Tonoles, housefurnishing goods; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. W. Stoner, linens and white goods; 57 White Street.

Campbell, W., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloane, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Israel, A., New Orleans, La.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; John E. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Berwanger, ladies' wear; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Plymouth Clothing Company; H. Levi, men's and boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Gelershofer, Henry, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gelershofer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. D. Snellenberg, clothing; 704 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Evert, cloaks, suits, and wrappers; Mrs. O'Connell, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, underwear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; 477 Broadway; St. Denis Motel.

Lafonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; millinery and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Foley, Uzal L., Houston, Texas; notions, millinery, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Williams & MacAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adelen, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hummell, S., Rochester, N. Y.; pants; Victoria Hotel.

Steefal, Strous & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Steefel, cothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; R. P. Hughes, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 622 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Company; Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks; 2 Walker St.; Hotel Vendome.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Levin, Celia B., Louisville, Ky.; milliner; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Store, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Sonnenfeld, millinery.

Stix, A. I., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schlesinger, cloaks and suits.

Mayer & Schmidt, Zacydoches, Mo.; S. Hirsch, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; L. Selig, furnishing goods.

Hannifin, R., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. C. Lauer, dry goods; Gerard House.

Seinsheimer, H. A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. Strong, cloak manufacturers.

Mahler, Albenberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Mahler, jobbers.

Strauss Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, dry goods; E. Bock, dry goods.

Lowenstein Brothers, Canton, Ohio; S. Lowenstein, clothiers; Park Avenue Hotel.

Tobias, Thomas, & Co., Murfreesborough, Tenn.; E. T. Tobias, dry goods and clothing; T. Tobias, dry goods; J. S. Abrahams, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Davis & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. G. Davis, clothing house; 49 East Ninth Street.

Hood, Princeton, Ill.; millinery; 78 Washington Place.

Hood, K. & J.; K. Hood, millinery; 78 Washington Place.

Tarrytown Wall Paper Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. J. Boon, wall paper; Gilsey House.

Gordon & Altar Co., The, Greenville, Ohio; F. S. Gordon, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Carruth & Greene, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Carruth, wholesale wall paper; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rollman & Sons Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, department store.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. E. Beickner, dry goods; 258 Church Street.

Fleischaker, William, & Son, Louisville, Ky.; William Fleischaker, dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schlesinger, M., Chicago, Ill.; E. Schlesinger, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

McAuley-Peters Tent and Awning Company, Columbus, Ohio; T. G. O'Neil, awnings and tents.

Isaacs, M. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaacs, furnishing goods; S. Bernstein, furnishing goods; 42 White Street.

Bee Hive Company, The, Sioux Falls, S. D.; E. Fillre, general store; 621 Broadway.

Hyser, W. S., Zanesville, Ohio; W. S. Hyser, wallpaper.

Sharp, I. E., Cleveland, Ohio; I. E. Sharp, millinery; E. H. Sharp, millinery; M. Sharp, millinery; A. M. Sharp, millinery; J. I. Smith, millinery; C. A. Smith, millinery; J. A. Burns, millinery.

Graves, E. J., Peoria, Ill.; E. J. Graves, millinery; G. E. Graves, Hotel Rossmore.

Friend, H., Chicago, Ill.; H. Friend, cloaks; Imperial Hotel.

Corsicana Dry Goods Company, Corsicana, Texas; A. Honoets, dry goods; 77 Franklin Street.

Diamont, B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. H. Pelsan, dry goods; 10 Waverley Place.

Webb & Schmrkes, Reedsburg, Wis.; D. G. Schmrkes and Mrs. D. G. Schmrkes, general merchandise; 10 Waverley Place.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Cresswell & Washburn, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Cogan, wall paper; Gilsey House.

Melchen & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. A. S. Melchen, dry goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Reliable Tool Store, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Lerbay, hardware; St. Denis Hotel.

Cannon's Grand Central, Sedalia, Mo.; J. Cannon, dry goods, 14 Lispenard Street.

Cannon's Grand Central, Canton, Ohio; J. McDonald, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.

Fair, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Alexander, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Jones, Walter C., & Co., Sherman, Texas; W. C. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Trounshine Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Oppenheim, clothing; Savoy Hotel.

Gathof, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Gathof, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Dreyfuss, E., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. Dreyfuss, department store; 55 Franklin Street.

Bliss, Swain & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Pearl Kirkwood, clothing.

Peach, W. T., St. Louis, Mo.; tailor.

Myers, D. T., Hooperstown, Ill.; D. T. Myers, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Cain, Frank C., St. Matthews, S. C.; F. C. Cain, general merchandise; 346 Broadway.

Heavenrich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Heavenrich, clothing manufacturers; W. Heavenrich, clothing manufacturers; Hotel Savoy.

Hamilton, William, Erie, Penn.; William Hamilton, car manufacturer; Victoria Hotel.

Livingston, Meyer, Sons, South Bend, Ind.; Abe Livingston, wholesale clothier; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, R. E., Cleveland, Ohio; 3 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, Lexington, Ky.; F. T. Baker, dry goods.

De Long, Max, Evansville, Ind.; Max De Long, coaks, suits, &c.; Hoffman House.

Frank, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Frank, dry goods.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Lee Lutebaum, pictures; 450 Broome Street.

Beall, C. S., Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. R. H. Holland, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, with rain and rising temperature; brisk northeasterly winds.

Rain will continue in the Middle Atlantic and northern portion of the South Atlantic States to-day, spreading northward over New England during the day. Rain is also indicated for the upper portion of the lake region and Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature will fall in the Northwest and rise slowly in the interior valleys.

Brisk to high easterly winds will continue on the New England Coast to-day, shifting to southeasterly to-morrow; along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, fresh south to southwest winds will prevail. Fresh east to southeast winds are indicated for the lakes.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Sandy Hook. Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh and increasing east to northeast winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	69	72	72
6 A. M.	68	69	72
9 A. M.	71	71	73
12 M.	83	73	77
3 P. M.	91	70	75
6 P. M.	89	66	72
9 P. M.	81	65	67
12 P. M.	78	64	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1900	78
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The barometer registered 30.23 inches at 8 A. M., and 30.10 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 97 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 73 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 8 A. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...5:02	Sun sets...7:10	Moon rises.	11:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:28	Gov. Isl'd...12:44	H. Gate...2:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:08	Gov. Isl'd...1:33	H. Gate...3:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucat

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. Saturday at 12 o'clock, Noon.

Persian Rug, 8½ x 5¼ feet, at $45, from $60.
Persian Rug, 9 x 6 feet, at $65, from $83.
Persian Rug, 9 2-3x7 feet, at $75, from $105.
Persian Rug, 10 x 6½ feet, at $50, from $65.
Persian Rug, 10 1-3x7 feet, at $40, from $92.
Persian Rug, 10½ x 8½ feet, at $135, from $162.
Turkish Rug, 11 x 9 1-3 feet, at $60, from $105.
Turkish Rug, 11 1-3x7 2-3 feet, at $45, from $60.
Turkish Rug, 11¾ x9 1-3 feet, at $90, from $145.
Turkish Rug, 12¼ x 9¾ feet, at $90, from $170.
Turkish Rug, 12½ x 11¼ feet, at $140, from $210.
India Rug, 11 1-3x 7¼ feet, at $85, from $105.
India Rug, 12 x 9 feet, at $125, from $165.
Turkish Rug, 13 x 11 feet, at $130, from $184.
Turkish Rug, 13 1-3x10 2-3 feet, at $90, from $145.
Persian Rug, 13½ x 10 feet, at $110, from $168.
Persian Rug, 13 2-3x10 feet, at $160, from $210.
Persian Rug, 13 2-3x 10¼ feet, at $190, from $260.
Persian Rug, 13 2-3x 9 feet, at $95, from $140.

RUGS AND DRAPERIES From the ORIENT

Offered at Decisive Midsummer Reductions

FLOOR COVERINGS AND DRAPERIES from the Orient have held highest position in artistic homes ever since rugs and hangings have been used.

First, because the craft came out of the far East, from whence the first of such products came; then, later, because the Western workers could not attain the skill in weaving and dyeing with such art and permanence as the handicraft of the Orientals displayed.

So, notwithstanding the beauty and excellence of carpets and rugs now made in England and America, we still go to the Orient for the truly artistic Rugs and Draperies. Our own traveler goes direct to the points of supply and even travels inland among the workers at the looms, to get choice specimens before other buyers have an opportunity to see them.

This careful and exhaustive collecting makes this stock of Oriental Rugs choice and complete. But the prodigal buying makes it necessary at times to hasten the selling more than is usual among Oriental Rugs of authenticated derivation and value. We do not hold them as do the art stores that have such really fine specimens as these. Here they are closed out like all other merchandise that remains unsold in Midsummer—for new supplies are on the way to take the places which these must quickly vacate.

The collection is so broad, and the patterns so choice and true that connoisseurs as well as home furnishers will appreciate the display. All who purpose investing will appreciate the opportunity of saving fifteen to a hundred and twenty-five dollars from prices already lower than were known for equal goods in other stores.

The present offering consists of a hundred and thirty-nine modern Oriental Rugs in carpet sizes. This includes among the Persian Rugs—Savalan, Guerevan, Serapi and Fereghan; in Turkish Rugs—Ghoirdes, Herise, Gulistan, Oushak and Yaprac; also Candahar Rugs from India.

The following brief list suggests sizes and prices:

Turkish Rug, 13¾ x11 2-3 feet, at $92, from $138.
Turkish Rug, 14 x 12 feet, at $128, from $168.
Turkish Rug, 14 x 11¾ feet, at $115, from $175.
Turkish Rug, 14½ x 9 feet, at $110, from $165.
Turkish Rug, 14½ x 12¾ feet, at $98, from $148.
India Rug, 14 x 12 feet, at $169, from $255.
India Rug, 14¼ x 10 feet, at $144, from $182.
India Rug, 15 x 11 feet, at $166, from $248.
India Rug, 15 x 13 feet, at $195, from $295.
India Rug, 16 x 12 feet, at $198, from $298.
India Rug, 16 2-3x15¼ feet, at $325, from $425.
India Rug, 17⅞ x 10 feet, at $185, from $268.
Persian Rug, 15½ x 12½ feet, at $190, from $292.
Persian Rug, 16 x 12 feet, at $200, from $325.
Persian Rug, 17 x 10 feet, at $200, from $250.
Persian Rug, 17½ x 14¼ feet, at $110, from $155.
Persian Rug, 18¾ x 10½ feet, at $160, from $240.
Persian Rug, 25 x 12½ feet, at $390, from $480.
Third floor.

ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS

Our entire stock of Embroidered and Printed Oriental Cushions is greatly reduced in price—these include all our hand-embroidered silk, satin, and cotton covered cushions, filled with down, at these prices:

Antique Embroidered Silk and Satin Coverings, $4.50 to $6 each, from $6 to $7.50.
Silk Embroidered Cushions, made from Odhneys and Phulkaries, $2.50 to $3.50, from $3.25 to $5.
Cotton Print Cushions, down filled. At $1.20 each.
Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains, in red, blue, green, and mixed effects. 28 inches by 3 yards long; at $2 pair.
Finer grades of Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains. At $4, $5.50, and $8.75 pair, from $5, $7, and $11.50.
Afghan Print Curtains, in rich Oriental colorings. At $1.40 each, from $1.75.
Also a small lot of very desirable Print Curtains. At 75c and 90c each.

East Indian Silk Embroidered Phulkarie Curtains. Two large lots of them: One at $2, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50, and $5 each, from $3.25 to $6 each; and another at $5.50, $5.75, $7, $7.75 and $11.75, from $7 to $17.50 each. All choice pieces and handsomely embroidered.
Shirvan Kelim Couch Covers; all-wool, fast colors; the most desirable couch cover made. At $16, $17, $20, $21 to $25 each, from $22 to $31.
Sindh Corneys, handsomely embroidered in silk and inlaid with glass jewels, for draperies and table covers. At $3.50, $4.25, $5, $6.25 and $7.50 each, from $4.75 to $9.50.
Finer pieces at $8, $10, $12.75 and $15.50 each, from $10 to $23.50.
Some very fine antiques in this lot.
Antique Sofa in Embroidered Skirts, good length for cozy corner and draperies, or wherever an odd piece of color is required. At $6.50, $7.50, $8.75, $10 to $24 each, from $8, $9.50, $13, $15 to $30.

Decorative Furniture—

Decorated Tabourettes, in large variety. Were $5.50 to $18 each; now $4.25 to $14.
Folding Tables—were $6.50 to $15 each; now $5 to $12 each.
Writing Desks, ornate—were $18 to $24 each; now $10.50 to $19.

Window Seats—

Covered in denim, tapestry and matting. Were $5.25 to $8.50 each; now $4.25 to $6.75.

Screens—

Panels of burlap, plain and figured. Were $4.25 to $6.25 each; now $3.50 to $5.25.

Model DRESSES

From Our Dressmaking Salons At HALF PRICE

Our Dressmaking Experts are working on ideas for next Fall, and the model dresses now on display are to be disposed of quickly; hence the radical clipping of prices which they have undergone.

There are walking costumes, dinner and evening gowns, made up in the smartest manner known to the dressmaking craft, after the brightest ideas of the season. They will give handsome service to the women who obtain them now, at their little prices.

By the way, whether you care for a new dress immediately or not, it will be well worth your while to see what a fine dressmaking establishment we have on the Fifth floor.

We may serve you better, and for more reasonable cost than you have been accustomed to.

Women's MULL HATS

$1.50, instead of $2.50 to $4

This is the remainder of our stock for this season. Light, airy Mull Hats, for garden or country wear. Prettiest and properest styles; but they must be closed out quickly now; so choose for $1.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black and White Taffeta SILKS

Below Value

Black and White Taffeta Silks know no season—they are wanted all the year 'round. Hence it is the more remarkable to find such staple silks priced distinctly below their market value.

But we are able to do so as long as the present lot of these splendid silks lasts. After that—full prices, for the Fall silks of the same quality, that the manufacturers are now turning out. These are the little prices:

Black Taffetas, 20½ in., 65c, value 75c; 21 in., 70c, value 85c; 23 in., 80c, value 95c.
White Taffetas, 20 in., 75c, value 90c; 20 in., 80c, value 95c; 21 in., 85c, value $1.

Rotunda.

Flannelette Petticoats

And Other Underwear

Cool, rainy days like yesterday, emphasize the occasional need of somewhat warmer articles of dress. Hence this hint of new Flannelette Petticoats, in pretty effects, which have just come in. Word of muslin Night Gowns and Drawers, also—the former at half price:

Short Flannelette Petticoats—
35c—Of neat stripes, with gathered ruffle.
50c—Of neat stripes or solid colors, with silk scalloped edges.
50c—Of neat stripes, ruffle trimmed with torchon lace.
65c—Of neat stripes of gray and white; deep ruffle with silk crocheted edge.
Second floor.

Night Gowns—
25c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of plaits; V neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle. Regularly 38c.
Second floor.

Drawers—
15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
Basement.

GO-CARTS Reduced

Babies *will* keep growing up, and soon the baby carriage gets too small for the daily rides abroad. We are house-cleaning just now, among our stock of Go-Carts, and have scaled prices down on a number of excellent carts, like this:

At $4, from $6.50
At $8, from $10.50 and $12
At $11, from $13, $13.50, $16 and $17.

Many styles are represented—some handsomely upholstered. A good opportunity for paterfamilias to save money on a necessity.

Annex Store,—76 Ninth street.

The Furniture Sale

This great August Trade movement is making a tremendous record. Vast in sales, it is still greater in the satisfying quality of furniture that is being sold in such large quantities daily.

Remarkable in the fine goods offered, yet unmatchable in practical pieces at little prices.

Judge by this offering made today:

A lot of one hundred Bedroom Tables in quartered golden oak, and imitation mahogany.

At $1.25, from $2.50—Tops 24x24 inches, with shaped and moulded edges; lower shelf, 12 x 12 inches; heavy turned legs; well built and finished. *Half-price.*

They should be sold out in a jiffy, this morning.

Then mark the completeness of the various lines of furniture shown—the superb variety of any particular piece you wish.

Let TOILET TABLES illustrate this point today—

$13.50, from $18—Mahogany; veneer; serpentine front; two drawers; shaped legs; upright oval, French plate mirror, 22x28 inches.
$13.50, from $20—Curly birch; shaped front; French legs; one long drawer; French pattern plate mirror, 20x24 inches.
$14, from $20—Golden oak; serpentine front; two drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 20x24 inches; carved standard.
$15, from $20—Quartered Golden oak; shaped top; moulded edges; serpentine front; upright oval; French mirror, 22x28 in.
$19, from $25—Mahogany; shaped front; two drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 26x22 inches.
$20, from $28—Bird's-eye maple; shaped front; swell ends; two drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 22x26 inches.
$20, from $31.50—Mahogany; full swell front; two drawers; straight legs; French plate mirror, 30x22 in.; highly polished.
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany; serpentine front; three drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror; 22x34 inches.
$25, from $37.50—Bird's-eye maple; shaped front; three drawers; upright, French plate mirror, 24x30 inches.
$50, from $75—Mahogany; top 44x20 inches; four drawers; French legs with shaped feet; French plate mirror, 36x30 in.; finest construction and finish.

Of the above dressing tables we have ample stock. Some of the other patterns are priced as follows:

$11, from $15—Quartered golden oak.
$12, from $16—Bird's-eye maple.
$20, from $28—Bird's-eye maple.
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple.
$25, from $40—Quartered golden oak.
$28, from $40—Mahogany $40, from $55—Curly birch
$30, from $38—Mahogany $45, from $60—Mahogany
$37.50, from $55—Mahogany $60, from $87—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany inlaid

Of course every other line, for every room in the house, is equally complete and low-priced.

Furniture purchased now will be stored free of charge if not wanted immediately, and delivered when you wish.

Fourth floor.

August Clean-up of LAMPS and GLOBES

This operation affects our high-grade sample lamps, as well as some fine samples from one of our prominent manufacturers.

There are fine decorated Banquet and Reception Lamps; many are mounted in fine pottery and bronze vases. There are also fine Metallic Lamps in classic designs. Now grouped in these three lots:

$20, $25, $30 and $35 Lamps at $10 $10, $12 and $15 Lamps at $6
$5, $6 and $7 Lamps at $3

Also about eight hundred large Lamp Globes, sizes 11 and 12 in—a general clean-up of our stock; now offered at $1 each, from $2, $3, $3.50.

Main floor and Basement.

MEN'S SUITS

A Third Under-Price

Not often you can save a third on the price of a suit by buying it a month ahead of time. That is the condition today.

Here are suits of light and dark colored cheviots, and some very handsome medium colors in wool crash, that have hitherto been priced at $15 each. But we are clearing them out, and you may choose among them today for

$10 a Suit

You will be paying $15 for your early Fall suit a month hence, if you buy one as handsome as these—and you'll miss the chance of wearing it on cool days in the meantime.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Splendid Group of NEGLIGEE SHIRTS at 50c

Percale and Madras Shirts—about 50 dozens in all. Half of them are the plaited bosom shirts of colored percale that you have come after so promptly each time we have told you of them. This lot is complete as to sizes and assortment of good patterns and colors.

The rest of the offering is of white and colored madras shirts, some with cuffs attached, others with detached cuffs, ranging in values up to $1.

An astonishingly good opportunity to get excellent Negligee Shirts at a little price; and one that will bring quick response.

FIFTY CENTS EACH

Advance Styles in WALKING SKIRTS

Women will welcome these newcomers today. Both fabric and tailoring express new thought in the matter of design and effect.

These Skirts bring a freshness scarcely expected in Midsummer. The prices are very reasonable as well:

At $5—Skirts of double-faced cheviot; mostly Oxford; made with stitched seams and finished with rows of stitching.
At $6.50—Skirts of corduroy, in brown, black and tan, finished at bottom with rows of stitching.
At $12—Skirts of tailor material, in black, with pin-stripe of white, finished at bottom with triple flounce effect and rows of stitching.
At $13.50—Skirts of cheviot, beautifully tailored; made with successive rows of stitching at top to form pointed yoke; finished at bottom to correspond.

Second floor, Broadway.

WINDOW SCREENS

At Half Price

There's apt to be a good deal of good mosquito weather in store for you before snow flies. And, if you have not made the necessary arrangements for defence, half prices on Window Screens and Screen Doors should be sufficient inducement to do so now.

There is a considerable saving involved for you, for this and succeeding seasons, in our desire to get rid of this year's stock—for window screens do not change in style, you know.

Window Screens—24 in. high, 22 in. closed, 33 in. open; 20c, from 40c
24 in. high, 24 in. closed, 37 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 16 in. closed, 24 in. open; 25c, from 50c
24 in. high, 32 in. closed, 36 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 30 in. open; 25c, from 50c
28 in. high, 21 in. closed, 37 in. open; 20c, from 40c
28 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 23c, from 45c
28 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open; 25c, from 50c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 25c, from 50c
30 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open; 28c, from 55c

Screen Doors, $1, from $2—
6 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. wide 6 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in wide
6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

White Wood Won the 2:14 Trot Under Peculiar Circumstances.

GELDING'S DRIVER WAS FINED

Buffalo Driving Club's Meeting Opens Auspiciously—Rain Causes a Postponement of Several Events.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—On a track pronounced by visiting horsemen to be one of the best and fastest they have found this year, the Grand Circuit harness meeting of the Buffalo Driving Club opened to-day, and was full of interesting events. The attendance, too, was good, about 5,000 persons being present.

The event that created the greatest excitement was the 2:14 Class trot. The local contingent plunged on White Wood, a Buffalo gelding, and got away with the money. Driver Snow, who guided the Buffalo horse around the circle, was fined $100 for laying his mount up in the fist two heats, which Gracie Onward won handily. The Kentucky mare broke badly at the quarter in the third heat, and there was nothing in it but White Wood; the Buffalo gelding, landing the heat in a common jog in 2:13¼. The judges summoned Snow to the stand and fined him $100. There was great excitement when the trotters lined up for the fourth heat. The Buffalo horse was held at prohibitive odds, and 6 to 5 was offered on Gracie Onward. After two scores the bunch was sent off to a beautiful start. At the quarter Gracie Onward led Senator K. by a quarter of a length, with White Wood only a neck behind. The Kentucky mare led by fully five lengths at the half, and it looked for a time as if it was all over but before they reached the three-quarters Snow let White Wood out a link, and they passed the pole with only two lengths separating the leaders. White Wood won the heat from Gracie Onward by a neck in a whipping finish, Senator K. four lengths back in third place. Gracie Onward cast a shoe while they were scoring for the final heat, and there was a tiresome delay of 15 minutes before they lined up again. White Wood got the pole at the quarter, and there was nothing to it but the Buffalo horse to the wire, Senator K. finishing second and Gracie Onward third.

Rain began falling while the horses were scoring in the 2:10 trot, and after the first heat the judges decided to postpone the event until to-morrow. Onward Silver won driven out by Cornelia Belle, a daughter of the same sire. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Gold Bracken, b. g., by Earl Baltic, (Ervin)	1	1	4	6	1
Captor, br. g., by Cocolian, (Marvin)	4	2	1	1	6
Laster, b. m., by Salvini, (Golden)	2	3	2	3	2
Marique, ch. h., (Kenney)	3	6	3	2	3
Henrietta, blk. m., (Young)	3	5	6	4	5
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foote)	5	4	5	5	4

Time—2:14½; 2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500. (unfinished.)

Onward Silver, ch. s., by Onward, (Geers)	1
Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward, (Kirby)	2
Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Kenney)	3
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	4
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	5
Valpa, b. m., (Miller)	6
Phrase, b. m., (Lockwood)	7
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)	8

Time—2:11½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

White Wood, wh. g., by Woodlark, (Snow)	5	4	1	1	1
Gracie Onward, s. m., by Onward, (Macy)	1	1	5	2	3
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., by Milroi, (Kenney)	2	2	4	5	2
Senator K., blk. g., (Nuckles)	4	5	2	3	5
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	3	3	4	4

Time—2:12¾; 2:12; 2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:13½.

Other Harness Racing Results.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 6.—The August meeting of the Driving Park Company opened at the Greendale track this afternoon with the 2:17 pace, 2:35 trot, and 2:32 pace on the card.

In the first race Sir Edward was a strong favorite before the race was started, but he was not in the game at all, and Gloia closed up the race in straight heats. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Pace.

Gloria, b. m., by Ethan Wilkes, (Fox)	1	1	1
Harry Hotspur, c. g., (Devlin)	3	2	2
Ethan Boy, b. g., (Shannon)	2	5	5
Cristobal, c. g., (Beaver)	4	3	3
Uncle Angus, b. g., (Mitchell)	7	4	4
Marcus Aurellius, b. g., (Brown)	5	7	6
Blue Boy, g. g., (Littlefield)	6	6	7
Sir Edwin, b. g., (Page)	8	8	dr

Time—2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¼.

2:35 Class.—Pace.

Fred C., b. g., by Titler, (Cox)	1	1	1
Ella Summwell, b. g., (Williamson)	3	2	2
Daisy Wood, b. m., (Sparks)	2	3	3
Berth B., b. m., (Morris)	4	5	4
Minnie Q., b. m., (Thomas)	5	4	6
Perfection, br. g., (Gillies)	6	6	5
Almond King, g. g., (Hoyt)	ds		

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:20¼.

2:32 Class.—Pace, (unfinished.)

Russell D., b. s., by Will Mason, (Dore)	4	1	1	4
Roland Reed, blk. g., by Kisar, (Bever)	6	2	3	1
Rob B., b. g., (Clark)	5	5	2	2
Ruth Leyburn, br. m., (Winch)	2	8	6	5
Chum Boy, c. g., (Kerrich)	1	6	7	6
Village Belle, b. m., (Jones)	7	4	3	3
Newsboy, Jr., b. g., (Haynes)	8	6	5	7
Bruce Watson, b. s., (Sparks)	1	7	dr	

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:26½.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 6.—The August light harness meeting at the Granite State Park opened to-day with three races. In the 2:30 trot Gaiety Girl carried most of the money and justified expectations of her, winning three straight heats. View View was picked to win the 2:16 pace, but did not have the speed to do it. In the 2:20 trot Ed Bass uncovered the winner in Alavander. The summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Gaiety Girl, b. m., by Red Wilkes, (Bass)	1	1	1
Manita, b. m., (Proctor)	5	2	2
Maud M., ch. m., (Johnson)	2	3	3
Baronet, ch. m., (Page)	4	4	4
Upton, ch. g. (Wall)	4	ds.	
Mackay Wilkes, br. h., (Galvin)	Dis.		

Time—2:19¼; 2:19½; 2:19½.

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Laconda, br. h., by Allerton, (Brodbine)	4	1	1
Gagnaut, ro. g., by Jay Bird, (Johnson)	1	2	4
View View, ro. m., (Johnson)	3	3	2
Rearington, b. g., (W. O'Neil)	2	4	3
Lady Bayard, m., (J. O'Neil)	5	2	5

Time—2:14½; 2:15½; 2:15; 2:16.

2:29 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Alavander, b. h., by Alcantara, (Bass)	1	1	1
L. B. ch. c., (Townson)	4	2	1
Ruth C., b. m., (Johnson)	3	4	2
Easter, b. g. (Kilborn)	2	3	3
Handspring, b. h., (Pierce)	5	5	5
King Cecil, b. g., (Tyson)	6	6	6
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreyville)	Dis.		

Time—2:18½; 2:17½; 2:18¼; 2:17¾.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The trotting races set for to-day at the Hudson River Driving Park were postponed until to-morrow at noon on account of rain.

The postponement of to-day's races does not mean any postponement of the attempt Cresceus will make on Thursday to lower the world's record. Mr. Ketcham, after the stallion's exercise to-day, pronounced him to be in very fine condition.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Morningside Favorite for the Alabama Stakes Won—Haggin's Colt a Surprise.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The second day's racing here was uneventful. It showered during the afternoon, but not enough to affect the track to any extent.

The Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, was the feature. Five fillies went to the post, Sadie S. being an added starter. Morningside was favorite, and won by a scant length from Reina, the topweight.

A smart two-year-old was uncovered in the opening race in J. B. Haggin's Stranger, a bay colt, by Goldfinch-Dareka. She was at a long price, 30 to 1 being obtained against her at one stage of the betting. The colt led from start to finish, winning easily by two lengths. Stranger is a Futurity candidate. He is not an impressive looker, being rather light in build. The way he raced away from Five Nations and Peninsula, however, makes him look like a very clever performer.

The Westerners scored in the second race with Sarner, who just got home a head in front of Waylark. Jake Worth was a large sum on the victory of his filly, Mary Worth, who captured the race for two-year-old fillies cleverly, while the last race went to Cambrian, who made all the running and won easily by two lengths, Carbuncle beating Terminus a nose for the place. Three favorites were successful.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., and his trainer, Tom Healey, had a disagreement this morning over The Parader's running in the Saratoga Handicap Monday, and Healey has retired from the management of the stable.

Frank Farrell's $15,000 colt Ildrim broke down to-day after working a mile in 1:44.

Jockey John Bullman has been signed to ride for the rest of the season for August Belmont. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Stranger, 103 pounds, (Lyne,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Five Nations, 110, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Peninsula, 110, (Mounce,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Botha, Rightaway, and Rocky also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sarner, 105 pounds, (J. Woods,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Wayward Boy, 100, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Ringleader, 105, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Ante Up, Sam Devere, Dr. Riddle, Woolgatherer, Vesuvia, Guesswork, and Ondrudis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Alabama Stakes, for fillies, three years old; mile and a sixteenth. Morningside, 116 pounds, (Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Reina, 124, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Sweet Lavender, 116, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Scotch Bush and Sadie S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Mary Worth, 109 pounds, (Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won; Octoroon, 109, (Mounce,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Caughnawa, 112, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Grand Opera, Royal Sue, Woden, Bedlington, and Geraldyn also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; mile and a sixteenth. Cambrian, 117 pounds, (Caywood,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Carbuncle, 120, (McCue,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Terminus, 119, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48. First Whip also ran.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Hans Wagner, 108 pounds; Oclawaha, 107; Dark Secret, 106; Illuminate, 104; Schwalbe, 103; Sedition, 101; Step Onward, Rosecourt, 99; Playlike, 97; Frivol and Batyah, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, the short course—Pedlington, 150 pounds; Sir Hubert, 148; Trillion, 146; Fulminate and Zinzibbar, 142; Hackiet and Isen, 138; Salesman and Champion, 134; Curfew Bell, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway; five and a half furlongs. Grail and Hanover Queen, 122 pounds each; Amicitia and Disadvantage, 119 each; Rossignol, White Owl, and Par Excellence, 112 each; Rock Water, Caithness, Lux Casta, and Queen's Messenger, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Bombshell, 114 pounds; Armor, 109; Larva, 106; Dolando and The Black Scot, 103 each; Admonition, 116; Little Daisy, 96; Infallible, 91; Chaos, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-old maidens; six furlongs. James J. Corbett, Sharpshooter, Lamp O'Lee, Rock Storm, Ristrick, and Advocator, 114 pounds each; Lauderdale, Skipaway, Uncle Dowie, and Apple of My Eye, 111 each; Appreciation, Wealth, Maria Bolton, and Welsh Girl, 109 each.

Western Tracks Will Probably War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Western Jockey Club has recognized the request from Kinloch Park, St. Louis, granting dates from Aug. 17 to Sept. 14 inclusive, and has refused the request made by Wagner brothers for eighteen days' racing at Worth prior to Nov. 1.

A local war between Hawthorne and Harlem and the Worth track is now thought probable.

Whitney's Horse Won at Brighton.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Treadmill (L. Reiff) won the Brighton Plate at the Brighton August meeting to-day. United States (J. H. Martin) was second, and Chlorion ("Clem" Jenkins) finished third.

William C. Whitney's Ondulee (J. Reiff) won the Alfriston Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile.

The Barbary Maid, gelding ("Willie" Waldo, the American jockey,) won the Hassocks Plate, for three year-olds and upward, distance six furlongs. Breloque (J. Reiff) came in second, and Lily Palmer ("Clem" Jenkins) ran third.

Jockey Maher in Bad Health.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Daniel Maher, the American jockey, will probably never reenter the race course. Owing to a serious hemorrhage of the lungs, his physicians have cautioned him that a further attempt to ride would be fatal. It is understood that he will cancel all engagements, and return to the United States.

PLEA FOR AMERICAN OARSMEN.

Sir Charles Dilke Favors Foreign Entries for Henley Regatta.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The remaining members of the Pennsylvania University crew which took part in the Henley regatta—Ralph R. Zane, F. L. Davenport, and L. J. Smith—sailed for the United States to-day. They declared it was not likely that Pennsylvania University would enter another crew in the regatta for several years, at least.

Regarding Henley, Sir Charles Dilke, the well-known Member of Parliament, has written to the editor of the forthcoming number of The Week-End as follows:

"I have no right to interfere in this Henley controversy, but, like every one who is concerned generally with our position in the world, I have the right to ask them that the 'foreigner" be not excluded from the Grand Challenge Cup without at least the simultaneous institution, by an equally high authority, preferably the Stewards themselves, of a competition, if not annual, at least triennial, under conditions which will induce the 'foreigner' to come. To exclude Americans would be difficult and ungracious. A distinguished American friend of mine two years ago was champion sculler—Hunting Howell, (B. A. Howell of New York.) He had no connection with this country till he came to Trinity Hall, (Cambridge University.) He was one of the crew which narrowly beat Cornell for the Grand. Are we to 'row" Americans, and then forbid them to row against us? In what terms are the Dutch, Belgians, French, and Americans to be excluded which will not also exclude Canadians and Australians? If Uitlander news from the American universities north and south of the St. Lawrence, Australians and New Zealanders, and our Continental rivals are all specially invited to row good English eights at Putney every two or three years, all this international, imperial argument falls to the ground."

Schuylkill Crews for Local Regatta.

Reports from the Philadelphia rowing clubs indicate that an unusually large number of entries from the Schuylkill oarsmen may be expected in the Middle States regatta on the Harlem River on Labor Day. The Malta Boat Club will send over a junior and intermediate eight, the Pennsylvania Barge Club will send Capt. McCloskey for the singles and will also enter a double, and the West Philadelphia Barge Club has not decided what crews it will send.

The Vesper Club has decided to send a junior four and possibly a senior eight, but nothing will be done until after the meeting on Aug. 12, when the resignation of Capt. Abel will be acted upon. Either Smith or Bond, or both, may carry the Bachelors' Barge Club colors in the singles in the regatta, and the Quaker City Boat Club may enter a gig. The Fairmount Boat Club expects to send a junior four, intermediate four, and intermediate eight. The Undine Club will not send a crew, and the remaining clubs have not decided what they will do.

Flanagan to Try for Record.

John Flanagan will compete Saturday under the colors of the Irish-American A. C. at the athletic carnival of the Olympia A. C. at Olympia Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, and will endeavor to break the world's record for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight. It is said that immediately after the championship held in Buffalo, while giving an exhibition for a few of his friends, he threw the weight 37 feet 9 inches, which is nearly two feet further than the record now held by Jim Mitchell. This event was added to give Flanagan a chance at the record, and will be an open handicap.

Yale Athletes to Train Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6.—"Mike" Murphy, Yale's athletic trainer, was in town to-day, and he talked freely on the coming international track meet in New York in which Yale and Harvard will meet the Englishmen. He said that the Yale men would assemble in about two weeks at Travers Island, New York, and that the training would all be done there. It was first expected that the Yale men would train at Simsbury, but the many advantages at Travers Island have influenced the Yale athletic advisers. Some of the men will report at the island in two weeks, and from then until the last of August the training would be of a light order. About the 1st of September, when all of the athletes will be there, the men will work hard for their games with Oxford and Cambridge. Murphy said that the Yale men were keeping in good condition this Summer, and that when they start their training at New York they will be in almost as good condition as when they meet the Englishmen. Murphy will go to New York to-morrow to make arrangements for his men.

Innis Arden Golf Club Plans.

The Innis Arden Golf Club of Sound Beach, Conn., will have an approaching and putting contest for women this afternoon at 2:30 P. M. Prizes will be given for the two best scores. On Saturday there will be a handicap competition for the Stranger's Welcome Cup, which has been presented to the club by Richard A. Storrs. The first round will be a medal play, the first eight continuing at match play. The women members are arranging to give a tea at the Casino next week.

TENNIS ON LONG ISLAND

Champion Players Participate in Southampton Tournament.

First Round in Championship Singles Partly Completed — Entries for Men's and Women's Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 6.—The resourcefulness of the tennis experts gathered here was tried to-day in the opening matches of the Long Island championship tournament on the courts of the Meadow Club. The turf of the courts was wet from the drizzling rain, which was blown across with the ocean mist by the strong breeze from the ocean. This made the balls heavy, and caused the stringing of the racquets to lose their elasticity. Despite these adverse conditions there was a large gallery present from the fashionable cottage colony when the committee arranged the drawings for the singles.

William J. Clothier of Swarthmore, and holder of the Pennsylvania State title, and Edwin P. Larned, Princeton champion, are in the top half, and each won his match. In the lower half are William A. Larned, Richard Stevens, C. P. Childs, Yale champion; Robert Le Roy, Columbia interscholastic champion, and the Yale veteran Guy Phelps Dodge. William A. Larned and Guy Pheips Dodge were successful in their matches in this half. The contests of these two players were the feature of the day.

The veteran Larned defeated Guy P. Snow, a Harvard expert, after two hard-fought sets. Snow made a plucky battle against his stronger opponent, and in the first set worried Larned considerably. The Harvard man was a splendid court coverer and got the majority of Larned's returns and then essayed to cut the side lines for a pass by long, fast drives. Larned gave Snow frequent opportunities to score against him, as he kept running into the net, and the Harvard man made the points very close in many of the games before Larned steadied down and began to play in his top form.

In the second set of the match Larned developed one of his streaks of unapproachable form and worked the crowd up to an intense pitch of excitement as he made play after play, scoring the points against his opponent.

G. P. Dodge, the Yale veteran, defeated W. P. Blagden of Harvard in the hardest-fought contest of the morning. Both players were evenly matched and the points in the majority of the games went to deuce. The Harvard expert captured the second set and led in the third, but Dodge triumphed after four all had been called. Princeton's champion, E. P. Larned, defeated Harvard player, J. W. Lee, in straight sets. The Harvard man was only able to win four games in the two sets. William J. Clothier, the Pennsylvania State champion, did not show his usual form in his match against the New Yorker, Theodore R. Pell. Clothier was very erratic, but succeeded in gaining the victory after Pell had won the first set, at 7—5. Summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Theodore R. Pell, New York, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; E. P. Larned, Summit, defeated J. W. Lee, New York, 6—1, 6—3; G. P. Dodge, New York, defeated W. P. Blagden, New York, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; W. A. Larned, Summit, defeated G. P. Snow, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

The men's doubles and women's doubles are scheduled to begin to-morrow. The entries are as follows:

Men's Doubles.—G. P. Dodge and Stewart Walter, Kenneth Ives and T. R. Pell, G. P. Snow and C. F. Watson, Jr., O. S. Campbell and Ford Huntington, W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, Richard Stevenson and M. D. Whitman. Women's Doubles.—Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Caroline Livingston, Miss Alice De Golcouria, Miss Josephine Russell, Miss Gertrude Sard, Miss Crocker, Miss Marie L. Russell, Miss Nesser, Miss F. L. Howland, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Ethel Hollins, Miss D. V. Hollins, Miss F. L. Rowland, Miss W. Rossiter Betts, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Miss Neeser.

The entries for the mixed doubles are:

Miss Josephine Russell, Miss Marie L. Russell, Miss Frances C. Crocker, Miss Gertrude Sard, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Ethel Hollins, Miss D. V. Hollins, Miss F. L. Rowland, Miss W. Rossiter Betts, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Miss Neeser.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Rain Prevented the Local Teams from Playing—Pittsburg Won Easily.

Yesterday, on account of the threatening weather and subsequent rain, the baseball game scheduled between New York and Brooklyn teams was postponed. On this account two games will be played between the same two teams on the Polo Grounds to-morrow. All the other scheduled National League games were played.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Perfect playing of the hit-and-run order enabled Boston to defeat Philadelphia in to-day's baseball game. The visitors could do nothing with Dineen's delivery except in two innings, the second and ninth. Long and Lowe fielded brilliantly. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Demont, 2b	2	1	0	2	0
Cooley, cf	1	1	0	2	0
Murphy, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Lowe, 3b	1	2	3	3	0
Long, ss	0	1	2	6	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	5	0	0
Dineen, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	10	27	13	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Wolve'n, 3b	0	0	3	3	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	1	1
Delahanty, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Douglass, c	1	1	5	0	0
Jen'ngs, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Hallman, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Cross, ss	0	0	0	4	1
Donahue, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	6	24	15	2

Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Hallman, Delahanty. Three-base hit—Delahanty. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Douglass. Stolen base, Dineen. First on balls—Off Donahue, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Donahue, 2. Time—1 hour 32 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Davis, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	2	1
Brandt, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	2	1	0
Leach, 3b	1	3	1	0	0
Yeager, c	0	0	4	0	0
Tannehill, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	8	10	21	6	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	3	2	0
Heidrick, cf	0	0	3	0	1
McGann, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Bowerman, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	2	0	3	0
Kruger, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Ryan, c	0	0	4	1	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	1	2
Total	1	7	21	9	2

Pittsburg	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	—8		
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Clarke. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont and Yeager. Stolen bases—Clarke, 2. Double play—Wallace, Padden, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Harper, 5. Hit by pitcher—Padden. Passed ball—Yeager. Wild pitches—Harper, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	2	1	2	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	3	2	1
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	1	3	4	0
Fox, 2b	0	0	2	7	0
Bergen, c	0	0	3	3	0
Siddall, p	0	0	0	3	0
*Phillips	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	27	19	1

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf	3	2	3	0	0
Green, cf	0	3	2	0	0
Chance, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	1	7	2	0
Raymer, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Kling, ss	0	0	0	3	0
Kahoe, c	0	1	12	0	0
Waddell, p	2	2	2	1	0
Total	6	9	27	9	1

*Batted for Stimmell in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Chicago	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Hartsell, Crawford. Three-base hit—Waddell. Home run—Hartsell. Stolen bases—Chance, (2,) Childs. First base on balls—Off Stimmell, 4; off Waddell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Stimmell, 2; Waddell, 1. Struck out—By Stimmell, 3; by Waddell, 11. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	51	34	.600	Boston	42	42	.500
Philadelphia	50	37	.575	New York	38	44	.450
St. Louis	51	39	.566	Cincinnati	35	50	.412
Brooklyn	45	42	.517	Chicago	36	58	.383

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

New York State League Game.

At Milwaukee—Detroit, 8; Milwaukee, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Brockton, 3; Toronto, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Hartford, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Worcester, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Rome—Utica, 12; Rome, 3.

Philadelphia Cricketers Beaten.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—In an exhibition cricket game to-day the Wanderers defeated the Belmonts of Philadelphia. Only one inning each was played. The Wanderers scored 115 runs and the Belmonts 104. Neither King nor Graham did any of the bowling for the Belmonts.

READY TO WEAR

garments this season have touched a high point of excellence, in fit and finish they rival custom made. Perfection of findings is a strong point, and the leading manufacturers use the

Snap Hook and Eye

The 20th Century Hook

which became a necessity as soon as it was understood. Made in sizes 3 and 4. If your dealer does not keep it, send 10cts. for a sample card.

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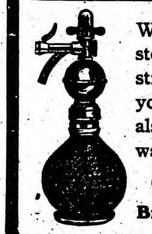

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Bicycles.

Spalding, Liberty, Eagles, Etc., $3.50-$12. Some Shopworn, Few Used. SNAPS! RACING Cycles, ($50 list,) $16.50. TANDEMS, $15. TIRES, 75c., $1, $1.25; BARS, 10c., 15c., 25c. BELLS, 5c., 20c. Lots of other Bargains. JANDORF, cor. Barclay & Church Sts.

Surrogate's Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ELIZE L. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

BROWN, GEORGE T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Lease and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE T. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph A. Brown and James Meyer, Esq., executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. jy3-1aw7wW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW.

GOLD

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

"POLITICAL MOTIVES."

To say that the District Attorney has "political motives" in the police prosecutions is not to do him any harm. It is not even to make a charge against him. It is simply to say that he is a decent citizen, animated by the motives of other decent citizens. It is to say that, being a decent citizen, he must view with shame and sorrow and disgust the present government of this town, and must be anxious to collect evidence which will enable the decent citizens to throw off the Tammany yoke. Nothing could tend more powerfully to this end than the showing, by legal proof, of that horrible corruption of Tammany rule of which everybody is morally convinced, but which in so few cases is susceptible of legal proof.

Nobody doubts that Mr. PHILBIN'S Tammany predecessors have been actuated in their official conduct by "political motives." But their political motive was precisely to prevent the legal demonstration of the kind of government of a gang of thieves and lawbreakers and blackmailers, which is the government of the second city of the world. It is to the courage of Gov. ROOSEVELT that we owe it that that particular variety of "political motive" no longer actuates the District Attorney's office. And yet Mr. PHILBIN has retained most of the old staff. He has operated the same kind of reform that would be operated in the Police Department if a few of the leading spirits were exposed and pilloried and punished. The "staff," the rank and file, would thereupon be left at liberty to carry out its instincts, which are simply those of any other equal body of well-meaning American citizens.

Meanwhile we cannot absolve Mr. PHILBIN from the imputation of "political motives." He was an American citizen, and a New Yorker, and a decent man before he was a District Attorney.

TRADES UNION RESPONSIBILITY.

In view of the attention which has lately been attracted in this country to the action of certain Judges who have granted injunctions restraining certain trades unions, collectively as organized bodies and severally as individuals in the membership, from interfering with persons not members who may seek employment in positions vacated by strikers, from picketing, from methods of persuasion savoring of coercion and the like, what is known in England as the Taff Vale case possesses unusual interest. Its latest phase is the decision of the House of Lords, on appeal, in the case of the Taff Vale Railway Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, that the society can be joined as defendant in the action brought by the railroad company against certain persons in its membership, and presumably acting for it, who have interfered with its business.

On the 25th of August, 1900, Mr. Justice FARWELL granted an injunction against the Amalgamated Association, RICHARD BELL, M. P., Secretary of the same, and JAMES HOLMES, District Organizer, restraining them from "watching and besetting the Great Western Railway station at Cardiff, or the approaches thereto, or the works of the plaintiffs, or the residence of any workmen employed by, or proposing to work for, the plaintiffs, for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for the plaintiffs." The contention that the association could not be considered as an incorporated body nor made subject to the jurisdiction of the court in the matter of a restraining order has been decided by the House of Lords adversely to the appellants, and the decision has carried consternation to the labor leaders, who were wholly unprepared for it.

The position in which the unions find themselves is the outgrowth of causes dating back several years. The first link in the chain appears to have been a decision of the Court of Appeal. In 1867 the Treasurer of a boilermakers' union embezzled a small sum, was prosecuted and acquitted—the Judges dismissing the case on the ground that a trade union was an organization acting in restraint of trade, and consequently an illegal body without the right of recourse to the courts to protect its interests. This decision was affirmed on review before Chief Justice COCKBURN, Lord Justice BLACKBURN, and two other Judges. It left the funds of the unions at the mercy of officers who might be tempted to steal them. Partly for this reason and partly as an outcome of the Sheffield outrages of some five years before the Trades Union act of 1871 was framed and passed. Concerning the demand of the union leaders for full protection for their corporate interests without responsibility Mr. SIDNEY WEBB, in his "History of Trade Unionism," says:

> They had been demanding the complete legalization of their unions in the same manner as ordinary friendly societies. They had failed to realize that such legalization would have brought the trades unions under the general law and subjected them to constant and harassing interference by courts of justice. To avoid this difficulty, Mr. HARRISON proposed the ingenious plan of bringing the trade union under the Friendly Societies act so far as the protection of its funds against theft and fraud was concerned, while retaining to the full the exceptional legal privilege of being incapable of being sued or otherwise proceeded against as a corporate entity.

Up to the present time it has been believed that the purpose of the framers of the Trades Union act was fully accomplished, and that they had fixed things just as they wanted them. The decision of the House of Lords dispels this illusion. It places the registered unions in the position of incorporated bodies which may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and if wrong is done by an authorized servant of the union its funds are liable for the satisfaction of any damages which may be shown. In discussing the decision The London Telegraph says:

> It is a moot point whether or not a trade union Secretary having called out men on strike from an employer's works the trade union of which he is Secretary may be sued for damages to his business by the employer. Again, it is customary in the monthly circulars of trades unions to warn their members against working in certain shops. It seems now that an action for libel or conspiracy to prevent men working in these shops might be brought by their owners against the trade union. Again, intimations are sometimes conveyed in these circulars that "So-and-so has been working contrary to the rules of the society, and consequently is excluded from membership." What is to prevent any such member bringing an action for libel, or suing for a return of any moneys he may have paid into the union? All these eventualities have to be faced, and the leaders of the trade union world are quite alive to them. But the recent decision may do good, if it causes the trades unions to conduct their methods on more scientific lines. And, above all, it ought to teach them the necessity of having expert legal advice in all that they do.

The contention now set at rest by the Lords began in 1896, when in an action brought against the Pianomakers' Union Mr. Justice GRANTHAM held that it had the responsibilities of a corporation and could be sued. The Court of Appeal reversed this decision, holding that the union was not a corporation in the sense of having corporate responsibilities. Shortly after the question was again raised in the case of the Fancy Leather Workers' Union, and the court held that it could not be joined with its Secretary as defendant in a suit against him as an individual. So the matter stood until the Taff Vale suit came to the front. In this instance the House of Lords has brushed aside legal technicalities and decided the matter upon the language of the statute and the broad equities, rather than upon the intention of the framers of the law in their ingenious juggle of words. As the considerations which impelled the Lords to decide as they have leave little ground to hope for a satisfactory amendment of the Trades Union act, it looks as if in future the unions would have to keep within the safe limits governing the actions of those responsible for acts entailing liability for damages. Their funds are more in danger now than they were from dishonest Treasurers before the present law was enacted.

The first result of the establishment of the precedent created in the Taff Vale decision above referred to was reached on the 5th inst., in the decision of the House of Lords in what is generally known as the Belfast butcher case. In this case a wholesale butcher brought suit against a trade union known as the Butchers' Assistants' Association for damages resulting to him from a boycott and other interferences, and recovered a judgment for £200. From this judgment appeal was taken to the House of Lords, which has dismissed the appeal and affirmed the judgment of the court. This leaves the association liable for the amount of the judgment.

TEACHING CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

We are indebted to an anonymous correspondent, evidently a zealous and disinterested female devotee, for a pamphlet containing the prospectus of a Summer school of Christian Science, with a syllabus of the lectures and an outline of the course of study. To say that it interests us is to convey a very imperfect idea of the enthusiasm which this prospectus inspires. A lady who is said to be a high priestess of the cult is the conductor and does most of the talking. Indeed, there would seem to be but little for the pupils to do except to absorb wisdom in the deep draughts which the poet recommends to those who venture to taste of the Pierian spring.

Where the school is held, who is its learned preceptress, and what constitutes its curriculum we do not feel called upon to say. Details are usually tedious. The course of study does not seem to be arranged on the industrial school plan, for its only relation, so far as we can judge, to the lucrative branch of Christian science which has brought its practitioners into more or less frictional relations with the County Medical Society, appears to consist in imparting an easy fluency in the concealment of ideas by means of words which do not mean anything in particular. This is a useful accomplishment, no doubt, and probably counts for a great deal in producing a favorable condition of mind in one who is to be benefited by psychological treatment for morbid mental conditions commonly mistaken for disease.

A vocabulary which admits of all sorts of picturesque groupings, and, like the accidental combinations of the revolving kaleidoscope, can be changed before one has time to analyze the effect into so many pieces of worthless colored glass in haphazard combination, is the Christian Scientist's professional stock in trade. In the domain of mechanics the unprecedented KEELY had this accomplishment in a high degree, and his meaningless jargon of harmonic impulses, sympathetic vibrations, and etheric spirals was his most valuable asset and brought much easy money into his capacious coffers. Regarded from this point of view, the curriculum of the Summer school of Christian Science is perfectly intelligible, and a pupil with a retentive memory could safely leave it with a certificate attesting his or her fitness indefinitely to darken counsel by words without knowledge. Regarded in any other way it irresistibly reminds us of the pleasing lines in the Child's Primer of Natural History:

> Every child who has the use
> Of his senses knows the goose.
> See them standing patiently
> Gathered round the goose-girl's knee,
> While she reads them by the hour
> From the works of Schopenhauer.
> How solemnly the geese attend.
> But do they really comprehend
> What Schopenhauer is driving at?
> Certainly not, but what of that?
> Neither do I, neither does she,
> And, for that matter, nor does he.

JUDICIAL VACATIONS.

The Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, which, as is generally known, means the City of Chicago and its environs, is making it unpleasant for the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts because these gentlemen follow the judicial custom and indulge themselves in vacations of unreasonable length, to the neglect of public business. Of the twenty-six Judges connected with the courts for the expenses of which the board has to make provision twenty-five are now on vacation. Meanwhile 125 prisoners who cannot furnish bail are waiting in jail for some disposition of their cases, living at the expense of the county, and 25,000 civil suits are waiting to be heard. Six Judges from other counties are doing the work, or part of it, of the Judges who are recuperating, and have been receiving an honorarium of $10 per day for their services as substitutes. This the county has hitherto paid, but the board has given notice that it will pay it no longer and that any Judge who wants to employ a substitute must pay the cost himself.

Unfortunately, no abstract principle is involved in this controversy. The Judges, who have the right under the State law to regulate the number and salaries of the county employés, have declared that there must be a reduction of expenses to meet the lessened receipts from taxation. The Commissioners do not like this interference with their patronage, and find themselves in a position to give the Judges a Roland for their Oliver. For the moment they have the best of the argument. The old principle that he who appeals to equity must come into court with clean hands applies very well to the position of the Cook County Judges, who, while revising the pay rolls of the county and cutting down the salaries of men who presumably attend to their duties fifty weeks in the year, draw large salaries themselves and give most of the Summer to recreation. The moral effect of the protest of the County Commissioners would be much greater if inspired by a higher motive than that which in this instance accounts for it. There would seem to be no reason why Judges should be favored above other mortals, or why their comfort and pleasure should take precedence to the public business, which is now permitted to fall into hopeless arrears to meet their requirements in the matter of long vacations. But we have already expressed our views on this subject, and we refer to it only to show that New York is not the only city in which Judges with very liberal salaries invite criticism by their failure to show due diligence in earning them.

"SOLDIERLY BEARING."

There is a great searching of heart going on at present, among the officers of the United States Army, about the appearance of the troops of that body. They may be good when it is a question of fighting; we know perfectly well that they are good. But it is admitted that "nobody would think it to look at them." American Military Attachés abroad have had this painful truth borne in upon them for a good many years, in fact ever since the progressive slouchiness of the army began. But they were as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Nobody, even of the stay-at-home officers, and much less of the lawmakers, paid any attention to them. But now that Gen. CHAFFEE, whom absolutely nobody will accuse of paying too much attention to the mint, anise, and cummin of the fighting business, has raised his voice against the slouchiness of the American soldier, and Gen. MILES has followed him, there is good hope of a reform.

Undoubtedly the source of this slouchiness dates back to the civil war. Up to that time the United States Army, so much as it was, was as trim and trig a little body as you would wish to see. Even the Mexican war did not lubricate its pipeclay. For one reason, the Mexican war comprised too few volunteers, and for another the volunteers in that struggle, as for that matter in the Santiago campaign, so demeaned themselves as, on the whole, to earn the contempt of the regulars. But in the civil war the number of the volunteers was so preponderant, and, before the war was over, they so came up to the regular standard of efficiency, that the regulars began to copy their manners and customs, one of their manners and customs being a lofty contempt for uniformity. Regular officers, detailed to the command of volunteer troops, catered to this democratic prejudice, as, for instance, CUSTER, when he put his whole cavalry brigade into red neckties, unknown to regulations, at his own expense. After the war Gen. SCHOFIELD, when Commander in Chief, had the name, we know not how rightly or wrongly, of discouraging "fuss and feathers," and encouraging the appearance, as well as the reality, of "business." At any rate, the army, even in garrison and in a time of peace, has dropped all pipeclay. Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, fresh from the scrupulosity of H. B. M.'s Indian forces, has recorded the shock that overcame him at Yellowstone Park, when he found a trooper wearing a "made necktie" under his uniform, and the private informed him, "I can wear anything I dam please." It is too true.

But what has brought the matter to a head is the comparison that has been made of the allied forces in China. The Cuban campaign was not creditable to our forces as a body of well-dressed soldiery, creditable and glorious as it was to them in more important respects. But the Chinese campaign was downright discreditable to us in this respect. As Gen. CHAFFEE says, the looseness which has prevailed is the fault of the officers, who have taken the liberty, on service, and even in garrison, of wearing anything they found comfortable, and whose example rather than whose precept has been followed by the enlisted men. But out in China the officers all simultaneously made the same discovery, that they were, they and their men, the most "slouchy" contingent of all, excepting the French. The French have been bitten by the same bug that has bitten us, the bug of a suggestion that so long as a man looks like "business" it does not matter whether he looks trim and trig or not. In truth, the French infantry of the line, considering the national instinct for expression, is of a curious ungainliness. But, on the other hand, a French officer of light cavalry, mounted on an English thoroughbred, as most of them are, is as soldierly and gallant a figure as any one would wish to see.

Gen. MILES has hit the nail on the head. No matter, he says, how jaunty and "gallus" your uniform is, provided it is uniform. That is the main point. The campaign hat is a very respectable headgear, so long as everybody wears it alike. On the other hand, the regulation fatigue cap is an investiture in which it is highly difficult for anybody to look like anything but a fool. That ridiculous article might well be abandoned. For the rest, officers might be strongly recommended to observe, as well as to inculcate, something of the care they have had to observe at West Point in order to prevent their service from being known as the slouchiest in the world, "after the French."

Mr. Bryan's Diversion.

From The Commercial Bulletin.

Our esteemed contemporary THE TIMES does Mr. Bryan a great injustice. The late Presidential candidate has visited the Buffalo Exposition. He enjoyed himself, and he wrote up the show for The Commoner. The extracts from this correspondence made by THE TIMES suggest descriptive writing of the dullest and most commonplace character. Of course it was bad judgment on Mr. Bryan's part to write on such a subject at all, but having undertaken it, his inability to make a good job of it, from a literary workman's point of view, was his misfortune and not his fault. Mr. Bryan's solo talent is denunciation. In excoriating a monster and painting an outrage in its most awful colors Mr. Bryan has no superior and few rivals. But in describing anything he has enjoyed he is perfectly helpless; he lumbers around among the most commonplace thoughts and the tritest of expressions. His mind has dwelt upon the Robber Barons, the Gold Bugs, the Octopus, in succession; it is not clear what it will dwell on in 1904, but it will be something awful, and Mr. Bryan's powerful arms will swing a scourge over it. What can he who is wont to storm the imminent, deadly breach to do when called upon to chatter airy nothings in a lady's boudoir? What can Mr. Bryan do with the instructive Pan-American, the amusing but strictly chaste Midway, and the beautiful Thousand Islands?

NUGGETS.

The View.

The Artist—What do you think of it?
The Observer—Oh, I dunno. If you don't tell anybody where ye painted it I guess it won't do the farm any hurt.—Indianapolis News.

Cordial Recommendation.

Mr. Jackson—Didn't de boss gib yo' a recommend w'en yo' left?
Mr. Johnson—Oh, yes. He recommended Fakem's nervine fo' "dat tired feelin'."—Leslie's Weekly.

Deceitful Bulger.

"Bulger buys his ink by the jugful."
"That's what his wife thought until she went to fill the inkstand."
"What did she find."
"She found it wasn't ink by a jugful."—Omaha World-Herald.

Dropping.

Church—I must go and drop a line to my wife.
Gotham—I thought you said she was up in the mountains?
Church—So she is.
Gotham—Well, how can you drop a line upward?—Yonkers Statesman.

Didn't Get Away.

The professional liar braced himself when he felt the thrill of a bite along his fishing pole. When the cork went under he gave a deft jerk and landed a minnow about five inches long.

"Shucks!" he muttered with chagrin, as he took it off the hook; "I wish that 'un had got away; it would have been so much bigger."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

JAGLESS JOLO.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

[Note.—A special dispatch from Washington states that no intoxicating liquor of any kind may be shipped to the Island of Jolo, one of our new possessions.]

How shall we spread the doctrine of the kingdom yet to come
Unless we can prepare the way with good New England rum?
Why stay the march of progress by this foolishness so sheer,
And cheat the new-made brother of his whisky and his beer?
How can we lure him from his sin, his laziness, his bolo,
When we are not allowed to ship intoxicants to Jolo?

Why, man alive, the records show that all the joyful news
That any pagan ever got was heralded by booze;
We spread the light of betterment from Uz to Kilmansegg,
And always sent some on ahead in barrel or in keg.
When we went forth to civilize the wicked Eskimo, lo!
We took the very goods along that we can't take to Jolo.

No great explorer ever went afar to unknown lands
Without the mighty corkscrew in his civilizing hands;
It lifts the sullen savage from his sad and awful fate,
And starts his march of progress at a good 2:40 gait.
Why, Christopher Columbus and the gallant Marco Polo,
And all the others took the stuff that we can't send to Jolo.

When destiny is manifest it doesn't seem just right
To keep Kentucky's gladness from the anxious heathen's sight.
How can he learn the happiness of murmuring "the same,"
Or learn the history of how Milwaukee got her fame,
And what will make him lift his voice and carol forth a solo
About our generosity, if beer is barred from Jolo?

ANOTHER HITCH AT PEKING

British Minister Refuses to Sign Settlement Protocol.

No Reason Given—Lord Lansdowne, in a Speech in the Lords, Makes No Reference to Any Disagreement.

PEKING, Aug. 6.—The foreign Ministers had arranged to sign the settlement protocol to-day, but the British Minister, Sir Ernest M. Satow, notified his colleagues last evening that Great Britain was unable to sign.

Sir Ernest gave no reason for this decision. The meeting was postponed indefinitely. Great Britain's action is causing uneasiness. All the Ministers of the powers except Sir Ernest are anxious to finish up the business.

Mr. Rockhill and Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein have telegraphed to Chang-Chi-Tung and Liu-Kun-Yi, the Han-Kow and Nanking Viceroys, respectively, requesting them to use their influence to persuade the Government not to raise objections to the protocol.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, and his staff have departed, and the French troops are leaving Peking.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Lords yesterday to a question by Earl Spencer, (Liberal,) said the Chinese negotiations had recently made rapid and satisfactory progress. The indemnity question was disposed of, with the exception of a few minor points. There was still some question whether the matter of commercial facilities in China had not better be transferred to some other place than Peking and to some more wieldy body than the present conference. Great Britain was still in favor of the open door throughout China. The other powers could not complain that they had not equal commercial advantages in the Yang-Tse Valley.

Lord Lansdowne also said that the final strength of the legation garrisons at Peking would probably be 1,800 men, and that an additional force of 3,000 men would be distributed at important points along the route to the sea.

The Secretary regarded the Anglo-German and the Anglo-Russian agreements as satisfactory, and as tending to the maintenance of China's commercial integrity.

QUIET FUNERAL FOR THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Service at Potsdam to be Held Tuesday —English Bishop to Officiate at Schloss Friedrichshof.

CRONBERG, Aug. 6.—Emperor William had a long conference with Count von Bülow to-day regarding the arrangements for the funeral of Dowager Empress Frederick. The Emperor later drove from Homburg to Schloss Friedrichshof, and soon after his arrival at the Schloss the following official announcement was made:

"On Thursday the royal family will attend a funeral service in the castle, at which the Bishop of Ripon, who was summoned by the Empress, will officiate. Only the immediate family will be present.

"On Saturday evening the coffin will be escorted from Friedrichshof to the Protestant church in Cronberg by a torchlight procession, followed by the royal family on foot.

"On Sunday afternoon a funeral service will be held in the presence of the family of the Empress, her household, and a few of her friends and other privileged persons. It is expected that King Edward will be present.

"The royal family will go to Potsdam on Sunday evening, and the body will be taken there on Monday evening.

"The funeral service in the mausoleum at Friedenskirche, Potsdam, will be held on Tuesday. As it was the Empress's wish that there should be no state ceremony, the service will not be attended by all the German royal personages. It will be as simple as possible."

The body of the Dowager Empress was to-day embalmed by Prof. Renvers. It lies, embedded in roses, in the room in which she died, overlooking the valley of the Main. The Dowager Empress died in a soft sleep, painlessly, and her features bear a most serene and peaceful expression.

The gardeners and other outdoor servants were admitted this morning to take a last look at the body of their mistress.

The body will remain where it now is until ready for the coffin. The roses in which it is almost buried are from the Dowager Empress's private garden, many of the blooms being from bushes cultivated with her own hands. No one will be allowed to view the body except the members of the family and household.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A special edition of the Reichsanzeiger, published this morning, contains an imperial Cabinet order giving notice of the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick and ordering six weeks' national mourning, beginning to-day. The order also directs that all public amusements, including concerts and theatrical performances, be suspended until after the funeral. In accordance with the mourning ordinance of Oct. 7, 1797, the bells of all the churches in Germany must be tolled daily, for fourteen days, from noon to 1 P. M.

The Town Hall, municipal buildings, schools, and many private houses in this city display emblems of mourning. The flag on the United States Embassy was half-masted to-day.

Telegrams of condolence are pouring in from all quarters. The heads of all foreign States and the sovereigns of the German States have sent messages couched in the warmest terms. Emperor William has received a private telegram of sympathy from the Pope.

COWES, Aug. 6.—The time of King Edward's departure for Germany is still undetermined. He went to London this afternoon. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert awaited his arrival at Fort Victoria, to convey him to Flushing.

Although the King decided that the Cowes yachting programme should proceed, the owners of the vessels entered for the King's Cup, which was to have been raced for to-day, resolved out of respect for the memory of the Dowager Empress Frederick, not to start.

VON WALDERSEE NEARLY HOME.

His Welcome to be a Quiet One Because of Empress Frederick's Death.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The steamship Gera, with Count von Waldersee on board, has arrived off Helgoland.

The Field Marshal's reception at Hamburg will be very simple, in consequence of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick. All the projected festivities have been declared off, with the exception of the military reception at the pier and the municipal reception at the City Hall. The municipal banquet will not be given.

Count von Bülow has telegraphed his regret at his inability to be present, as has also Crown Prince Frederick William.

It is asserted by a Berlin paper that the Count will be elevated to hereditary princely rank.

Countess von Waldersee will go on board the Gera to-morrow morning at Brunshausen. Gen. von Gossler, the War Minister, and a number of other high military officials, together with Count Zeppelin, the aeronaut, will also welcome Count von Waldersee.

MESSAGE FROM MR. McKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President McKinley has sent the following message to Emperor William:

> State Department,
> Washington, Aug. 6, 1901.
> His Imperial and Royal Majesty Wilhelm II., German Emperor, Berlin.
> I learn with deep sorrow of the death of your Majesty's beloved mother the Dowager Empress and Queen Frederick. Her noble qualities have endeared her memory to the American people, in whose name and in my own I tender to your Majesty heartfelt condolence.
> WILLIAM McKINLEY.

GERMAN PAPERS RESERVED.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The papers comment on the political side of Dowager Empress Frederick's career with reserve. The Post considers it easily comprehensible that a woman of her abilities should seek to influence the political views of her husband, but says it refrains from criticism, since the Empress avoided all political activity after Emperor Frederick's death.

The Nueste Nachrichten says the Empress brought from England political views which were "suitable in a highly developed, solidly founded monarchical country like England, but which were out of place in a country like Prussia, struggling for existence."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"It would be unseemly and repugnant to our sentiments to recall the struggles in which she was drawn."

The Liberal papers describe the hopes which Germany indulged in through the success of the Empress in indoctrinating Emperor Frederick with British constitutional views.

Many papers refer to the Empress's relations with Prince Bismarck and his opposition to her "Englaenderei."

GERMAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Cologne Bank and Calico Mill at Eilenburg Fail—Werdau Directors Accused.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—To-day's dispatches from various parts of Germany show that the financial and industrial crisis is spreading.

The Rheinische Immobilien Aktienbank, of Cologne has been declared insolvent; and the calico mill of Ehrenburg & Richter at Eilenburg, has suspended. Nothing has yet been published regarding their respective liabilities.

Dr. Vierlin, Chairman of the overseers of the W. H. Popp Spinning Machinery Factory at Werdau, has been arrested. Two of the Directors are wanted under suspicion of having forged checks.

RUSSIAN ANTI-GERMAN MEASURES.

Work on the Commercial Treaties Said to Have Been Stopped.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Königsberg Allgemeine Zeitung says that M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, has instructed the Russian representatives in Germany to discontinue their preliminary work on the commercial treaties.

Prussian officials take seriously a statement from St. Petersburg to the effect that Russia will forbid Russian farm laborers to cross the frontier for Summer work in Prussia. It is considered probable, the Berliner Correspondent asserts, that the Russian Government is taking this step as retaliation for the German tariff bill.

MAY SUPPLANT GERMAN COAL.

Likelihood that the American Product Will Be Used in Switzerland.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, a private organization of manufacturers and Chambers of Commerce favoring the present commercial treaty policy, has addressed a circular to the German press concerning the establishment by American coal exporters of coal docks in the north of France for the distribution of coal in France and Switzerland.

The circular points out that the French railways have granted a reduction in freight charges, and suggests the likelihood as the result of this arrangement that American coal will displace German coal in Swiss industries.

American Locomotive Beat British.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 6.—British experts have just made a test of British and American locomotives on the railroad here, with the result that under the same conditions and over a difficult line, the old American engine beat the new British engine, which cost twice as much, by over seven minutes. The railroad officials who advocated the importation of American engines say the result will always be the same.

Still Afraid of American Shoes.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—At a largely attended meeting of shoemakers here to-day it was decided, in spite of the announcement that an American firm would not open a branch in Vienna, that the shoemakers should continue the anti-American crusade, with the view to guarding against a recrudescence of "Yankee schemes." No definite decision was arrived at as to what form the next action of the shoemakers will take.

Indian Crop Prospects Fair.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, cables that the total rainfall in the inland districts is only half the normal fall, but that the crop prospects are fair. Prices have already fallen in a few districts. The total number of persons on the relief rolls is 553,000.

BRITISH HELP FOR BOERS.

Part of the Grant of £6,500,000 to be Devoted to Reinstating Them on Their Farms.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The House of Commons last night discussed a vote of £6,500,000 as a grant in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, (Liberal,) and others severely criticised the Government's measures.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in replying, said he quite agreed that the Government's first duty was to the loyalist refugees, and he declared that money would not be spared for that purpose.

"It is also a matter of imperial policy," continued the Secretary, "to give the necessary support to those of our enemies who come into our hands. One million pounds of the vote is for extra rolling stock. A large sum will be devoted to reinstating the Boers on their farms, and an experiment will be made in the direction of agricultural settlements.

"There is no intention of confiscation. We have had offers of land at reasonable prices, and a portion of the vote will be devoted to the purchase of such land, with a view to enabling men who volunteered for the war to settle when the war is over."

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt at great length upon the native question, which he described as "most difficult and delicate." He said that anything in the nature of slavery ought not to be permitted; that a revision of the "crude and arbitrary native labor laws" was necessary, and that, although the natives must be taught to work, they should have just and humane treatment.

PLAN FOR MORE FREE BATHS.

Mr. Guggenheimer Wants Health Board to Estimate the Number Needed.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has requested from the Board of Health an early official opinion of the number of free baths needed in New York City. Regarding the letter Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"As soon as I hear from Commissioner Sexton officially I shall act. I know nine baths are needed. The Rivington Street bath cost $70,000, but those to be erected can be built for about $25,000 each, and the expenditure will be more than made good by keeping the people well and strong."

EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL.

Unusually Heavy Downpour in the City Early Last Evening.

The South and the North can be held responsible, according to the Weather Bureau, for the excessive downpour of rain which wetted New York City to such an extent last night. The heaviest downpour was between the hours of 6:30 and 7:20 o'clock in the evening. During these fifty minutes, according to the Weather Bureau, .60 of an inch of rain fell. The entire amount of water falling from 8 o'clock yesterday morning up to 10 o'clock last night was 1.62 inches.

While this was not considered remarkable by Observer Emery for that period, the amount falling in less than an hour he thought was unusual, being nearly one-half of the total since early morning. The temperature was remarkably low, too, during the day, the minimum being 64 degrees, at 8 P. M., and the maximum 73 degrees, at 2 P. M.

Labor Objects to Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 6.—If the Central Labor Union of this city can prevent it, the fifty-thousand-dollar Carnegie free library will not be built in Easton. At the meeting of the Central Union, which is composed of twenty-five distinct unions, a resolution was adopted denouncing Andrew Carnegie as a foe to labor and protesting against the School Board using the money he has donated for the erection of the library. The Central Union will use its influence to prevent union men of all trades visiting the building.

Mr. Guggenheimer's Gift.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has sent to Lynchburg, Va., a menagerie, in which monkeys and parrots predominate. Mr. Guggenheimer is a native of Lynchburg. He wanted to send a tiger there, but the Mayor of the city objected.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS ACT

Preparing for Meetings of Committees to Call Conventions.

Mr. Dady Names Mr. Atterbury as One of a Committee to Confer with the Citizens' Union.

The officers of the different Republican committees in Greater New York met informally yesterday afternoon at 1 Madison Square to make arrangements for the holding of the meetings of the committees to call conventions.

President George H. Roberts of the City Committee decided to call that body together at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Aug. 20.

President Morris of the Republican County Committee will direct that organization to gather in the assembly chamber of the Public Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, on Aug. 21.

On Motion of M. J. Dady of Brooklyn, Messrs. W. B. Atterbury, George H. Roberts, Robert C. Morris, and William H. Ten Eyck were appointed a committee to confer with the Citizens' Union with relation to fixing dates for the several local conventions.

This committee will report at the meetings on Aug. 20 and 21 respectively.

Mr. Dady's motion naming Mr. Atterbury on a committee was construed as the extension of the olive branch by the Woodruff-Dady faction in Kings to Chairman Atterbury.

There was no discussion of candidates and the gentlemen present were unanimous in proclaiming the choices of the anti-Tammany conventions, no matter who they may be, as satisfactory.

When Mr. Dady was asked, after the meeting, if he agreed with Senator Platt that an independent Democrat should be named for Mayor, he said:

"If that is satisfactory to the Citizens' Union, yes. I am in favor of any good man that the Citizens' Union favors. There will be no trouble about the candidate.

"I believe, speaking for Kings County, in a union ticket for Assembly, county, and Aldermen. We will have a union ticket all the way through and it will win. There is no use in having the head of the ticket union and the remainder partisan. The way to beat Tammany is to unite forces all the way through, and that is the way it will be done.

"Kings County has no candidate just now that it is favoring above any one else."

Opposition to Mr. Holahan.

Maurice F. Holahan will have to fight at the primaries to retain the Tammany leadership in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. Max Steiner, a lawyer, of 159 East Fifty-seventh Street, wants the place, and will institute a house-to-house canvass. He believes he will win.

Antarctic Exploration Ship Sails.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 6.—The British antarctic exploration ship Discovery sailed from here this afternoon for the antarctic regions.

MILLER-HACKETT FEUD.

Again in Court Upon an Application to Throw Out Alleged Forged Enrollments.

Rivalry between Alderman Hackett and Franklin B. Miller for the control of the Republican leadership of the Seventh Assembly District was again taken into court yesterday, when in the Supreme Court upon Miller's application, Justice Gildersleeve granted an order directing the Board of Elections to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue enjoining the board from placing the names of certain persons on the enrollment lists for the primary election, and also why certain names now on the list should not be stricken from it.

Many forgeries are charged in Miller's complaint. He alleges that a special statement of enrollment was filed for William Gibson, who died on March 9 and that, therefore, this signature must be a forgery. Other names he declares to be forgeries on the enrollment statement are those of George Kopp, Thomas G. McCarthy of 598 Hudson Street, and Henry C. Schrieber of 94 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Miller's petition is supported by the affidavits of the living persons he names.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS MEET

Adopt Platform Pledging Party to Repeal Disfranchisement Law, and Open Fight on Gorman.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Republicans met here in State Convention to-day, nominated Hermann S. Platt of Baltimore for State Controller and Thomas Parran of Calvert County for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and adopted a platform which clearly defines the issues upon which the fight will be made against Arthur P. Gorman to defeat him in his aspirations to return to the United States Senate.

The platform is the work of United States Senator McComas and Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is regarded as a promising candidate for the seat of Senator Wellington in the event of Republican success. Unlike the Democratic declaration of principles adopted last week, much stress is laid upon National issues. The Administration of President McKinley is heartily indorsed, the policy of the Republican Party upon the tariff, the currency, and other vital questions of National moment is vigorously commended, while that of the Democrats in the State is quite as vigorously denounced. Gov. Smith comes in for a full measure of condemnation for having called the special session of the Legislature which was held in the Spring of this year, while the party which placed him in office is soundly berated for having passed the new election laws. The plank which especially refers to Mr. Gorman is as follows:

> We appeal to all good citizens to unite in defeating the selfish political bosses in their conspiracy, begun with the extra session, to perpetuate themselves and their methods by one-sided elections, and to thwart the first purpose of that conspiracy by defeating the election to the United States Senate of the Democratic leader who dictated the disfranchising election law to a servile Assembly. Their victory would again fasten upon our State the reign of corruption and violence overthrown in 1895, and enable them to intrench themselves for a generation behind a far worse disfranchising election law than the un-American law we are pledged to repeal.
>
> If we succeed we will defeat the election to the United States Senate of a man whose views on tariff and finance fluctuate with political exigencies—who is stable only in unvarying control of the Democratic Party machine.

Other planks pledge the party's representatives in Congress to uphold the policy of President McKinley; promise that the Republicans, if put in control of the Legislature, will immediately repeal the new election law and re-enact the one in force prior to the recent special session of the Legislature; to pass laws to prevent corrupt practices in elections; to regulate primary elections; to take the public schools and the Police Department out of politics; to suppress all combinations of trade which are intended to create a monopoly; to amend the present oyster laws so as to provide for the replenishing and revival of the barren oyster beds at public expense, and to secure to oystermen and crabbers full rights and privileges on those beds.

FOR MAYOR OF TROY.

Republicans to Renominate Daniel E. Conway, Independent Democrat.

The Republicans of Greater Troy have decided to renominate Daniel E. Conway, an Independent Democrat, for Mayor. While it is conceded that the Republicans, aided by the large gains to their party, made possible by the annexation of additional territory to the old city, could elect a straight-out Republican, nevertheless Mr. Conway, who has given the municipality an excellent administration, will be given another term.

The so-called Murphy, or regular, Democrats do not like the idea of Conway being selected by the Republicans, and a prominent politician from Troy, now in the city, is authority for the statement that the regular Democratic machine contemplates the nomination also of Conway to force the Republicans to name some one else.

"But the scheme won't work," he remarked. "If the Murph

ART AWARDS AT BUFFALO

A Large Number of Medals Granted by the Jurors.

Special Diploma and Medal of Honor for Augustus Saint Gaudens—Chilean Artists Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The Jury of Awards for the Division of Fine Arts of the Pan-American Exposition has made its report public. The awards in the architectural section have not yet been made, owing to the difficulty of bringing the architectural jury together in Buffalo.

The Fine Arts Jury prefaces its report with the following statement:

"The Jury of Awards for the Division of Fine Arts has to report that the exhibition of fine arts in the present Exposition is the most complete and representative exhibition of American art ever yet got together. Almost all of the works collected were solicited for the exhibition by the Director of Fine Arts, and no unsolicited work was accepted without the approval of an expert professional jury, so that the mere presence of a work of art in this collection is of itself a certificate of merit. Under these circumstances it has seemed necessary to the jury to make a very large number of recommendations of awards in order to do even partial justice to the work exhibited.

"In view of the extraordinary and altogether exceptional merit of the work in sculpture exhibited by Augustus Saint Gaudens, the jury unanimously and earnestly recommends that the award of a special diploma and medal of honor, above and apart from all other awards, be created solely for his work."

This recommendation of the Jury for Fine Arts was adopted by the Superior Jury, and the special award was created by the Executive Committee on Aug. 2.

William A. Coffin, Director of Fine Arts, when seen to-day at his office, said:

"While the list of awards may seem a large one, it is in reality comparatively small, considering the excellence and high quality of the exhibits in the fine arts exhibition. There are about 1,800 exhibits in all, and the Fine Arts Jury also examined a large number of pictures and pieces of sculpture in special buildings exhibited by the Central and South American countries. Awards were made in these after careful consideration, and it was a matter of satisfaction to the Fine Arts Jury that they found in these special exhibits some works worthy of the highest commendation."

The awards made by the jurors are as follows:

GROUP 1—136.

Class 577—Paintings in oil, water color, pastel, and other recognized mediums; miniatures, cartoons.

GOLD MEDALS.

Edwin A. Abbey, John W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, Robert F. Blum, G. De F. Brush, William M. Chase, William T. Dannat, T. W. Dewing, Thomas Eakins, John McL. Hamilton, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, water colors, Eastman Johnson, John La Farge, Gari Melchers, Frank D. Millet, H. S. Mowbray, John S. Sargent, J. J. Shannon, Edward Simmons, Abbott H. Thayer, D. W. Tryon, Elihu Vedder, Frederic P. Vinton, Horatio Walker, J. Alden Weir, James McN. Whistler, Irving R. Wiles, Albert Lynch, Peru, William Brymner, Canada, R. Harris, Canada, Homer Watson, Canada, W. B. Bruce, Canada.

SILVER MEDALS.

George R. Barse, Jr., Edward A. Bell, Frank W. Benson, George H. Bogert, Robert B. Brandegee, J. A. Bridgman, J. G. Brown, W. Gedney Bruce, Bryson Burroughs, Howard R. Butler, Mary Cassatt, F. S. Church, Walter Clark, B. West Clinedinst, Bruce Crane, C. C. Coleman, Louise Cox, Charles C. Curran, Elliott Dalngerfield, Arthur B. Davies, Charles H. Davis, Henry G. Dearth, Louis P. Dessar, Charles M. Dewey, F. V. Du Mond, Frank Duveneck, John J. Enneging, Ben Foster, Walter Gay, B. Swain Gifford, Robert Henri, Albert Herter, William H. Howe, George Inness, Jr., John H. Johnston, Francis C. Jones, William S. Kendall, William F. Kline, Wilton Lockwood, Louis Loeb, Will H. Low, Dana Marsh, George W. Maynard, W. L. Metcalf, Robert C. Minor, Thomas Moran, J. Francis Murphy, Leonard Ochtman, Benjamin C. Porter, Charles S. Pearce, Charles A. Platt, Henry W. Ranger, Robert Reid, Albert P. Ryder, W. Elmer Schofield, R. V. V. Sewell, Walter Shirlaw, Julian Story, Henry O. Tanner, C. Y. Turner, John H. Twachtman, R. W. Van Boskerck, Robert W. Vonnoh, Douglas Volk, Henry O. Walker, Edwin Lord Weeks, W. Whitredge, Walter L. Palmer, water colors, H. B. Snell, water colors.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Thomas Allen, W. V. Birney, H. S. Bisbing, Max Bohm, Joseph H. Boston, H. H. Breckenridge, John B. Bristol, Carlton T. Chapman, Lockwood de Forest, Mark F. Dewing, J. H. Dolph, Arthur W. Dow, Edward Dufner, C. Harry Eaton, George W. Edwards, J. W. Finn, Frank Fowler, Kenneth Frazier, Frederick W. Freer, Henry B. Fuller, Gilbert Gaul, Edward Gay, Seymour M. Guy, Birge Harrison, E. L. Henry, Charles Hopkinson, William H. Hyde, William Keith, Augustus Koopman, F. W. Kost, Francis Lathrop, W. L. Lathrop, Albert P. Lucas, Clara T. MacChesney, Mary F. MacMonnies, C. M. McIlhenney, Alfred E. Maurer, Richard E. Miller, Hermann D. Murphy, Rhoda H. Nicholls, J. C. Nicoll, Charles R. Peters, Henry R. Poore, Edith M. Prellwitz, Henry Prellwitz, Edward W. Redfield, F. K. M. Rehn, William M. J. Rice, Julius Rolshoven, Edward F. Rook, Guy Rose, William Sartain, C. Schreyvogel, W. E. Schumacher, Amanda B. Sewell, R. M. Shurtleff, William T. Smedley, Charles J. Theriat, S. Seymour Thomas, William Thorne, Jules Turcas, H. M. Walcott, Edgar M. Ward, Harry W. Watrous, William Wendt, Sarah W. Whitman, Carleton Wiggins, F. B. Williams, Charles H. Woodbury, M. B. Prendergast, water colors, Sarah C. Sears, water colors, Rosina E. Sherwood, water colors, F. H. Smith, water colors, W. J. Baer, miniatures, Theodora W. Thayer, miniatures, M. Cullen, Canada, W. Cruikshank, Canada, E. Morris, Canada, A. D. Patterson, Canada, J. St. Charles, Canada, A. V. Duelina, Chile, A. O. Luco, Chile, Onofro Jarpa, Chile, A. Menocal, Cuba.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Katherine Abbott, Charles P. Adams, Otto H. Bacher, Carle J. Blenner, Maria Brooks, Ethelbert W. Brown, W. W. Churchill, Alpheus P. Cole, Ellerine Cosse, Howard G. Cushing, Arthur Dawson, Frank De Haven, Mary E. Dickson, Charles W. Eaton, Herbert W. Faulkner, Mark Fisher, Augustus Franzen, Robert D. Gauley, Philip Hale, W. St. J. Harper, Mary B. Hazelton, Adele Herter, Lucius Hitchcock, Arthur Hoeber, Dora W. Keith, Ella C. Lamb, S. L. Landeau, W. H. Lippincott, M. C. Macpherson, Anna Lea Merritt, Stanley Middleton, Ada C. Murphy, J. H. Niemeyer, William M. Paxton, Frank C. Penfield, Helen W. Phelps, W. Merritt Post, Will S. Robinson, Emily Sartain, John G. Saxton, Ellen K. B. Thompson, H. Stanley Todd, W. B. Van Ingen, John F. Weir, Charles M. Young, Will H. Foote, Percy Ives, Lydia F. Emmet, water colors, Emily M. Scott, water colors, Alice Beckington, miniatures, Katherine M. Huger, miniatures, Maria J. Strean, miniatures, Carl A. Weidner, miniatures, Edith D. Weir, miniatures, M. A. Bell, Canada, F. M. Bell-Smith, Canada, F. H. Brigden, Canada, Florence Carlyle, Canada, J. W. L. Forster, Canada, J. L. Graham, Canada, R. F. Gagen, Canada, F. McG. Knowles, Canada, C. M. Manly, Canada, Mary H. Reid, Canada, S. S. Tully, Canada, Paul Wickson, Canada, C. Mercier, Cuba, J. J. Tejada, Cuba, A. V. Llanos, Chile, N. G. Mendez, Chile, G. Martinez, Mexico, C. Almanza, Mexico, Luis Desangles, Dominican Republic, E. A. Eschandi, Costa Rica.

GROUP 2—137.

Class 578.—Sculpture, including medals and cameos.

Augustus Saint Gaudens, a special award of a diploma and medal of honor above and apart from all other awards created for his work.

GOLD MEDALS.

Paul W. Bartlett, Frederick MacMonnies, Charles Grafly, George G. Barnard, H. A. MacNeil, Karl Bitter, C. H. Niehaus, Richard E. Brooks, Virginio Arias, Chile.

SILVER MEDALS.

Lorado Taft, Louis Saint Gaudens, Cyrus E. Dallin, Frank E. Elwell, Solon H. Borglum, J. H. Roudebush, John Flanagan, Pela L. Pratt, W. S. Alward, Canada, Simon Gazales, Chile.

BRONZE MEDALS.

John J. Boyle, Andrew O'Connor, Victor D. Brenner, William Couper, Charles R. Harley, J. Scott Hartley, Ell Harvey, Edward Berge, Attilio Piccirilli, Senorita Rebecca Matte, Chile, Nicanor Plaza.

HONORABLE MENTION.

William S. Kendall, Furio Piccirilli, A. Stirling Calder, Samuel Murray, Bessie P. Vonnoh, Enid Yandell, Adolph A. Weinman, John Gelert, Clement J. Barnhorn, Amory C. Simons, Ernesto Concha, Chile.

GROUP 3—138.

Class 579—Drawings, etchings, engravings, black and white, or monotint paintings, in oil or water color.

GOLD MEDALS.

J. McNeill Whistler, etchings, T. Cole, wood engravings, H. Pyle, drawings, W. J. Glackens, drawings.

SILVER MEDALS.

W. B. Classon, wood engravings, F. S. King, wood and copper engravings, J. Pennell, etchings and drawings, D. S. MacLaughlan, etchings, Gustav Kruell, wood engravings, F. French, wood engravings, T. Johnson, wood engravings, C. D. Gibson, drawings, W. A. Clark, drawings, M. Parrish, drawings, F. V. Du Mond, drawings, W. T. Smedley, drawings, L. Loeb, drawings, A. B. Wenzel, drawings.

BRONZE MEDALS.

S. G. Putnam, wood engravings, W. M. Aikman, wood engravings, J. Tinkey, wood engravings, F. H. Wellington, wood engravings, Caroline A. Powell, wood engravings, H. Davidson, wood engravings, J. P. Davis, wood engravings, V. Bernstrom, wood engravings, H. W. Peckwell, wood engravings, P. Aitken, wood engravings, R. A. Muller, wood engravings, E. C. Schladitz, wood engravings, William Miller, wood engravings, A. B. Comstock, wood engravings, C. W. Chadwick, wood engravings, E. Heinemann, wood engravings, S. P. Davis, wood engravings, C. State, wood engravings, J. W. Evans, wood engravings, R. C. Collins, wood engravings, H. C. Merrill, wood engravings, C. Y. Turner, drawings, Rosina E. Sherwood, drawings, Maude A. Cowles, drawings, W. S. Kendall, drawings, A. I. Keller, drawings, A. Sterner, drawings, S. S. Stilwell, drawings.

HONORABLE MENTION.

H. R. Blaney, etchings, C. Schwartzburger, wood engravings, W. F. Hopson, copper engravings, Arthur W. Dow, color prints, T. de Thulstrup, drawings, Fannie Y. Cory, drawings, H. C. Christy, drawings, C. L. Hinton, drawings, H. McCarter, drawings, Juler Guerin, drawings, G. W. Edwards, drawings, C. J. Taylor, drawings, Louis Rhead, drawings.

"N. C."—Not in Competition.

William A. Coffin, Director of Fine Arts, member of the Superior Jury.

MEMBERS OF JURY OF AWARDS.

GROUP 1, (136.)

Class 577—Paintings in oil, water color, pastel, and other recognized mediums; miniatures, cartoons.

J. Carroll Beckwith, Chairman of the Division Jury, member of the Superior Jury.
Edwin H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, G. A. Reid, Canada, Samuel Isham.

GROUP 2, (137.)

Class 578—Sculpture, including medals and cameos.

Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, A. P. Proctor.

GROUP 3, (138.)

Class 579—Drawings, etchings, engravings, black and white or monotint paintings in oil or water color.

Henry Wolf, Kenyon Cox, Samuel Isham.

NEW YORK BUILDING DEDICATED.

State Structure Turned Over to Pan-American Commission.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The dedication of the New York State Building took place at 10:30 to-day with appropriate exercises in the auditorium of the building. Daniel N. Lockwood, President of the New York Commission, gave a history of the commission and its work and presented the building to the exposition. The charge was accepted in a brief speech by John B. Milburn, President of the Pan-American. J. Sloat Fassett, Mayor Diehl, and Andrew Langdon, President of the Historical Society, made addresses. Many prominent New Yorkers were present.

In the Temple of Music Cornell had full sway. "Cornell, I yell, yell, yell, Cornell!" and "We honor thee, Cornell!" brought every man and woman in the audience to their feet. Seward A. Simons, President of the Cornell Alumni Association of Buffalo, presided. W. I. Buchanan, Director General of the Pan-American, delivered an address of welcome. Major D. W. Beardick, President of the Ithaca Business Men's Association, told how delighted Ithacans were to be present, and declared they had learned to know the importance of the Pan-American Exposition. Prof. T. F. Crane, Dean of the University, spoke in place of Dr. Schurman, who was unable to be present.

ASHTABULA HERO DEAD.

Thomas Allen, First Man to Reach the Scene of Great Railroad Wreck, Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Thomas Allen, the first man to reach the scene of the Ashtabula disaster of 1876, and to begin the work of rescuing the passengers who went down into the chasm with the bridge and the train, is dead. Ashtabula relatives received the news this morning from Chicago, where the deceased lived, at 822 West Fifty-ninth Street.

On the night of the Ashtabula disaster, Mr. Allen, while driving the horses attached to his 'bus, heard the fearful crash of the falling of the bridge. Reaching the top of the embankment, he could hear the cries of the men, women, and children. Securing an axe Mr. Allen worked for hours at rescuing the sufferers. While thus engaged, his axe slipped and cut his foot so seriously as to lay him up for several months.

His services were so much appreciated by the railroad company that they took care of him until he had recovered. Then he moved to Chicago, where he had ever since lived. Mr. Allen, as a soldier, was in Sherman's march to the sea. He was a member of Company C of the First Ohio Battery. Since living in Chicago he had been a conductor in the Lake Shore Railway yards.

A SUPREME COURT WEDDING.

The courtship troubles of Ottavio Anzevino and young Concetta Colangelo ended suddenly in their wedding in the Supreme Court by Justice McAdam yesterday, where the girl was produced by her father and his lawyer in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus obtained by her sweetheart, who charged that she was virtually held a prisoner in her home because of her desire to become his wife. The hearing had been adjourned from Monday by Justice O'Gorman in order to allow both sides an opportunity to produce affidavits as to the young woman's precise age, for it was upon this question that the whole proceedings turned.

At least one hundred of the fellow-countrymen of the couple were in the courtroom to watch the progress of affairs, and it needed only a glance to see that their sympathies were all with the young man and the girl. Colangelo and his daughter were in the room long before the business of the day began. The father's face was dark and the girl's eyes showed that she had been weeping.

Despite the father's forbidding looks, he was approached at once by each new arrival. What passed was in an undertone, but to the observers it seemed as if both persuasion and threats were used, the latter increasing as the conversation went on.

Suddenly the word was passed that Colangelo had consented to the marriage. He rose from his place and walked with his daughter into the rooms of Justice McAdam, who had agreed to perform the ceremony. All present hurried lest the father should change his mind. The license was ready, and in a few minutes the words were spoken which united the young couple. All through the ceremony the father stood aloof, scowling at the Justice, at the witnesses, at his child, and at the man of her choice.

Anzevino left his wife's side, and, approaching his father-in-law, kissed his hand. Mrs. Anzevino attempted to do the same thing, but her father wrenched his hand away as she touched it, and glared at her, muttering angrily to himself. Then the entire party left the Court House to find a priest to unite them as required by the rule of their church.

More Police Department Promotions.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday announced the promotion of Thomas A. Butler, William Duggan, and William Kinsler of the staff at Police Headquarters, and Joseph Petrosine and Edward P. Hughes of Capt. Titus's staff of detectives, to the rank and pay of Detective Sergeants. Petrosine formerly held the same rank, but was degraded by Capt. McClusky. Hughes has been stenographer for Capt. Titus, and served Capt. McClusky in the same capacity.

REMOVAL OF MR. DOGGRELL.

Civil Service Board's Inquiry Into Allegation that He Was Discharged for Political Reasons.

Commissioner George Kraft of the State Civil Service Board yesterday made an investigation into the complaints against George E. Waldo, as Commissioner of Records of Kings County, by William Doggrell. Doggrell held a position as computer in the records office up to last Fall, when he was suspended by Commissioner Waldo. The reason given for his suspension was lack of funds. Doggrell, who is seeking reinstatement, claims that he was removed for political reasons.

The inquiry into his complaints was held in the records office in the Hall of Records. Levi W. Naylor represented Commissioner Waldo as counsel, Lawyer F. W. Sparks appeared for Doggrell, and George McAneny was present on behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association.

Doggrell, who was the chief witness heard, said that he began his duties on June 12, 1899, before the office was placed under civil service rules. He was informed on Nov. 10 of last year that he had been suspended. Supt. Mosscrop of the office told him that his services were satisfactory, and Commissioner Waldo stated to him that he would probably be restored to his position by Jan. 1 following, when the new appropriation would be available.

Doggrell told of conversations he said he had had with Supt. Mosscrop, who told him that he had a political enemy and he wanted to know how Doggrell stood with his own Executive Committee representative. Supt. Mosscrop, replying to this statement, said that whatever conversations he had had with Doggrell were only as a friend and were not in any way official.

Efforts were made to have it appear that Doggrell was suspended while State Committeeman John T. Post was fighting Naval Officer Robert Sharkey for control in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and that Commissioner Waldo did not wish to offend Mr. Post by restoring Doggrell to his place.

Commissioner Kraft closed the investigation late in the afternoon and dismissed the witnesses. He said he would make report as to the matter to the full board. It is probable that Lawyer Sparks will draw up a new complaint for presentation to the board.

ARTHUR BYRON TO STAR.

Son of Oliver Doud Byron Leaves John Drew's Company.

Arthur Byron, who for several years has been playing opposite rôles to John Drew, is to star under the management of Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper. The new star is the son of Oliver Doud Byron and a nephew of Ada Rehan. He made his first appearance in his father's play entitled "Across the Continent." He made his New York début in Mrs. Fiske's play, "Captain Herne, U. S. A.," at the Union Square Theatre. He then became leading man with Felix Morris, after which he joined John Drew, with whom his association continued for eight years, terminating at the close of last season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Henry W. Savage has engaged for his Castle Square Opera Company's season of opera in English at the Broadway Theatre, Herman De Vries, the basso, instead of his brother Maurice De Vries, as previously announced.

Daniel Frohman has engaged the Paur Symphony Orchestra to assist in the American début of Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist. The date decided upon for the violinist's first appearance here is Monday, Dec. 2, at Carnegie Hall.

Manager F. F. Proctor is organizing three additional stock companies to provide the amusement at his three New York theatres, which have been closed during the heated term. The report that Mr. Proctor intended to abandon his present policy and contemplated a return to straight vaudeville is emphatically denied.

Mrs. Julian Mitchell, the wife of Julian Mitchell, the stage manager of the Weber & Fields Stock Company, and who has always been identified with that organization since its beginning under the stage name of Bessie Clayton, gave birth to a girl late yesterday afternoon at the Mitchell country residence, Long Branch. The happy event in the Mitchell family has been anticipated for the past two weeks. Mrs. Mitchell appeared with the company performing her difficult toe dance at every evening and matinée performance up to three weeks before the company's departure from this city for their annual tour.

IN THE SHOPS.

Dolls' hats cost more in proportion than those of their small mistresses. A plain untrimmed leghorn will cost 50 cents. To be sure, it is a large one, and warranted to keep off the sun, and dolly is sure not to tan under it.

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Twilled cottons are selling for 8 cents a yard. This is an excellent material, heavy, and giving body to the gown of which it is made. It comes in narrow stripes, not only in pinks and blues, but in the quieter colors which are often so stylish in wash goods.

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The woman who has sewing to do after she leaves home in the Summer need not be disconsolate because she has no sewing machine. There are little hand machines which will do excellent work. They are single-thread machines, made along the lines of others of standard make, minus the lower part. The little machine is clamped to any table or shelf, and is worked with the right hand, which turns a little handle, while the work is guided by the left hand, and, presto! one's work is done in a jiffy. The little machine can be tucked away into a handbag, and the woman who goes out to spend the day or the afternoon can take her sewing machine with her.

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It is a sure enough fly killer, and it is warranted at the same time not to crush the fly, which is the objection to the folded newspaper which is used most often for this purpose. This is a wire brush, shaped like a miniature broom, the broom part of innumerable fine wires, which can be used with great force, and no fly escapes them. The brooms are five or six inches long, possibly a little more, with a neat little black wooden handle, and they cost 8 cents.

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There is nothing the children may wish which is not ready made for them. The variety in furniture for children has greatly increased within the last few years. In chairs particularly there is nearly as great a variety as for the older people. There are the most charming of wicker chairs made in grown-up shape, armchairs, and rockers. There are all-wooden chairs of light and dark woods, wooden chairs with cane seats, and little bent wood and cane chairs, and also in this furniture little settees for the children.

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The up-to-date child does not do her knitting on an improvised machine made of a spool with pins in the top and a pin to lift over the wool as she works. There are regular little knitters, with wires bent into more convenient shape in the top, a little tin wand to use in the work, and a paper of directions telling of several different styles of work which may be done with the little knitter, and all of this for only 5 cents.

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Pretty little handkerchiefs are to be found with a narrow hem of color and an embroidered initial in the corner done in the same color as the border. These are very pretty, in good taste, and worth the money. But for the woman who likes something a little better there are handkerchiefs almost exactly similar in style, but the linen finer and more sheer, and these will cost 65 cents.

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A charming stock is of grass linen, two thickness, with a fold at the top and another at the bottom, at the top a line of French knots in cream, and the ends of the bowtie edged with a heavy but narrow line of cut-out pattern in cream lace. It is cool, and looks it.

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Only $4.75 a set these, and they are literally in a nutshell. It is an English walnut shell, but not the genuine article, but sterling silver, and when the tops of a pair of the nuts are opened there is exposed to view a pretty little salt cellar in one and pepper cellar in another.

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Teachers' big Bibles are selling up town for 50 cents apiece. They have the flexible leather covers, not real seal, but fine paper within, thin and with clear type, and in the back a collection of maps, concordance, and other things useful to the student.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Reports from Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, and other resorts indicate that the season has reached its gayest stage. At Saratoga the races are attracting many, some of whom, like the Clarence Mackays, have left Newport for this season of sport. Polo is to begin shortly at Saratoga, and at Richfield Springs there will be held this week a kermess. The season of the horse show, which continues from Summer until the opening of the New York season at Madison Square Garden in November, is also at full tide. On Friday and Saturday there will be held one at Bayshore, which will bring together many of the Long Islanders. The tennis tournament at Southampton and the tennis matches at Newport are also events which may be classed as social.

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The engagement was announced by cable of Miss Nellie Harjes, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harjes of Paris, to Lyon Gardiner of this city and Gardiner's Island. Miss Harjes has been visiting in this country as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Childs Drexel, and she has also been entertained at the Gardiner house in this city and on Gardiner's Island. She is a very attractive young woman. Mr. Gardiner is about twenty-two years of age and a graduate of Princeton. The wedding will take place in the Autumn in Paris.

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The ships sailing to-day have not many very notable New Yorkers, as the season for European travel is past, and people are wending their way homeward. Booked, among others, on the St. Paul, are H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. George B. Edwards and the Misses Edwards, Mrs. M. K. Whitney, Miss J. P. Stebbins, Mrs. C. W. Post, Mrs. Carroll Post and Miss Post, the Countess de Foffignac, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dayton. Booked on the Vaderland are Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Bailey, Kenneth H. Delano, Mrs. John C. Lee, Miss Elsie Gregory, A. B. Quarrier and Miss Quarrier, Stanley C. Matthews, and Robert H. Waring.

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Booked on the Teutonic for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Davison, Mrs. S. J. H. Choate, C. A. Vermilye, Miss Vermilye, and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Clarke. Among those who arrived on the Koenigin Luise from Bremen yesterday were Frank A. Gallup, Carroll Hutchins, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Miss Fitch, and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Parr.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren are at their Narragansett cottage for the Summer. Miss Josephine Drexel is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield at their home on the Hudson. Miss Drexel will be at Newport later in the season.

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Miss Jean Martin, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas W. Martin, and Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett will be married at Trinity Church, Hewlett's, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 21. The ceremony is to be performed by the venerable Archdeacon Henry C. Bryon of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I. The bride will be given away by her brother, Richard Henry Lee Martin. Clarence Rice Slocum will be best man. The ushers will be Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Rene Carrillo de Albornez, George Perry Dillenback, and Benjamin C. Vanderwater.

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Judge Munson will give a large dance on Friday evening at Southampton for Miss Helen Munson, who makes her début this Winter in New York. Among recent arrivals at Southampton are Mrs. William Howland Pell, J. Montgomery Strong, Mrs. J. J. Staples, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr.

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To-morrow at Easthampton will begin the tennis tournament. The committee consists of A. Gallatin, R. Willis, and F. Weston. There is also a golf match in progress, and once a week there are dances at the Maidstone Inn.

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Mrs. Julian Mitchell, the wife of Julian Mitchell, the stage manager of the Weber & Fields Stock Company, and who has always been identified with that organization since its beginning under the stage name of Bessie Clayton, gave birth to a girl late yesterday afternoon at the Mitchell country residence, Long Branch. The happy event in the Mitchell family has been anticipated for the past two weeks. Mrs. Mitchell appeared with the company performing her difficult toe dance at every evening and matinée performance up to three weeks before the company's departure from this city for their annual tour.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy have left their country seat at Hempstead and are at Bar Harbor for the month of August. August Belmont and his sons have gone to Canada on a fishing and hunting trip. Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., are in the Adirondacks. Mr. Belmont and his sons were last week at the Salmon Club, New Brunswick. Scott Cameron has gone to Southampton, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey are at Newport. The Misses Wright will visit at Newport and Lenox this season.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Yardley, daughter of Mrs. Henry Yardley of Newport, and Graham Sumner, the son of Prof. Sumner of Yale.

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A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons yesterday at the Parsons family country seat at Harrison, N. Y. Mrs. Parsons was Miss Elsie Clews and the daughter of Mr. and Mr. Henry Clews. She and Mr. Parsons were married last Summer at Newport. This is Mr. Clews's first grandchild. Mrs. Clews is abroad, but will return to America within a fortnight.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The leading social event to-night was the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs in honor of their daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, and her fiancé, Peter D. Martin of San Francisco. The entertainment was given at the Clambake Club at Easton's Point, which is becoming more and more popular for dinners and other social events. It was noticeably a young people's party, and the guests, who numbered a half hundred, were carried to and from Easton's Point in automobiles and private and public carriages. The decorations of the pavilion were wild flowers, grasses, and foliage.

Dinners were also given to-night by Capt. Simpson and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained a number of friends on a coaching party, the objective point being Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, where luncheon was served.

It is understood that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has purchased the Hugh T. Dickey estate, adjoining Lawnfield, whose purchase was announced yesterday. The Dickey estate is larger than Lawnfield, and reaches to the shore, giving a very desirable access to the harbor.

J. W. Appleton of New York is visiting at the Wheler cottage.

H. E. Hooper of England has taken apartments at the New Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., arrived this evening, and are guests of Mrs. James P. Kernochan at her villa, Sea View, on Ochre Point.

J. Hude Beekman and his sister, Miss Caroline Beekman, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman at their cottage in Catherine Street. Mrs. Beekman is arranging a number of entertainments in honor of her guests.

E. L. Winthrop gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., who have just arrived for the season.

Mrs. George T. Bliss of New York has sub-rented Mrs. Edward F. Rook the Chandler cottage in Cliff Avenue until the end of September.

H. H. Gaw of Philadelphia, H. E. Hooper of England, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Randolph, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Miss Bliss, and J. W. Appleton of New York are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who had apartments at the New Cliffs, are now guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the Havemeyer villa.

Mrs. Douglass Grant has arrived to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Neilson Howard have returned from their wedding trip, and are guests of Mrs. E. N. Howard. They will take a cottage for the remainder of the season.

The residence of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Cliffs is being put in readiness for occupancy.

Dispenard Stewart will give dinners on Aug. 12, 14, and 16. Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee of New York will be his guests after Saturday.

Henry Walters will give a large dinner in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, on the steam yacht Narada Friday evening, Aug. 16.

Aquatic Pyrotechnics.

The first of the aquatic fireworks novelties will be made on Thursday evening on the canal running beside the walls of Peking, as it is shown in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach. In addition to this, an Odalisque prayer mat in fire and a colored fire fountain will be introduced in the programme.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S SUCCESSOR DISCUSSED

The Rev. Dr. Kinsolving Regarded as the Most Likely Candidate.

Seven Clergymen Prominently Mentioned—Selection to be Made Soon—The Method of Procedure.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, is said to be more likely than any other man to succeed the late Bishop Littlejohn. Two points appear to be pretty well settled. One is that the convention to elect a new Bishop will be held at an early date, probably early in November. The other is that the selection will be made from among the Brooklyn clergy.

The convention will have to meet in special session, since it met in regular session in May. Were the election put off till next May, it would be a year and a half before the new Bishop could be at work.

So far as could be heard yesterday, the names of seven clergymen were mentioned. These are the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop of St. Ann's Church, the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Clinton Avenue; the Rev. Dr. Spencer S. Roche of St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel of St. Luke's Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue. Speaking of the situation, a veteran in the diocese said yesterday:

"Conditions in the diocese are in some respects desperate. Vast interests are suffering. Bishop Littlejohn has been unable himself even to attend to them, and unwilling to have assistance. Parishes have not been visited in a long time, the Church Charity Foundation is to be helped out of debt, and missions in some archdeaconries have been taking care of themselves. That preliminary work has been done in a manner for a successor, even before the late Bishop breathed his last, was not strange under such conditions.

"Speaking of men, I will give, not my preferences, for I think Dr. Darlington the best man, but what seems to be the consensus of opinion. Dr. McConnell of Holy Trinity is counted too broad. He has antagonized a good many, not because he has hurt their feelings, but because his writings have not always been accepted as based upon the best reasoning. The diocese is low in its churchmanship, but it is not broad, like the rector of Holy Trinity. Dr. Burgess of Grace Church is a newcomer in the diocese, but he is a growing man, and may be selected. Like Dr. McConnell, however, he is lacking in a personal following that might bridge over hard places. If he wins it will be on ability.

"Dr. Alsop of St. Ann's was ordered deacon in 1858. He might have been chosen Bishop had the election occurred ten years ago, but not now. Dr. Roche has come forward markedly during the last half dozen years, and Dr. Swentzel has the advantage of being President of the Standing Committee.

"Dr. Darlington is, in my judgment, an ideal candidate, but some hold others do not think so. Whatever be the cause, the tide does not set his way. It may change. I hope it will. The tide does, however, set toward the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Clinton Avenue. The reasons are three.

"In the first place, he has made a splendid success in Christ Church, a difficult South Brooklyn field. In the second place, his archdeaconry prospers. New fields have been occupied and new churches erected. And in the third place, he has two brothers who are Bishops already, and both are successful. It seems to run in the Kinsolving blood to succeed to the episcopal office. The success of his brothers, one the Bishop of Texas and the other the Bishop of Brazil, helps him not a little. The discussion is strongly in his favor now, but it must be remembered that the convention has not yet been called. Currents may change. If a man within the diocese be chosen he is more likely than any other to be that man."

In the Episcopal Church each diocese, except it be a missionary jurisdiction, is supreme in the selection of its own Bishop. It may go anywhere for its choice, to Canada, or even to England, but it must select a man in priest's orders or a missionary Bishop. Upon the decease of the Bishop, the head of affairs devolves upon the Standing Committee. This body will call the Diocesan Convention.

This convention, which represents all parishes on Long Island, will vote in separate parts, ordained and lay, the former to nominate and vote upon, and the latter to accept or reject. The election must then be passed upon by the Bishops and Standing Committees of two-thirds of all other dioceses.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S FUNERAL.

A Large Number of Priests Expected to Attend, Bishop Potter Officiating.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 6.—The funeral of the late Bishop Littlejohn will occur to-morrow morning in the cathedral. To-day the body lay in state in the See house. The funeral services to-morrow will be as elaborate as the Episcopal Church ritual permits. The cathedral has been draped in purple. The floral decorations have been distributed about the chancel and nave of the building.

Bishop Potter will be the officiating clergyman, and will be assisted by two and possibly three other Bishops. It is expected that some 150 priests of the Episcopal Church will be present. The musical portion of the service will be exactly the same as that employed at the funeral of Mrs. Littlejohn something over a year ago. Interment will be at Great Neck, beside the grave in which Mrs. Littlejohn was buried.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—Mrs. James W. Gerard, née Daily, gave her first large dinner party to-night. It was a brilliant affair, and the most notable event of the kind thus far this season. It was given at the Malvern in the palm garden.

The decorations were beautifully done. The guests included Miss Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Megargee Wright, Miss Thomas, Miss Conover, Countess Festetics, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Arden Robbins, Mr. Edward Van Nest, Creighton Webb, Sumner Gerard, Charles Winslow, Mr. Lindsay, Phoenix Ingraham, Ralph Pulitzer, and C. B. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri of New York gave a dinner at Corfield to-night. Mrs. Fabri does little entertaining, and her affairs are eagerly sought. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Palmer, H. Thorndyke, Frederick Baldwin, and Alexander Fabbri.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, entertained at Donaque Mr. and

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
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Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
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FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
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48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
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First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
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Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
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FINANCIAL.

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This company controls Nine Patents (sustained at a cost of $100,000) covering the indispensable features of all TIGHT-ROLLED umbrellas made here and abroad.
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway
Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
37 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

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THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

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George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
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Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

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THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
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115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Relghley, Sec.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Certificate of Stock issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the C., R. I. & P. R. Co., held June 5, 1901, will be delivered, in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, No. 13 William St., New York City, on and after Aug. 8, 1901.
Out-of-town stockholders may send their receipts (properly indorsed) and certificates will be returned by registered mail.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treas., C., R. I. & P. R. Co.

HOLDERS OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Brooklyn Trust Company.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Pitts., Clnn., Chi. & St. Louis Ry. 4s, "Series D," 1945, Guar.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1945.
$1,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1995.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$3,000 New York City 6 p. c. Assessment Fund Stock, Nov., 1910.
$1,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1982, Guar.
16 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
83 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
200 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
10 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. National City Bank.
35 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
2 Memberships Adirondack League Club.
40 shs. National Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$16,000 Ohio Mining & Manuf'g Co. 5 p. c., Income Bds.
60 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Havana-American Co. common.
$5,500 Consld. Rubber Tire Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Ctf.
25 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
4 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
11 shs. Ninth National Bank.
50 shs. Phenix National Bank.
1 Certf. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1901.
250 shs. Royal Copper Co.
150 shs. Cheesman Cotton Gin Co.
100 shs. Depew Improvement Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
B. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1901.
NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TWISTED WIRE BOX STRAP CO., for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from August 1st to August 15th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of delivery. No contract will be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

DUCKTOWN SULPHUR, COPPER & IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 9, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on August 9th, 1901, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated July 9, 1901.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until noon, Aug. 12, 1901, for furnishing this post forage and straw during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for forage and straw," addressed J. B. BELLINGER, Q. M.

Texas Banks.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.
HOUSTON, Texas, July 15, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$819,055.06	
United States bonds.	50,000.00	
Due from banks....	661,620.55	
Cash and reserve....	996,252.71	$2,526,032.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	$200,000.00	
Surplus and profits..	176,573.35	
Circulation	50,000.00	
Deposits	2,100,358.97	$2,526,032.32

W. B. Chew, Pres. Jas. A. Baker, Jr., Vice Pres.
Geo. L. Price, Asst. Cashier. John A. Wilkins, Asst. Cashier.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Bank Book No. 427,686 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Stock Exchange Seat Transfer.
A transfer of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $60,000 was reported yesterday. It is understood that there has been nothing but nominal departures from that figure in the last six weeks.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1901, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1901. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 3, 1901.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred and common stock trust certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 12 noon on August 17, 1901, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 3, 1901.
On September 3, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, Martin Erdmann,
Otto H. Kahn, Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

Office of Reading Company.
Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.
The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 10, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 24, 1901. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 M. on August 24 and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 11, 1901.
READING COMPANY,
By A. H. MOORE, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, August 6, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 12 M. on August 24, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 11, 1901. On September 10, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
New York, July 8, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on September 3, 1901, to the holders of the second preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on August 15, 1901.
The transfer books of the second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on August 15, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. September 4, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

On and after September 3d, 1901, the voting Trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to holders of voting trust certificates for second preferred stock of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1901, at the office of the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates. J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Agents of the Voting Trustees.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 23, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 23, 1901.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Lean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 13th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Co
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September first, 1901, to the Stockholders of record on August twentieth, 1901.
The transfer books close August twentieth, 1901, and will reopen September fifth, 1901.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Monument Square Hotel Company of Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—Joseph A. Oaks, C. F. Spaulding, and H. H. Persons, Buffalo.

Strong Paper Company of Penn Yan; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Scully, Brooklyn; B. F. Miller and A. W. Bennins, New York City.

Columbia Supply Company of Brooklyn, to deal in stationery; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. A. Sommers, Brooklyn; H. P. Friedman and Myer Britzwitz, New York City.

Merritt Manufacturing Company of Lockport, to manufacture tools and machinery; capital, $20,000. Directors—L. G. Merritt, H. M. Merritt, and Joseph Dussaule, Lockport.

Battle Island Paper Company of Fulton; capital, $200,000. Directors—Thomas H. Hunter, H. Lester Paddock, James C. Hunter, Carrie E. Wells, and George C. Webb, Fulton.

Andes Tunnel and Mining Company, to operate in Chile and elsewhere in South America; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles W. Kempton, Anderson Price, and Ezra C. Blair, New York City.

Consumers' Home Supply Company of Brooklyn, to deal in wines, liquors, and groceries; capital, $25,000. Directors—Ernest Bloch and Justin Bloch, Brooklyn; George Dangvet, New York City.

Union Brewing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—August Statzmann, Frank A. Green, Charles Opp, Thomas Sheppard, Anthony Mayer, and Otto Lambus, Brooklyn; Henry Ash, New York City.

El Paso Coal Company, with offices in New York City and Jellico, Tenn.; capital, $500,000. Directors—Hines M. Smith, Rome, Ga.; John E. Keller and David H. Keller, Louisville, Ky.; J. Norris Mallot, Bennettsville, S. C.; John E. Keller, Litchfield, Conn.; Victor Smith, New York City; Charles Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The London Assurance Corporation has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Montana.

Local fire insurance agents in Cincinnati have organized the Cincinnati Inspection Report Company for Cincinnati and five towns in Kentucky, viz., Covington, Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, and Ludlow. The managers of the bureau are George Diebold, who was special agent of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, and Louis H. Schweer, who was special agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

Local fire underwriters, discussing the fire losses of the United States and Canada, which have been approximately placed at about $15,750,000 for July, or somewhat in excess of the corresponding month in 1900, say that there is as yet no reason in existing conditions for hesitating in the policy of most fire insurance companies for some time past. Underwriters generally have been working for every advance in insurance rates throughout the country, where the advance could possibly be obtained, with even the passive opposition of local boards, in order to rectify the high loss ratios and bad underwriting conditions since the first part of 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 6.....	421,601
To date this year.....	193,771,049
Corresponding date last year....	73,178,368

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 6.....	$1,087,000
To date this year.....	$692,338,220
Corresponding date last year...	$318,429,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	N., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Nor. & West	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
Canadian Pacific	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2½
Chi. Great West.	⅝	Reading	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	South City R. T.	¼
Consol. Gas	1¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	2½	Wabash	1½
Int. Paper	⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	⅝	Lacking Valley	¾
Cent. of N. J.	2	Met. Power	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Manhattan	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Rubber Goods	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. & W.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Bag & Paper	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
General Electric	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s... 1 | Nor. & West. 4s... 1

Bonds Declined.

Nor. Pac.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s..... 1 | Southern Pacific 5s.. 1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Dealings in securities yesterday were materially reduced in volume, less than 450,000 shares being traded in, but there was a distinctly favorable change in speculative sentiment. Early encouragement was afforded by the quotations from London, which were substantially above New York parity for all active issues, with the single exception of United States Steel. At our opening every evidence was disclosed of an oversold market, offerings being very light and finding ready acceptance. Naturally there was a general and marked advance, particularly in those securities which have been the special objects of attack.

Interest still centred in the shares of the United States Steel Corporation. The same support notable on Monday was in evidence yesterday, there being extensive supporting orders in the common stock around 40 and in the preferred stock at above 89. The two issues furnished nearly 100,000 shares of the total trading—a trifle below one-quarter of all transactions—and advanced substantially in the early hours. Later they were again subjected to bearish manipulation, though little impression was made upon them, the common stock again closing at 40, the same as Monday, the preferred closing at 89¾, a net decline of ⅝. News from Pittsburg in relation to the strike continued to be of indeterminate character, no further official action being announced during Exchange hours. After the close of business dispatches were received stating that President Shaffer was about to issue his strike proclamation, calling out the Amalgamated Association employes in the works of the National Tube Company and the Federal and National Steel Companies, such proclamation to take effect at midnight last night; and it was also stated that the Amalgamated Association would endeavor to secure the co-operation of other labor unions, with a view to paralyze the conduct of the entire steel business of the country; and on this account some stock transactions were made on the curb.

The successful execution of such a programme is open to very serious doubt, there being no real grievances on the part of the other labor unions. Nor does it seem a reasonable supposition that outside unions from a mere feeling of sympathy would take a course of action which would deprive their members of remunerative employment.

Industrial securities other than Steel ruled irregularly, but on the whole were firm. Some 29,000 shares of Sugar were traded in, resulting in a net advance of ¾. Amalgamated Copper was firm at a slight advance, Tennessee Coal and Iron was sold down early, but rallied to a net gain of ⅝; the shares of the United States Leather Company were moderately traded in, with gains of ⅝ for the common and 1⅛ for the preferred; other industrials were quiet. Consolidated Gas recovered a portion of yesterday's decline, closing 1¼ points up.

The market for railroad shares was almost uniformly strong, notably so for Grangers and Pacific stocks. About 45,000 shares of Atchison changed hands, advancing the common stock at one time 2⅝ points, of which a net ⅞ was retained. About 18,000 shares of St. Paul were traded in at an extreme rise of 2⅝, the stock reacting at the close to ½ net gain. Sales of 48,000 shares of Union Pacific left it ¾ higher for the day. There was fair activity in anthracite issues, stimulated by the declaration of the second semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Reading first preferred, completing an annual payment of 4 per cent. The importance of this is that after 4 per cent. shall have been paid on the first preferred stock for two successive years the second preferred may be retired in exchange for half common and half first preferred.

A notable incident was a sharp advance of over 3 points in Nickel Plate common, of which 2 points were held. It is disclosed that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt personally owns more than one-half of the common and second preferred stock outside of the Lake Shore treasury.

Another sharp advance was that of 2¼ points in Illinois Central, which was bought by Harriman brokers. Floating supply of this stock is scarce.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack continued its rise, reaching 108 and closing but ⅝ under that quotation. A first semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on this stock.

Aside from the movements recorded price changes were not extensive, but in most cases showed some improvement over the preceding day. The feeling grows that unfavorable factors have been more than discounted, and that short commitments have become excessive. The action of the grain markets shows plainly that the corn crop scare is subsiding, the price of that cereal declining about 1 cent per bushel yesterday, while wheat lost about ½ cent per bushel. The weekly report of the Weather Bureau on crop conditions holds out hope for late corn in many States, though not so cheerful on early planted corn. It is, however, becoming plainer every day that damage reports have been much exaggerated, and that the security market has unduly suffered on that account.

Call loans again ruled about 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with a rising tendency; and it would not be surprising at present exchange quotations if some exports of gold should occur later, despite the very heavy clearances of wheat. There is no likelihood, however, that gold exports at this time would have any appreciable effect upon the New York money market.

The speculative situation is settling down to a quiet awaiting of results in the labor dispute, with confidence growing in the ultimate victory of the position assumed by the United States Steel Corporation. No great labor strike has ever been successful unless supported by public opinion, and nowhere is there any sign that the public approves of the attitude of the Amalgamated Association. It seems reasonable to conclude that the worst effect marketwise has been produced—that continuance of the strike cannot do much further harm to value—that the first signs of settlement will be the signal for decided and encouraging change in speculative sentiment.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

George Austin Morrison, Chairman; Harris C. Fahnestock, Edward Winslow, and J. Kennedy Tod announce that they have consented to act as a committee representing the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stocks of the American Cotton Oil Company, who have entered into an agreement for furthering a consolidation or other disposition of the property, and for the general advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action. Holders of preferred and common stock who have so far not become parties to the agreement will have an opportunity to participate in the benefits of it by depositing their stock with the First National Bank of this city on or before Sept. 30, which will issue negotiable certificates for the stock.

Copies of the stockholders' agreement may be obtained from R. F. Munro, Secretary to the committee, at the office of the company.

The Directors of the company approved the circular issued by the committee. The agreement is to last for three years or until terminated by a vote of 80 per cent. of those depositing stock.

Secretary Ralph said that there had been no proposal for a sale of the company's property or a merger or consolidation with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company or any other concern.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Standard Oil Company have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the common stock, payable on Sept. 16. This brings the total of this year's dividends to 40 per cent. One more declaration is expected. The dividends of the Standard Oil Company amounted to 12 per cent. from 1891 to 1895. In 1896 they were 31 per cent.; in 1897, 33 per cent.; in 1898, 30 per cent.; in 1899, 33 per cent., and last year 48 per cent.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Weather Bureau's weekly report of crop conditions is as follows:

With more moderate temperatures and good rains over a large part of the drought-stricken area, the weather conditions of the week ended

was down to 47. The closing came dull and irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,975	Atchison	72	70	71¾
491	Atchison pf.	94	93¾	93¾
19	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
2	Boston & Maine	193½	193½	193½
77	Boston & Maine pf.	171	171	171
4	C., B. & Q.	196	196	196
12	Fitchburg pf.	144	144	144
77	Old Colony	208¼	208	208¼
55	Rutland pf.	102	102	102
1,640	Union Pacific	95½	93¾	94¼
100	Union Pacific pf.	86¾	86½	86½
2	West End	96	96	96
8	West End pf.	111½	111½	111½

TELEPHONES.

335	Am. Tel. & Tel.	158	158	158
27	Erie	48	47	47
100	Mexican	2½	2½	2½

ELECTRICS.

17	Edison	255	255	255
200	Gen. Electric	251	247¾	247¾
1,595	Massachusetts	38	37	37
170	Massachusetts pf.	93	92½	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
8,313	Am. Sugar	133	130	131½
20	Am. Sugar pf.	126	126	126
100	Am. Woolen	17½	17½	17½
10	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
10	Int. Paper pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾
102	Mergenthaler	168	168	168
20	Mont. Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
225	New Eng. Gas & Coke	6	6	6
10	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
55	Pullman	205½	205	205½
43	Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	107	107
748	United Fruit	89½	88	88
1,710	United Fruit rights	⅝	½	½
50	U. S. Leather	13¾	13½	13¾
3	United Shoe Mach. pf.	26¾	26	26
6,555	U. S. Steel	41	39½	40¾
2,042	U. S. Steel pf.	90	89¼	89½

MINING.

85	Adventure	24½	24¼	24¼
100	Allouez	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,274	Amalgamated	111¾	110	110½
355	Arcadian	15½	15	15
100	Atlantic	36	36	36
25	Baltic	51	50	51
100	Bonanza	1¼	1¼	1¼
9	Cal. & Hecla	741	740	740
80	Centennial	27¾	27	27¾
50	Cochiti	5	5	5
40	Copper Range	75	75	75
50	Daly West	41	41	41
60	Dom. Coal	38	38	38
50	Elm River	4	4	4
237	Franklin	17½	17	17
60	Isle Royale	42	41½	41½
165	Mass.	20¾	20¾	20¾
735	Michigan	13	12¾	13
155	Mohawk	42½	42	42
210	Old Dominion	30	30	30
611	Osceola	97¼	96	97
30	Parrot	90¼	90	90
2	Tamarack	345	345	345
100	Tecumseh	1¾	1¾	1¾
205	Trinity	33½	33	33
35	United States	18	18	18
5	U. S. Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾
190	Utah	29¼	28½	28¾
155	Victoria	7¼	7	7¼
450	Washington	.25	.25	.25
600	Winona	2½	2½	2½
120	Wolverine	63	62½	62½
150	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

British Columbia, 14½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—New York exchange was at 15c discount to-day. Money for call and time loans brought 4½@5 per cent.

Trading in local stocks was on a small scale, and the movement of prices was narrow and entirely devoid of significance. Tin Can sold at the opening at 22@22¼ for the common and around 72 for the preferred. Biscuit common was steady around 42. Aside from these stocks there was no business worth mentioning. The bond market was quiet.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,250	American Can	23	22	22¾
550	American Can pf.	73½	71	73½
20	Central Union Telephone	45	45	
11	Chicago City Railway	204	201¾	204
10	Chicago Edison	166	166	166
220	Chicago Union Traction	15½	15½	15½
50	Metropolitan Elevated	36½	36¼	36¼
550	Milwaukee Brewing	2½	2½	2½
500	National Biscuit	42	42	42
220	National Carbon	17⅝	17	17
70	Northwestern Elev.	47	47	47
120	Shelby Steel Tube	9¼	9	9¼
60	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	38½	38	38½
15	Street's Cable Car	22	22	22

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The market today fell back into a smaller volume of business, with no significant changes in price movements. Maryland Brewing common, which was one of only two issues to advance on Monday, suffered a fractional decline to-day, while United Railways issues, which declined on Monday, moved up to-day.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 757 shares of stock and $59,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Continental Trust	228	227½	227½
69	Fidelity & Dep. Trust	163½	161	161
100	Maryland Brewing	6¼	6½	6½
200	United Railways	16⅝	16¼	16¼
7	Citizens' Nat. Bank	30	30	30
198	Merchants' N. Bank	198	198	198
225	Seaboard	27½	27	27½
$13,000	Seaboard 4s	82	82	82
100	Seaboard pf	47¼	47¼	47¼
25,000	United Railways	73	72⅞	73
10,000	United Railways 4s	98	98	98
5,000	Maryland Brewery 6s	51	51	51

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Citizens' Nat. Bank	81	81	81
850	Crucible Steel	20½	20	20
117	Crucible Steel pf.	84	81	83¾
100	Chartiers Valley	50	50	50
150	Consolidated Ice	17¾	17¼	17¾
2	Fire Proofing	35	35	35
2	Fire Proofing pf.	46	46	46
225	Marsden	5¾	5¼	5¼
100	Philadelphia Co.	48	48	48
25	Pittsburg Brewing	26	26	26
100	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	45	45	45
200	Pittsburg Coal	31	30¾	30¾
47	Pittsburg Coal pf.	94	94	94
475	River Coal	14½	14	14
850	U. S. Steel	40¾	40	40⅝
150	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅞	89½	89½
1	West. Air Brake	183	183	183
130	West. Elec. 2d brake	68	67⅞	68
1,340	Window Glass	61⅞	60	61⅝
125	Window Glass pf.	97	96½	97

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,760,287
Gold	101,990,244
Silver	25,939,046
United States notes	13,186,974
Treasury notes of 1890	161,083
National bank notes	8,568,924
Total receipts this day	1,306,725
Total receipts this month	8,646,078
Total receipts this year	60,968,353
Total expenditures this day	1,170,000
Total expenditures this month	8,325,000
Total expenditures this year	60,632,590
Deposits in National banks	103,453,156
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	459,855
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	432,611
Customs	825,311
Miscellaneous	48,802

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$292,235,689
Silver dollars	437,597,060
Silver dollars of 1890	306,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,486,633
Total	$775,625,680

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$292,235,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,597,060
Treasury notes outstanding	45,793,000
Total	$775,625,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,984,864
Gold certificates	36,055,380
Silver coin and bullion	19,894,811
Silver certificates	6,044,224
United States notes	13,186,974
Other assets	19,772,099
Total in Treasury	$160,888,365
Deposits in National banks	103,453,156
Total	$264,341,521
Current liabilities	88,581,234
Available cash balance	$175,760,287

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,849,268, against $11,334,522 in the preceding week and $12,763,719 in the corresponding week last year. Exports since Jan. 1, $314,247,110, against $327,953,873 in the same period last year.

Brooklyn Warehouse Company.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order dissolving the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, a New York corporation, and appointed the United States Mortgage and Trust Company receiver for the assets of the corporation, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $100,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday there was a considerable falling off from the activity of Monday, but at the same time prices in the case of some of the active stocks moved up substantially. These rallies followed naturally upon the sharp declines of the opening day of the week, but beyond these recoveries the market showed little sign of any new strength. Two or three issues which recently have been very weak were in somewhat better demand, but on the other hand, other stocks declined from recently quoted figures.

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AMERICAN CAN was fairly active and irregular. The opening transactions brought about substantial advances over the previous day's closing prices, and during most of the day the course of the stock was upward. Just at the close a reaction occurred, which carried the common stock back about 1 point and the preferred half a point. Transactions in the preferred stock amounted to less than 1,000 shares, while the common was dealt in to the extent of about 2,500 shares. The highest sale of the common was 23⅜, and it closed at 22⅝ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Sales of the preferred were made as high as 73½, and this issue closed at 73 bid, a net gain of 2½ points.

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COPPER STOCKS.—A little more inquiry appeared for the copper stocks, but the trading in them was still small. Tennessee Copper sold at 18¼ and 18, 400 shares being traded in. At the close the best bid was 17, as compared with 18 bid on Monday. Union Copper sold at 5.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s advanced to 65½ on the purchase of $51,000 of the bonds. They closed at 65½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

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STANDARD OIL was dull, and closed two points down at 770. A dividend of 8 per cent. for the quarter, payable Sept. 16, was announced yesterday.

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RAILWAY AUTOMATIC SALES sold at 14, a fractional advance over the last sale. Only 100 shares were traded in.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS bonds sold at 86, a decline of half a point. No trades were reported in the preferred stock.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 6. Bid.	Aug. 6. Asksd.	Aug. 5. Bid.	Aug. 5. Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	22½	22⅝	21¾	22½
American Can pf.	73	73½	70¾	71½
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf.	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	38½	36	38½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅝	4	4½
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26½	30	28¾	30
*British Columbia Copper	13	13½	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¼	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	6⅞	6½	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	34	32	34
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div.	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	11	16	11	16
Con. Refrigerating	6	7	6⅝	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	35	32	35
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65½	65¾	65¼	65⅝
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	12	14	12	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40½	38	40
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	83	85
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1¾	1¾	2¼
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	9	8	9
Havana Commercial pf.	43¼	45½	43¼	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Iron Steamboat	1½	2½	1½	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73½	74½	73½	74¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	87
Lorillard pf.	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1	1⅝	1	1⅞
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22	25	23	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83	85	83	85
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11¼	11⅜	12
Otis Elevator	32	35	32	35
Otis Elevator pf.	96½	98	97½	98½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45	..	45	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	109	100	109
Safety Car Heat & Light.	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26½	28	26½	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101½	100⅝	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¾	82	82	82½
Seaboard Air Line	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	48	47⅛	48¼
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac.	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	770	774	772	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17	18	18	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Union Typewriter	90	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	116¼	119	116¼	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89⅝	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79½	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30½	32	31⅝	32½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	90¼	91¼	90¾	91¼
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	..	20	..	20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	40	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¾	17	18
Worthington Pump pf.	112½	113¾	111	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	244	248	244	249
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 6s.	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	209	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102¼	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	106½	109	106½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81¼	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols.	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s.	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.	7⅛	1	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo 1st pf. 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s.	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	..	103	..
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s.	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s.	98	..	98	..
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s.	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
N. O. Gas & Coke	5½	6½	5¾	6½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s.	54	56	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s.	108	110	108	110
St. Louis (Mo.) 5s.	90	95	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds.	88¼	88¼	86¾	88¼
Standard Gas, New York.	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st.	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s.	107	108½	107	103½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s.	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	92¼	93½	92¼	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st.	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s.	95	96¼	95	96¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110⅜	110⅝	6,350	Amalgamated Copper	111	111¾	110½	110⅝	+ ⅝
28	28¼	1,550	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28	28¼	28	28	.....
82	83	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
33⅜	34¼	4,000	American Cotton Oil	35	35¼	33⅜	34	.....
31¾	32½	600	American Ice Co.	32¼	32½	32	32	.....
22	28	10	American Linseed Co.	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
61½	63	110	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅞
6½	7	200	American Malting Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ½
27	30	160	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ½
51⅜	51⅝	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51⅝	51¾	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
25½	26	400	American Locomotive	25	25½	25	25	.....
84	85	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
131¼	131½	27,825	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	133⅜	129⅝	131½	+ ⅜
17	18	100	American Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
...	...	100	American Tobacco	130½	130½	130½	130½	.....
130¼	131½	600	American Tobacco ctfs	130	130¼	130	130¼	+ ¼
43	43⅛	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
70⅜	70⅝	44,630	At., T. & S. F.	70	72¼	69⅞	70⅝	+ ⅞
93½	93⅝	5,425	At., T. & S. F. pf.	93	94	93	93¼	+ ⅛
95	95½	600	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅞	95½	94⅜	95⅛	+1⅛
73	73½	5,425	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73	74½	72⅝	73	— ¼
66½	67½	100	Canada Southern	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
107¼	107½	900	Canadian Pacific	107¾	107⅞	107½	107½	+ ½
158	160	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	158	158	158	158	— 2
43⅜	44	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅜	44½	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
36½	37	750	Chicago & Alton	36½	37	36½	37	+1
76	76¼	517	Chicago & Alton pf.	75½	76	75⅝	76	+ ½
21⅝	21⅞	3,350	Chicago Great West.	22	22	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
81¼	81⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	81½	81½	— ½
90	92	50	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	92	92	92	92	.....
32½	33	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	32½	33	32½	33	+ ½
154	156	18,085	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	156	157⅞	154¾	156⅞	+ 1⅞
189	192	700	Chicago & Northw.	191½	191½	189⅜	189¼	+ ⅛
137	138	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	136	137⅝	136	137⅜	+1⅜
18	18¾	410	Chicago Term. Trans.	18	18½	18	18½	+ ½
37	37¾	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+1½
91½	93	325	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	92¼	93	92¼	92¼	—1
12½	13	1,200	Colorado Southern	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
21	22	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	—1
218¾	219	1,900	Consolidated Gas	218⅝	219	217	218⅝	+1¼
65½	66	300	Con. Tobacco Co.	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
157½	158½	400	Delaware & Hudson	157⅞	158½	157⅞	158½	+ ½
41	41½	400	Denver & R. G.	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
88½	89	470	Denver & R. G. pf.	89	89¼	88½	88½	— ½
7⅞	8⅛	600	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
...	...	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	...	17½	17	17½	+ ½
33⅜	33⅞	12,700	Erie	33⅝	36¼	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
63⅞	64	700	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	64	63¼	64	+ ½
48	50	100	Erie 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	— ½
34	38	500	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	34	35	34	35	—1
248	251	800	General Electric	251	251	247½	250	—2
106	108	300	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
173½	178	300	Great Northern pf.	173	173	173	173	.....
49½	50½	200	Hocking Valley	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
73½	74	200	Hocking Valley pf.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅛
142¾	143¼	1,689	Illinois Central	141⅝	144⅝	141⅝	143½	—2½
20¾	21	400	International Paper	20⅛	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅝
75	76	100	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	75	75	— ½
90	91¼	700	Internat. Power Co.	91	91	90	90	— ½
30	32	100	Kanawha & Michigan	31	31	31	31	.....
100	103¼	4,020	Louisville & Nashville	103⅜	103¾	100¾	103	+ ⅝
115	115⅞	6,025	Manhattan Elevated	115½	116⅜	115	115	— ½
163	163½	1,300	Met. Street Railway	164½	164½	163¼	163¼	— ¼
...	223⅞	300	Mexican Central	22	22¼	22	22¼	.....
9	9¼	520	Mexican National ctfs.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
106	106¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	106	106¼	106	106	— ¾
23½	24	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
69½	72	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
25½	25¾	1,020	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
52	53	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	51	52½	51	52½	+1
...	...	5,550	Missouri Pacific	94¾	96	94¾	95¼	— ¼
42	42	600	National Biscuit Co.	41	42¼	41	41¾	— ¼
19¼	20½	200	National Lead Co.	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½	.....
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighty-Foot Frontage on East Eighty-second Street Sold to D. B. Freedman—Other Dealings.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Thomas Nelson to Daniel B. Freedman 63 to 69 East Eighty-second Street, four four-story brownstone-front dwellings, each 20 by 102.2, between Madison and Park Avenues.

It is reported that the seven-story apartment house known as the Tuileries, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, has been sold. The owner of record of the property is E. B. Brower of Bloomsburg, Penn., and the reported purchaser is E. L. Wells of Utica, N. Y.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for Horace Stokes, for about $45,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 47 West Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Henry Keilus has sold to Solomon Werner, for about $37,000, the seven-story brick tenement 510 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Jacob Rusock has bought the two-story frame dwelling 208 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, together with some lots at Sherman Park, giving in part payment 215 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.11.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Dr. C. A. Becker to a Mr. Bullard, for improvement, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, just west of Webster Avenue.

George L. Felt filed plans yesterday, through Architect Frederick C. Browne, for the twelve-story apartment hotel which he will build at 148 to 154 West Forty-seventh Street, a plot 70.10 by 100.5. The estimated cost of the structure is $600,000.

John J. Kavanagh was the broker in the recently reported sale of the dwelling 47 East Eighty-third Street to E. L. Burlingame.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold, through Hollister & Co., 363 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone, to James Bennett.

John M. Reid has sold for Henry Engelstadter to Emma Murphy, 246 East Thirty-third Street, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 98.9.

The Frank L. Fisher Co. have sold for James A. Tracey the three-story dwelling 49 West Eighty-third Street, 19 by 55 by 100, to Emma L. Stevens.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each, 33.2 by 100.11, with the exception of 520, which is 33.8 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Richard L. Van Tassell $129,750

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

233 West End Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ida J. Ray. 15,000

453 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William H. Rolston and others, executors 11,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

19 West Forty-second Street, north side, 291.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, leasehold, five-story stone-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eugene A. Hoffman 6,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William L. Turner, referee, 333 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 26 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; 331 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 26.3 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement; 334 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 226 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Gerson Oppenheim, referee, 233 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 104 feet west of Second Avenue, 31 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,947; subject to a first mortgage for $14,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 97 by 25, five-story brick flat, with 3 stores. Due on judgment, $2,525.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry B. Wesselman, referee, 674 West End Avenue, east side, 47.5 feet south of Ninety-third Street, 20 by 68 and irregular, five-story American basement brick and limestone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,545.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-seventh Street, south side, 216.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 70.10 by 88; George L. Fleet of 246 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; Frederick C. Browne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $600,000.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story brick blacksmith's shop, 25 by 42; Abajah M. Roberger of 304 Eighth Avenue, owner; Simon Schwartz of Forty-seventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Grove Street and Prospect Avenue, northwest corner, for a three-story brick dwelling, 26 by 70; James Feury of 158 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; James F. Egan of 61 Ann Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 109 feet east of Broadway, for an eight-story brick storage house, 75x95; Charles M. Rosenthal of 171 Broadway, owner; Benjamin W. Levitan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 112 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Catherine M. Burke of 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Luke A. Burke of 401 West Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,122 Madison Avenue, to a two-story brick stable; Mrs. Edward King of 989 Fifth Avenue, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Allen Street, east side, 74.8 feet south of Hester Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

Henry Street, north side, between Gouverneur and Soammel Streets, to a five-story brick school house; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 250 feet east of Avenue E, Unionport, to a one-and-a-half-story shed; James B. Crosby, Avenue C and Tenth Street, owner; J. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25.

No. 220 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Mrs. Francis Rodman, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin of 365 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. A. Ryan of 122 East Eleventh Street, owner; P. J. Ryan of 122 East Eleventh Street, architect.

No. 51 West Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; John Locke, Haverhill, N. H., owner; Totten & Rogers of 801 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C., architects; $2,000.

Nos. 21 and 23 Union Square West, to four-story brick offices; Wendel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; Henry C. Hollwedel of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $800.

No. 8 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John S. Huyler, premises, owner; Cady, Berg & See of 31 East Seventeenth Street, architects; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 7 and 9 West Forty-second Street, to two five-story brick offices; David B. King, Hotel Renaissance, owner; Joseph McHugh & Co. of 3 and 5 West Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 19, 21, and 23 West Forty-fourth Street and 18 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and studio; Henry B. Barnes of 11 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. H. Symonds of 23 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Anthony McOwen of 515 Wales Avenue, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 113 to 119 East Ninety-fourth Street, to a one-story frame greenhouse; George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; Julius Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x75; Louise Dietz and others to William and Elizabeth Stewart, (R S $14.50) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 109.8x100; Rosa Docter to Henry Briner, (mtg $101,500, R S $15.25) ..... Omitted

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 61st St, 109.8x100; John C. Barth to Henry Briner, (mtg $101,500) 1

BERGEN AV, e s, 97.11 ft n of 148th St, 50x100; John Nimphius to Henry A. and Peter J. Nimphius, (R S $4.50) .. 1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St. 50x87.3; Simon A. Nies to Marie Wauer, (R S 75c) 100

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, Lot 12, map of the North Melrose; Augusta Duggan to Martin Phelan 375

FULTON AV, e s, 413.9 ft n of 169th St, 25x207.8x25x207.9; Mary Lammers to Walter G. Walsh, (R S $2.50) 1

GROVE ST, 93, n s, 71.1 ft e of Bedford St, 25x irregular; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner, (R S $7) 1

HANCOCK ST, 20 to 24, w s, 100 ft n of Houston St, 50.3x136.4x56.1x161; estate of N. Low to Giovanni B. Raffetto, (R S $15) 1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 50.4x112.10x55.10x137; Dionigi Guardincerri to Cesare Razette, ½ part, (mtg $13,000, R S $6) 100

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 50.4x112.10x55.10x187; estate of N. Low to Dionigi Guardincerri, (R S $14.75) 1

HARLEM SHIP CANAL, south channel line, at centre line of right of way, between lands of D. L. Cox and William M. Barnum, with lands under water, &c.; William M. Barnum to Mary E. Cox, (R S 50 cents) 1

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Hancock St, 35.10x100; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Dionigi Guardincerri, (mtg $50,000, R S $10) 72,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 29th St, 74.1 x95; Charles Roome and others, trustees, &c., to Garfield National Bank, trust deed 1

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, Lots 366 to 368, on map of land of E. R. B. King, City Island; Main St, e s, Lots 363 to 365, on map of land of E. R. B. King; Main St, w s, Lots 645 to 647, on map of land of E. R. B. King; Roman Catholic Church of St. Raymond to Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, (mtg $10,000, R S $5) .. 10,000

MONTGOMERY ST, 67, e s, 47.6 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10x58.7x20.5x57.5; Jacob Krisch to Moses Arndtstein, (mtg $10,000, R S $3.25) 1

SURF ST, n s, 52.6 ft e of Perry Av, 50x118; Edward J. Connell to Emma A. Connell, (mtg $6,650) 1

TINTON AV, w s, 311.2 ft n of 168th St, 20.8x110x20.9x110; Thomas Farley to Margaret A. Quigley, (R S $3.25) 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 710.11 ft n of Thomas Bassford's land, 25x250; Catharine Hayes to Mary H. and Richard Hayes, all liens 1

WAVERLY PLACE, e s, 84.5 ft s of Perry St, 22x299; Mabel G. Maynard to Annie Greenberg, (mtg $1,000, R S $1.50) 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 116.7 ft s of Becker Av, 80.8x161.1x80x167.6; John Stahl to Frank L. Bacon, (mtg $9,000, R S $8) 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Oscar W. Briner and others to Henry Briner, 4-14 parts, (R S $10.50) .. 10,285

7TH AV, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Henry Briner to John H. Oeters, (R S $17.50) 1

13TH ST, n s, Lot 339, map of Wakefield, 100x94; John Toelberg to Charles F. Van Etten, (mtg $1,350) 100

14TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Henry Kellus to Charles Werner, (mtg $30,000, R S $2) 36,750

19TH ST, s s, 88.3 ft e of Irving Place, 18x27; Joseph A. Faye to Frederick C. Thain, trustee, &c., (R S $2) 100

81ST ST, 405, n s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Minnie Bohm to August Knatz, (mtg $13,500, R S $1) 1

87TH ST, 302, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.8; Kate F. Ritchie to Florence M. Brush, (mtg $15,000, R S $1) 1

104TH ST, 221, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8 x100.11; Henrietta Heyman to Martin D. Wylly, (mtg $5,000, R S 25c) 8,000

104TH ST, 219, n s, 316.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Margaret Quigley to Martin D. Wylly, (R S $2.75) 8,000

115TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 75x irregular to 117th St; George W. Moore to Clarence A. Bill, all liens, (R S $8.75) 1

124TH ST, s s, 191.2 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; David H. Taylor to W. Kintzing Post, (R S $4.50) 11,000

143D ST, 557 to 561 East, 50x100; Gertrude Boecker to Francis Rogers, (mtg $13,500, R S $3.75) 100

151ST ST, 458, s s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 50x118.5; Margaret Geisler to Catharine Loehr, all liens 1

154TH ST, 408 and 410, s s, 91.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 40x99.11; Charles S. Hibbard to Clayton C. Dorsey, (mtg $38,600, R S $20) 1

Recorded Leases.

MELROSE AV, 759, s w corner of 157th St, store, &c.; Ferdinand Kurzman to Jacob Ruden, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1901 ..... $636 to $720

PITT ST, 13, all; Jane Smith to Morris Blackman, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1901.. 3,050

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, store, &c.; John H. Escher to Joseph Mariamson, 5 years, from May 1, 1901 1,660

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Michele Lisante; 101st St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, prior mortgage $20,000, 3 months, 6 per cent $4,900

BECKMANN, Charles, to George Ehret; 8th Av, n e corner of 142d St, prior mortgage $20,000, 1 year 10,000

BILL, Clarence A., to George W. Moore; 118th St, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year 15,800

BRENDON, Charles, to Charles Buek; 51st St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $20,000, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent. 15,000

BRIGHT, Ann E., and another to Caroline F. Smith; Town Dock or Eastchester Landing Road, n e s, in line of land of J. H. Hart, Eastchester, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,200

BRUCKNER, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 19th St, 35 East, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 2,850

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to Emily Cook; 163th St, s w corner of Jackson Av, 3 years.. 21,500

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Market St, w s, n part of Lot 364 and a part of Lot 363, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 3d St, 17 and 19 West, prior mtg $75,000, secures bond to cancel lien ....

GORDON, Louis, and others, to Frederic de P. Foster, as trustee; Mulberry St, 172, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Sarah A. Sands; Mulberry St, 174, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,500

GODWIN, John P., to Mary Zimmerman; 143d St, 710 East, 3 years 2,600

GRAINGER, Charles M., to Francis B. Chedsey; 3d St, 80 East, prior mtg. $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GRAINGER, Charles M., to Louis Rauchfuss; 3d St, 80 East, 5 years 27,000

GUARDINCERRI, Dionigi, to Bowery Savings Bank; Hancock St, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 3 years, 4 per cent 13,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Robert W. Todd; Woody Crest, w s, 302.4 ft n of Kemp Place, old line, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

KARP, David, to Henry Brown; 1st Av, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, secures contract for brick work on building on s w corner of 149th St and 8th Av 5,000

KEILUS, Henry, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 570 East 14th St, 5 years 26,500

KEILUS, Henry, to John Chalmowitz; 570 East 14th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,500

KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to Henri Strasbourger; 102 Pitt St, 4 months, 6 per cent 1,000

LEHMAN, Annette, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,717, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

LIPPMAN, Max, and another to George Vassar, Sr; 133 Monroe St, due Aug. 1, 1906 32,500

LIPPMAN, Max, and another to George Vassar, Sr.; 129 Monroe St, due Aug. 1, 1906 32,500

LIPPMAN, Max, to Isidore Jackson and another; 131 Monroe St, demand, 6 per cent 29,000

LYNCH, Theresa, to Helen M. Knickerbacker; 34th St, s s, 71 ft e of 7th Av; 34th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, gold 45,000

MACONNELL, Janette, to Equitable Life Association Society; Washington Av, s w corner of Wendover Av, due Jan. 1, 1904 6,000

McCLEAN, James J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 7th Av, 170, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

MOSHER, Leroy E., to Charles A. Billings; 45th St, 57 West, due Oct. 1, 1902. 30,000

NAGEL, John M., Jr., to Jacob Ruppert; Broome St, 269 to 271, leasehold, payable as per bond 4,000

NOLAN, Aloulse J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Tinton Av, e s, 162.4 ft n of Cedar St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 2,000

O'BRIEN, Walter L., and wife to Euretta L. Clocke; Bathgate Av, w s, 27 ft n from city line, between Lots 39 and 40, map of Upper Morissania, and being part of Lot 39, 3 years, gold 2,000

OETERS, John H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 7th Av, s w corner of 148th St, due Jan. 1, 1903, gold 25,000

OETERS, John H., to Henry Briner; 7th Av, s w corner of 148th St, 1 year 2,000

O'REILLY, Dominic, to Bowery Savings Bank; 183 East 123d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,000

O'REILLY, Dominic, to Bowery Savings Bank; 182 and 184 East 124th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 250 Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

RAFFETTO, Giovanni B., to Bowery Savings Bank; Hancock St, w s, 100 ft n of Houston St, 3 years, 4 per cent 15,000

ROGERS, Francis, to Gertrude Boecher; 143d St, 557 to 561 East, 3 years 5,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Elizabeth Elstner; 168th St, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 6,500

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lesc; 109th St, 337 East, and 110th St, 336 East, assignment of rents to pay taxes, &c. ....

SOLFIO, Gaetano, to Margaretha Toepper; Garden Place, s s, Lot 15, map of 17 lots, South Mount Vernon, 5 years 375

STEDMAN, George E., to New York Life Insurance Company; 71st St, n s, 432 ft w of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent, gold 5,000

STEWART, William, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 61st St, 1 year, 4 per cent 14,000

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Clara R. Bacon; 161st St, 562 and 564 West, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Mary R. Lewis; 161st St, 566 West, 3 years 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Mary R. Lewis; 161st St, 568 West, 3 years 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Cecilia Muldoon; 161st St, 560 West, 3 years 9,500

STURDEVANT, Frank S., to Gerard B. Townsend; 161st St, s s, 204.9 ft e of Broadway, prior mortgage $47,500, 6 per cent 114,128

TOPPER, Rebecca, to George Semel; 2d Av, 931, 3 years, gold 10,000

WATSON, Thomas, to Samuel Booth; Pond Place, w s, 150 ft n of Rosee Place, 6 months 8,000

WILLIAMS, Marie C., individually and as trustee, to Theresa Hirsh; 24th St, 313 West, 3 years 7,500

WILSON, George E., to Thomas Frazier; Broadway, ne corner of 112th St, prior mtg $218,110, demand, 6 per cent 15,000

WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; 141st St, n w corner of Beekman Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAILEY, Mary E., to Charles H. Bailey, trustee $4,000

BARRY, James T., to Mary R. McAvoy. Nom.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 35,000

BRUCE, Robert M., to Harriet B. Bruce. 10,000

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company to Gerard B. Townsend, assigns 3 mortgages ..... Nom.

LARKIN, John, as trustee, to Caroline J. Clarke 1,006

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 26,500

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to the West Side Savings Bank 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Noah James, assigns 2 mortgages ..... Nom.

METTESON, George W. R., and others, trustees, to William W. Sherman and another, as co-trustees, assigns 17 mortgages ..... Nom.

PETERKIN, Bella C., to Charles H. Bailey, trustee 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 200,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 7 and 9; Charles W. Barnett against Frieda Hait and another, owners; Harry M. Field, lessee and contractor 62

ABINGDON SQUARE, 7 and 9; Charles W. Barnett against Frieda Hait and another, owners; Harry M. Field, lessee and contractor $37

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, 17; Hass & Fried against Emma C. Smith, owner and contractor 1,800

DIVISION ST, 40; Isaac Zubrinsky against Emil Reibstein, owner; Blumstein & Talsky, contractors 25

GRAND and Clinton Sts, n w corner, 75x125; Carl Wenzel and another against Jacob Fischel, owner; J. M. Prudowsky, contractor 51

HENRY ST, 89; Henry G. Weine against Congregation Shebra Chesed, owner; Frederick Robinson, contractor 269

PROSPECT AV, 1,228 to 1,234; Dimock & Fink Company against John O'Leary, owner; Ozab & Muller Company against John O'Leary, contractor 380

STEBBINS AV, 1,157 and 1,159; Dimock & Fink Company against John O'Leary, owner; Ozab & Muller Company against John E. O'Leary, contractor 190

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris St, n e s e corner, 25x100; John Lanzer against Bella A. Devoe, owner; Wieford Dessior, contractor 110

WHITE PLAINS AV and Morris St, n e corner; John Lanzer against Bella A. Devoe, owner; W. Dessior, contractor.. 288

12TH ST, 534 East; Gass & Rothberg against Leo S. Bing, owner; Paul Zigler, contractor 375

98TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.5; James H. Griffin against Lorenz Weiher, owner and contractor 374

111TH ST, 112 East; Myer Nussbaum, receiver, against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor 353

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MARKET ST, 35; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg 10,000

138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; James McGuire, with Thomas F. Dolan 8,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 349; Frederica M. Poillon against John J. H. Poillon and another, (action to set aside foreclosure, &c.;) attorney, F. B. McNish.

94TH ST, 123 East; Joseph Hyams and another against Louis Seiferd and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnow & Cryer.

104TH ST, n s, 87 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.11; William M. Mingsland against Philip Hausman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. De B. Foster.

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Thomas Blanchie against Minnie Abrahams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

159TH ST, 663 East; Mary Randrif against Oscar Norman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE F. JEMPSON & Co.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed William C. Cuthbert receiver of the assets of George F. Jempson & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods at 320 Church Street, in place of Benjamin F. Bailey and Samuel Davidson, who were appointed receivers on June 17, but have now resigned, as the firm has made a settlement with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

CHARLES E. COSGROVE.—Judgment for $15,391 was entered yesterday against Charles E. Cosgrove, formerly cashier for the Stewart, Howe & May Company, in favor of the American Surety Company, for moneys which it is alleged he embezzled from the Stewart, Howe & May Company from March, 1899, to Nov. 30, 1900. Mr. Cosgrove pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions on April 18 last, and was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

LEWIS A. MAY & Co.—Schedules of Lewis A. May & Co., stock brokers, of 31 and 33 Broadway, who made an assignment on May 7, were filed yesterday by John B. B. Fiske, the assignee, showing liabilities of $87,968, nominal assets of $18,704, and actual assets of $340 in checks and cash. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is ascribed to accounts of customers which are uncollectible, the largest being that of E. G. Putnam & Co., $15,000. There are about 200 creditors, among them being May & Winter, Poughkeepsie, $15,433; D. T. Creighton, Rankin, Penn., $9,537; Louis A. Ragtlis, Holyoke, Mass., $4,349; S. S. Scott, Germantown, Penn., $2,643; J. M. Gibney, Ossining, N. Y., $2,185, and T. Everett, Chicago, $2,112.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

E. D. KLOCK.—E. D. Klock of Utica, a wholesale and retail milliner, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, $20,242.40; assets, $9,062.84.

WILLIAM MICHAELS.—William Michaels, salesman, of 145 West Sixty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,474, and no assets. Part of the debts were contracted in 1898 as a partner in the firm of Michaels & Lohr, liquor dealers.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, this city, yesterday granted discharges to thirty-five bankrupts, among whom were Peter McCabe of 237 West Sixty-ninth Street, formerly of McCabe Brothers, mason builders, with liabilities $120,708; Thomas A. Darragh of 328 West Forty-eighth Street, formerly of Robert L. Darragh's Sons & Co., builders, liabilities $125,467; Adam Huston, doing business as Huston & Corbitt, plumbers at 406 West Fifty-second Street, liabilities $48,744; Robert F. Sumner, grain broker, 229 Produce Exchange, liabilities $18,832; Bartholomew J. Clancy, formerly a liquor dealer at 482 Sixth Avenue, liabilities $13,193, and Marie Dressler, actress, who resided at the Rossmore Hotel, liabilities $11,199.

HERMAN COLELL'S PETITION.

The Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco in Financial Trouble Through Failure to Sell a Big Purchase.

Herman Colell, wholesale dealer in tobacco at 10 Chatham Square, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $94,474, and assets $50,072. Of the liabilities $75,204 are secured, $9,269 unsecured, and $10,000 accommodation paper. The assets consist of real estate, 1,023 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, $7,000, mortgaged for $8,500; accounts, $39,725; stock on hand, $8,000; equity in tobacco pledged unknown; fixtures, $100; shares of stock of the Bedell Leaf Tobacco Company, $4,000; cash, $247.

The secured creditors are Julius Marquisa, $58,704, secured by tobacco valued at $38,704, and notes; Edward H. Colell, $13,000, secured by tobacco, nominal value $21,450, and second mortgage on 1,021 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, $3,500; Williamsburg Savings Bank, $3,000, first mortgage on 1,023 Third Avenue, value $7,000.

The unsecured creditors are E. Rosenwald & Brother, $4,100; Weil & Co., $4,397; S. & M. Nollman, $416, for rent of store; Dr. Charles Jewett, $325, for medical services, and Dr. William P. Pool, $28, for medical services. The Chatham National Bank is on the schedules for $10,000 on a note of Edward H. Colell, which was indorsed by the petitioner.

Mr. Colell is one of the oldest tobacco merchants in the city, having been in business over forty years, and a few years ago claimed to be worth $250,000. His place at 10 Chatham Square is a well-known landmark in New York City. Lewinson, Kahler & Schattman, his attorneys, said that the failure is due entirely to the fact that last Fall he was induced to go into a tobacco speculation for the purchase of an entire crop of domestic tobacco, for which he gave long time notes aggregating $68,000. He has been unable to sell a single pound of that tobacco in these eight months at anything near cost, and, although he has paid $10,000 of these notes, he has not been able to realize one penny on the tobacco. With this purchase figured at cost his assets exceed his liabilities, and he could go on if he could sell it somewhat below cost. But he feels that it would not be just to his other creditors, nor to himself, to keep on paying any more of the notes given for that tobacco out of any other assets than the proceeds of its own sale.

He has only nine creditors all told, and these will be called together at an early date, when his affairs will be placed in their hands, and if they can market this speculative crop he will be able to pay his claims in full, his counsel says.

SMELTING AND REFINING CO.

Gov. Voorhees, the Receiver, Petitions for His Discharge.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Gov. Foster M. Voorhees appeared before Vice Chancellor Emery this morning as the receiver of the New York Smelting and Refining Company, asking for instructions and petitioning for his discharge from the office, to which he was appointed on the petition of Charles C. Pomeroy and others, trustees, against the company.

The petition asked for allowance of $230 for payment to George Wilcox, expert accountant, and $184.50, due the State of New Jersey for franchise tax, and an allowance for his services and those of counsel who have been employed in the case. He further requested an order for the distribution of the moneys of the corporation now in his hands and for the disposition of its books and papers.

Vice Chancellor Emery directed the return of the books and papers to the Directors of the corporation and took the other matters in the petition under consideration.

The receiver states that his receipts were $54,491.13, and his expenses, including the sum of $2,000 allowed him for compensation, were $11,061.92. He has, he states, also paid for preferred claims $1,727.39. The amount in hand for distribution is $41,701.82. The stockholders are further notified that the receiver asks for $1,000 additional compensation, $100 for expenses of distribution, $2,000 for counsel in New York, and $1,500 for counsel in New Jersey.

Judgments.

ADAMS, Joseph H.—W. E. Tefft, Jr. $237

ANGUS, Christopher—E. D. Depew and others 62

BUNN, Samuel B.—C. White 129

BIFFONI, Angelo—C. F. Mattiage 75

BIFFONI, Angelo, and Emil Gualdi—C. F. Mattiage 82

BONNEWITZ, Charles—Scranton Dairy Company 39

BARON, Paul—W. J. Anderson 37

BUZZELLI, M. Edward—J. L. Battenwelser. 46

BRANDT, Frederick—D. Waxman 47

COSGROVE, Charles E.—American Surety Company of New York 15,391

CARROLL, Peter—Thomas Conville Brewing Company 2,034

CARY, Stephen W.—W. Koven, Jr. 29

CONLIN, Francis—R. Hamberger 114

DAVIDSON, Max and Leopold—M. Gomprecht 98

FORSYTH, James—Peter Henderson & Co. 314

HARRIS, Rachel—B. Silverman 120

HOLIHAN, John J.—C. F. Zentgraf and others 358

HAACK, Joseph E.—J. McCann 47

ISAACS, Isidore and Fannie 33

JACOBSON, Morris—E. E. W. Schneider and others 227

KAUFMAN, James—A. Stern and others.. 49

KUHMARKER, David—W. J. Anderson and others 42

KULZE, Henry—Acker, Merrall & Condit. 550

LENDORF, Leopold—W. Waterall 72

LANDAU, William—J. Samuels 73

LOEWENTHAL, Hugo S.—A. C. Willi and others 120

LAMPHERE, Ianthe U.—C. Frazier and others 358

LEESOWITZ, Louis—R. Frankle, by guardian 279

MacDONALD, John A.—D. H. Hirsch.... 90

MARIASCH, Adolph—M. H. Ullmann..... 86

MINKEN, Joseph; Morris Gerber and Lawrence Stern—L. Lewkowitz 160

MELLIS, Dora H.—J. W. Foster, Jr..... 72

OLSEN, Charles A.—J. F. Gillen 49

O'NEILL, Andrew O., Sr., and Andrew O., Jr.—D. Schumacher 196

ROSSECK, Henrietta—J. Goldfiam 131

RICHARDSON, Lulu—A. Borrill, costs... 28

ROGERS, Sarah—M. A. Harrigan, trustee. 154

ROGERS, Sarah A.—M. A. Harrigan, trustee 154

SICKELS, Charles R.—E. J. Dickinson.... 173

SCHRENKEISEN, Martin F.—G. O. Albrecht 45

SIMON, Emanuel—W. G. Wagner 35

SPITZER, Henry—J. J. Conklin 16

SCHMIDT, John J.—United Electric Light and Power Company 29

SARDZOMVITZ, John—H. Seltzer 41

SMITH, Frederick H.—A. E. Morgan 187

VERZIER, Clement F.—R. Seebach and others 65

VON THADDEN, Reinhold R.—H. A. Post Printing and Publishing Company 87

VASSELLI, M. John—S. Gumpert 116

WEIL, Emil—H. Bosenberg 261

WILKINSON, Edgar C.—J. A. Picken.... 20

Excursions.

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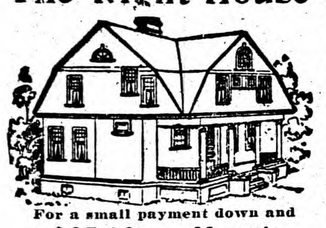

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$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Four-story basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; rent, $1,500. 148 West 121st St.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th St.

Choice, large, light apartments to let of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator runs all night; rents, $750 and $900; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048. Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

To Let—At 46 Hudson St., entire fourth floor, six rooms, in good order; rent, $20 per month. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate, 146 West 23d St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

Legal Sales.

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order, made in the action of the Atlantic Trust Company vs. the Goldsboro Water Company, in the Superior Court of Wayne County, State of North Carolina, the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will sell for cash, by public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Goldsboro, North Carolina, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1901, all the property of the Goldsboro Water Company, real and personal, goods and chattels owned by said Company, including its land, waterworks plant, buildings, pumphouses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in said County of Wayne, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rights, issues, income and profits accruing therefrom, and also all and singular the rights, privileges, and franchises, corporate and otherwise, of said water company, and also all the estate, title, and interest, property, possession, and demand whatever, in law or in equity, of the said water company, of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

I. F. DORTCH, Commissioner.

July 20th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 3,924.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BOARDMAN, Jr., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John Boardman, Jr., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said John Boardman, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 6th, 1901.

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 6:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N.Y.

This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.

Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK.

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

DILL HOUSE, FLORIDA, N. Y., ORANGE COUNTY.

55 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

VALLEY HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

A Summer house for refined families; spacious, well-shaded grounds extend to the lake; excellent fishing, boating, bowling, and driving; one hour from New York. C. H. TEN EYCK, Prop.

THE MANOR HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

THE LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

50 miles Erie. NOW OPEN. Delightfully located. Every convenience. Send for circulars. O. CROMWELL.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summer Resorts.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.

Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.

200 rooms; 50 private baths.

Golf, Tennis, Croquet.

Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager,
EDGEMERE, L. I.

AN IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
THE INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
Golf, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing.
RAPID TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK CITY.
A. E. DICK.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

REMINGTON COTTAGES,

Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East L. I. Moriches, Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Spacious grounds. Airy rooms. High-class table. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

Catskills.

SUNSIDE FARM. SUNSIDE, Greene County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

MAPLE GROVE, Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyes.

Locust Grove House, Arkville, N. Y. The Favorite German Resort. Delightfully situated in large, shady grove. Terms and Booklet. Apply.

Meadowbrook Farm, Margaretville, N. Y. Grand Location. Refined and Homelike Modern appointments; good table. $8.00 to $10.00. E. A. KEENEY.

LAUREN VILLA, Roxbury, N. Y. Delightful location, airy rooms, spacious, shady grounds. Refined and Homelike. Terms apply G. W. LAUREN.

Hoffman House, Arkville, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Delightful location in beautiful, shady grove. Modern appointments. Generous table. $8.00 to $12.00. P. F. HOFFMAN.

Cairo.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

Haines Falls.

THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

Hunter.

HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Cottages, Hunter N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

Tannersville.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

Staten Island.

NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA. On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1 MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Atlantic Highlands.

THE BRANDON HOUSE. — Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. HOOPER.

Asbury Park.

THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

Ocean Grove.

HOTEL SPRAY VIEW

The leading hotel on the ocean front. Thoroughly modern; 2,824 square feet veranda. Booklet. JOS. WHITE.

Point Pleasant.

RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, ON LAKE DUNMORE.

Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, tennis, croquet, hunting, music. For booklets, rates, etc., address,

CHAS. A. DUNN, SALISBURY, VT.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE, Tobyhanna, Pa.; highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. CORNISH.

Delaware Water Gap.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Beautiful location. Fine view of Water Gap. Cheerful and Homelike. Good table, $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

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President Schurman of Cornell says: "I believe the CASCADILLA SCHOOL to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country." Registration 1900-'01 from 26 States. Ideal equipment. C. V. PARSELL, A. M., Principal, Ithaca, N. Y.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y., WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH. THE CURRICULUM EMBRACES PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE COURSE. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE ACADEMY OR SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

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College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Teachers Specialists in every department. Lecturers of National reputation. System of education thorough and progressive. Regular and elective courses. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious buildings, completely equipped. Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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RESIDENT AND DAY STUDENTS.
MILITARY OPTIONAL.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address BRO. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

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ESSEX FELLS, Caldwell, N. J.
Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the *best—body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

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123 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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Saint George's Hall, Summit, N. J.—A Home School for Boys. 11th year. Boarding and Day Pupils. Prepares for college or for business. Healthful location. Excellent library. Certificate admits to several leading Colleges. Athletic field. Catalogue. Address Hartman Naylor, Head Master, Summit, N. J.

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Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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French Instruction.—By professor of French; conversation; Parisian pronunciation easily acquired; highest references. Mlle. Gabriel, 78 West 48th St.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 28 West 23d St.

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THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL, 253 West 93d St., New York. College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

PHRENOLOGY tells what the boy is best fitted for. FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 E. 21st St., City.

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Musical.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Piano.—Sight reading, perfect time, measure, French (Conversational) Literature; novel, delightful method. Magras, 155 West 80th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. and Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clauson, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

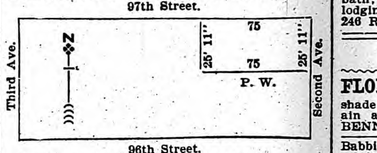
Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

RYAN, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MARY L. RYAN, Augustus Delabore, Admr. of Helen Delabore, dec'd; Augustus A. Molony, Josephine G. Molony, Joseph J. Rogers, Catharine G. Rogers, Charles H. Rogers, Sarah E. McCormack, Harriet Van Pelt, Martha Ryan, Abram W. Ryan, Charles Ryan, Nettie M. Hoag, George Ryan, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES H. RYAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abraham H. Ryan, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Jy19-1w6ww.

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20c. per line 8 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

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Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Now is the time to secure

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00

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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
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The Big West Side Piano House,

Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rents from $3; bargain list mailed.

741 and 743 8th Av., near 46th St.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Chickering, $165; Steinway, $100; 10 square pianos, special sale, $10 upward; several bargains in uprights.

CHANDLER, 39 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OPERA PIANOS,

1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterrott, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

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20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq

A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hot* D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.

Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. A. la. all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service A. la. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Eve.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., A. la. carte. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g. Rest. Business Men's Lunch. Cafe. Dinner A. la. Carte. B'way & Reade St.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Central Roof Garden 143 Liberty, overlooking Harbor. Tdh. 1-3.50c; 5-8, wine $1. a. la. carte to 10

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.

Civic 28th Street, off Lexington Avenue. Vegetarian and Meat, 35c. and 50c.

"Hugot's" Table d'Hote Dinner and Lunch. Cafe. St. George, Staten Island.

New Dorp Beach Htl, New Dorp, The Manhattan of Staten Island.

Crescent Hotel, St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland Cars. A. la.

Huber's Hotel, Jerome Av. & 162 St. Music & Variety

New Ardin & Chaberty. 121-5 W. 26. tdh. wine. 50

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.

D. P. HATHAWAY.

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and several other first-class hotels. No temporary structures; no exorbitant charges; regular rates prevail. The Buckingham Café and Private Dining-Rooms are on top floor, adjoining roof garden. Only hotel in Buffalo having elevator running direct to roof. Airy rooms. There is an up-to-date roof garden on the Buckingham. Pan-American illumination and fireworks can be seen from the same. Rooms from $1.50 per day up. Special rates during July and August to Marylanders. Write for reservations.

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Hotel Buckingham, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family, large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

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FLORAL HILL FARM Raise own vegetables; plenty of shade; large rooms; abundance of fruit; mountain air; terms, $5 per week. Mrs. THOMAS BENNETT, Roosa Gap, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Babbitt Mansion, Newton, Sussex County, N. J.—800 feet elevation; double room, $20; single do., $10 per week; spacious grounds and stable; large piazzas; magnificent scenery; highest references. Post Office Box 308, Newton, N. J.

Fairground Hotel, Huntington, L. I.—Cool, healthy place; fifty minutes from New York; trolley passes the door; terms reasonable; cottages to rent. Address Geo. Gough, Proprietor.

Large shady veranda, nice cool rooms; good fishing and boating; good table board; terms reasonable. Address John Feller, Box 334, Amityville, N. Y.

Catskills.—Superior accommodations on small farm, near railway station, at moderate rate; no bar on premises. Sylvan, South Cairo, N. Y.

Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Farm house, ¾ mile from station; delightful Summer home. Address Mrs. Elihu Hull.

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Auction Sales.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 8:30 o'clock, Number 154 Lewis Street, Borough Manhattan, fixtures of a saloon, by order of attorneys for mortgagees.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

17th St., 52 West.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board; transients accommodated.

19th St., 12 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with superior board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West.—Summer rates; pleasant large and small rooms; parlor dining room; transients; Southerners; reference.

23d St., 439 West.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; single room; board, $6; refined surroundings; American family.

31st St., 356 West.—Airy rooms; porcelain bath; good table; cleanliness; $9; $11 for two.

123d St., 205 West.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms, with board; home comforts; suitable for two.

127th St., 222 West.—Nicely furnished large front room; also single rooms; excellent table; Jewish family; moderate.

127th St., 264 West.—Small furnished room, with board, $5.50; American family.

130th St., 11 East.—Dentist or doctor; handsomely furnished parlors; board optional; conveniences; other rooms; table board.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St., country branch.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—On West End Av. Oct. 1 exclusive board for small, quiet family in private house; adequate remuneration; can provide furniture. Responsible, Box 131 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

9th St., 20 East.—Newly furnished, large, comfortable; also connected rooms; select; Southerners accommodated; transients; moderate.

18th St., 11 West.—Two beautiful rooms newly furnished; modern conveniences; en suite; single; moderate terms.

18th St., 13 West.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; excellent accommodations; Summer prices; transients.

18th St., 141 East.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold running water; private house; moderate rates; reference.

19th St., 344 West.—Large and airy rooms; also front parlor, suitable physician; private house; American family.

19th St., 319 East.—Nice large, sunny room, all improvements, for two gentlemen in private family.

40th St., 109½ East.—Fine single and double rooms with board; private house; Murray Hill.

54th St., 319 West.—Very pleasant large front room to let furnished; bath. Koritzer.

55th St., 71 West.—Cool double, also single room, private bath; near University and other clubs; references.

72d St., 180 East.—Elegant, furnished rooms, running water, adjoining bath; all conveniences; board if desired. Stoltz.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, WITH WALLPAPER AND WINDOW SHADE STOCK, LOCATED IN GROWING MANUFACTURING CITY IN WESTERN MICHIGAN. ADDRESS B., BOX 127 TIMES OFFICE.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 90 Fulton St.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Agency for meritorious specialties; salary or commission basis; control canvassers; use Broadway office. Hustler, 1,620 Broadway.

Patent of artificial coal for sale; patent and sample can be seen. Weiss, 69 Amsterdam Av.

For Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

15 CUT THIS OUT CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3:00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1.00 down, $1.00 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Write or call, Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5998 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters, repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Merchant tailoring establishment on prominent avenue in New York. Box 325, 1,269 Broadway.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Electric Motors; lighting and plating dynamos; bought, sold, repaired, and installed. George Bender, 137 Centre St.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Purchase and Exchange.

20c. per line 3 times

CRUISER COLUMBIA HERE

Comes to Relieve the Old Vermont as Receiving Ship.

Bad Condition of the Vessel Causes Criticism of the Philadelphia Officials—Is Still a Good Warship.

The cruiser Columbia, which is to be used temporarily as a receiving ship in place of the old Vermont, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Philadelphia, after a rather hard trip. Some of the sea valves of the cruiser became loosened after she left Philadelphia, and considerable water was let into the interior compartments.

The Columbia was in tow, and there was not enough steam in her boilers to work the steam pumps, so the crew were forced to resort to the hand pumps. It was said at the yard yesterday that there would have been no danger of the cruiser foundering even if the pumps had not been worked, but she would have sunk so low in the water as to make it very hard to tow her.

When the Columbia reached the Brooklyn yard she was moored alongside of the Cob Dock, near the ferry, where she will remain until the berth now occupied by the Vermont is ready for her. As soon as the stores and men are transferred from the Vermont, the old receiving ship will be towed into Whitney Basin, and the Columbia hauled around into her berth.

No visitors were permitted to board the Columbia yesterday. The cruiser was in rather bad shape, and it will require a lot of cleaning and fixing up before she will be in condition to begin doing duty as a receiving ship.

The Columbia was placed out of commission shortly after the Spanish war, and had been lying at the League Island Navy Yard since that time. The unclean condition in which she reached the Brooklyn yard and her unseaworthiness caused much criticism there of the authorities of the Philadelphia yard.

It was at first a matter of some surprise that the Columbia, the fastest vessel of the navy, should have been selected as successor to the Vermont. The explanation is, however, that she is an unpractical cruiser in time of peace. Her engines require an enormous amount of fuel, so that she has come to be called the greatest "coal eater" in the Government fleet. Yet, despite this reason, naval experts who have admired her graceful lines, her speed, and other excellent qualities, look upon it as a pity that she should cease to sail the seas.

Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn yard, said yesterday, however, that the present assignment of the Columbia is but temporary. The ship, he said, was by no means a failure as a warship. It was merely that she was of a type unpracticable to keep in service in time of peace.

It is estimated that the Columbia, after her decks are cleared and her guns are out of the way, can be made to accommodate 800 men. Her full complement hitherto has been 477, including officers. There is a possibility that the cruiser will not long be in use as a receiving ship, as plans are in progress for the construction of barracks on the yard Cob Dock, which may do away with the necessity of such a vessel altogether.

What will become of the old Vermont is as yet undecided. She will undergo a thorough disinfecting, all the clothing, bags, and the like being fumigated before leaving her. A building near the ferry has been fitted up as a fumigating station.

Collier Brutus Arrives.

The United States collier Brutus arrived here from Manila yesterday. She began her voyage in April last and called at a number of ports on the way. She left Gibraltar on July 19. The Brutus has been the station ship at Guam and was ordered home for repairs. At Port Said, on her return, she was held up for tolls on the Suez Canal. The amount—$3,840 in American gold—was tendered by the naval Paymaster, but was refused, and it was necessary to report to the Government before the ship was released. The Brutus is anchored off Tompkinsville.

DR. RICHARD S. LAW IN JAIL.

He Failed to Appear in Supplementary Proceedings a Year Ago—Arrested on an Attachment.

As a result of a failure to appear in supplementary proceedings a year ago Dr. Richard S. Law is in Ludlow Street Jail. He was arrested on Saturday at his lodgings, 315 Fifth Avenue, on a bailable attachment obtained in the City Court by Ray Bacon of 621 Broadway, acting as attorney for his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Walling. Mr. Bacon has been waiting nearly a year for Law to come within the jurisdiction of New York courts.

In 1894 Dr. Law is alleged to have interested Mrs. Walling and a number of her relatives in the Golden Sceptre Mine, at Rock Creek, Col. Bacon alleged that his father bought $1,200 worth of Law's stock and mortgaged his home to do it, and that several other members of his family made similar investments.

In 1896 there were rumors that the mine would not pan out, and the stock became worthless. Bacon said he asked Dr. Law to make good their losses, as he had promised to do, and the doctor gave notes to Bacon's father, mother, and himself, which he failed to meet at maturity. Then Bacon sued him on the face value of his note, amounting to $65. He got judgment, which was returned unsatisfied.

Mr. Bacon next got an order to examine Law in supplementary proceedings. The order was served, but Law left the city and remained away a year. Last June he returned, and Bacon got an order directing him to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt, and served it on him. Law immediately left town again. Dr. Law, when seen at Ludlow Street Jail, said: 'I am to go before Judge Fitzgerald to-morrow in the City Court, and I think I will be able to explain matters satisfactorily to him. Until then I care to say nothing further. I did business on business principles, and thought the Golden Sceptre Mine was a good property. I'm sorry it didn't prove so."

NEW ELECTRIC SURFACE LINE.

Seventh Avenue Will Soon Have the Trolley Cars.

The Metropolitan Street Railway expects to put into service within two weeks the underground electric system on the Seventh Avenue line. The new line is to have terminals at South Ferry, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and Christopher Streets, and will run up Seventh Avenue to Longacre Square. Here it will connect with the so-called Boulevard line.

Cars will also be run over this line from the down-town and shopping districts of the Broadway and Sixth Avenue lines. Transfers will be given to all the cross-town lines and at Sixty-sixth Street to the Columbus and Amsterdam Avenue lines.

It is expected that this route will be the fastest surface line in the city, as the traffic on Seventh Avenue is very light.

SNAKE DIES OF SNAKE POISON.

Rattlesnake poison has killed the fifteen-foot boaconstrictor of the Carnegie Laboratory, adjoining Bellevue Hospital. There is a menagerie on the top floor of the institution, where are kept guinea pigs, chickens, cats, dogs, mice, and a collection of snakes, all for use in experiments by the doctors attached to the city institutions. The pride of the snakes is an eighteen-foot python, which still lives.

The rattlesnakes until a few days ago occupied a cage next to that of the boa. It was then decided to remove them, but they objected furiously to being changed, and as they were drawn out one by one the others darted about the cage furiously striking at the iron bars separating them from the boa's quarters, and in places tearing down the wire netting between them.

Afterward it was decided to move the boa. He, too, objected in the same manner, lashing about the cage and biting the same bars. Monday he was sick, and yesterday morning he was found dead. It is believed that he had absorbed into his system some of the venom which the rattlers had left on the iron.

Complain of Aliens in Park Bands.

The Dominant Society, a musical organization, with headquarters in Astor Court, recently sent to the Mayor a complaint that many of the musicians employed in the bands playing in the parks were aliens. The communication was referred to the Park Department, and yesterday Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received a letter from Secretary Willis Holly stating that the department had received many similar complaints, but that as all of them were of an anonymous character, and made only general charges, nothing had been done.

BISSERT TO BE ARRAIGNED.

Capt. Diamond's Wardman Will Know His Sentence To-day—District Attorney Philbin's Attitude.

Detective George Bissert of Capt. Diamond's precinct, who was convicted last Thursday of accepting a $550 bribe from a Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, will be arraigned for sentence before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, to-day. The maximum penalty for the crime of which Bissert is convicted is ten years' imprisonment or a fine of $500, or both.

Bissert's lawyers will apply to some Supreme Court Justice immediately after the sentence is pronounced for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will act as a stay of sentence and will make possible the admission of the convicted detective to bail pending an appeal to a higher court. It had not been decided by Bissert's counsel last night before which Justice the motion would be made.

Since Bissert's conviction District Attorney Philbin has received a large number of letters from citizens all over the city, making complaints against the existence in their neighborhoods of disorderly resorts of various characters. The District Attorney has in each case transmitted the complaints to Police Commissioner Murphy, with a request that the latter take action. Commissioner Murphy in each case has assigned two of his officers to make an investigation.

The reports of these officers in almost every instance, according to Mr. Philbin, have been that they could find no violation of the law. Mr. Philbin has, however, made independent investigations of his own, and his men have not always agreed with the Commissioner's men as to the violations of law. This fact, when it became known yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building, upon Mr. Philbin's authority, was taken by many to mean that there was more trouble in store for certain Captains and some embarrassment in prospect for other officials who have heretofore escaped.

The District Attorney said yesterday that if disorderly houses existed in any Captain's precinct at the time of complaints, or if they continued to exist, the Captain, and after him the Inspector, were responsible for the prolonged existence of the resort.

"No resort can be run without the Captain's knowledge," said he, "and the formal report of a subordinate that no illegal resort exists at the place complained of does not remove the responsibility of the Captain. He may be indicted under such circumstances for neglect of duty."

Mr. Philbin denied that he had said that the case of Capt. Diamond would be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow, or that he had ever said that the case would be presented at all. It is believed by those in a position to know that the District Attorney, although having indisputable evidence against certain officers, is going to proceed cautiously in the matter, and be absolutely certain of the validity and weight of his evidence before instituting proceedings.

POLICE FORCE TRANSFERS.

Commissioner Murphy Springs a Surprise on the Headquarters Squad.

Much surprise was occasioned among the members of the Headquarters Squad yesterday afternoon when it was announced by Police Commissioner Murphy that he had transferred nine members of the squad to patrol duty in various precincts.

The members transferred had been doing detective duty with the pay and rank of patrolmen. They are Alexander Chandler, to the Oak Street Station; John Collins, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Samuel B. Davis, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Charles Grave, to the Union Market Station; William H. Dunn, to Eldridge Street Station; John J. Herlihy, a brother of Capt. Herlihy, to East Twenty-second Street; John M. Milmore, to Mercer Street; Louis Pollock, to West Twentieth Street, and Theodore F. Snyder, to West Twentieth Street. The transfers will go into effect this morning at 8 o'clock.

It is said that recently a law was passed by the Legislature which the men believe provides that on and after Jan. 1 they will be entitled to full pay as Detective Sergeants, and with that in view they have already, it is said, entered suit in the Supreme Court to be recognized as such.

When Commissioner Murphy was asked concerning the transfers, he said that he believed the men would do better work on patrol duty. The Commissioner also said that the three-platoon system would go into effect either Thursday or Friday of this week.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau will leave this morning on his vacation of twenty days, which he will pass at Asbury Park. During his absence Detective Sergeant Dennis Grady will be in command of the bureau.

DETECTIVE MULCARE'S CASE.

Coroner Investigating Killing of John Bulkley—Prisoner Seemed Dazed.

Detective William J. Mulcare, who shot and killed John Bulkley on the night of July 31 last at Charles and West Streets, was arraigned before the Coroner yesterday, having been brought from St. Vincent's Hospital by Police Captain Maartens of the Charles Street Station in a carriage. He was carried into the Coroner's office, after declaring that he could not walk.

During the proceedings he manifested no interest in his surroundings, and acted like a man dazed or half asleep. His face was pale and his broken nose was evident to all observers. He talked little, and sat with his head slightly bowed and his feet stretched out in front of him. The policemen espousing his cause declare that this condition was the result of a beating he received at the hands of the man he killed.

Capt. Maartens made the complaint against Mulcare. He said that Mulcare admitted to him that he had fired the fatal shot. He described Mulcare's battered appearance. With Assistant District Attorney Garvan's consent, the inquest went over until Friday.

DIAMONDS IN THE STEERAGE.

Gems Valued at $1,500 in a Philadelphia Man's Possession.

At the Public Stores awaiting official appraisal is a lot of diamonds valued at about $1,500 by their importer, who came in on the steamship Teutonic as a steerage passenger. The jewels were found by C. J. Mahony, an examiner connected with the Appraiser's office at Ellis Island. As steerage passengers make no declaration as to dutiable goods in their baggage, there was no seizure.

The passenger who came over in the steerage class despite the fact that he carried $1,500 worth of diamonds in an envelope in one of his coat pockets, was R. Levinson of Philadelphia. He submitted his invoices.

IT WAS A ROUGH WEATHER FLAG.

Janitor Tells Why Tattered Bunting Has Been Floating from Schoolhouse.

People who have had occasion to pass what is now one of the oldest school buildings in the city, the public school at the corner of Grove and Hudson Streets, have noticed with wonder for several days past a tattered flag that hung in front of the building. In size it was very small, and its surface plainly showed the effects of time and weather.

Inquiries were made yesterday why the Board of Education permitted such an emblem of patriotism to tickle the fleeting breeze.

"Why," exclaimed the janitor of the building, "that's the storm flag. By law every day that we have school here we have to fly an American flag. But the flag we show on fine days is far too delicate to be out in the wet. It's a large one, ten by twenty feet, and so we keep this small one for bad weather use. It's smaller and not as likely to tear, and it's been used to wettings. It's been here these two years now. It looked like rain this morning, and so I put it up as a precaution."

Successor of George E. Best Named.

John Quinn of the Seventeenth Assembly District was yesterday appointed a Deputy Commissioner for the Borough of the Bronx of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to fill the vacancy caused by the selection of George E. Best as Deputy Commissioner of Charities. Mr. Quinn was a member of the Assembly in 1883; he served in the Board of Aldermen in 1885-6-7, and in 1888 was elected to Congress, serving one term. He is a builder.

LONG FIGHT OVER A NOTE

The Indorser's Name Illegibly Written Causes Complications.

Dr. Ira Van Gieson Becomes "Warren Gieson"—Bank of the Metropolis the Defendant.

A suit over a note which is said by lawyers to be without precedent has been brought by R. S. Howard, a traveling salesman of this city, against the Bank of the Metropolis. Nominally the suit is for $5,000 damages. The case in another phase has been tried with another defendant, but was thrown out because of an error that did not permit the question at issue to be passed upon.

The history of the case is this: On Jan. 5, 1898, Mr. Howard, the plaintiff, accepted a note from W. B. Starbird, then of the Starbird Manufacturing Company of 1,133 Broadway, for value received to the amount of $1,650. The plaintiff says that he was advised that the maker of the note was financially unsound. Consequently he demanded that it be indorsed. Dr. Ira Van Gieson of 1 Madison Avenue became its indorser.

The plaintiff then deposited the note in the Bank of the Metropolis. He told the officers of the bank, he says, that he was going on a Western trip. He was informed then that the maker of the note would in all probability be unable to meet it and the indorser must be depended upon for its liquidation. The plaintiff says that he left his Western address at the bank, together with a card upon which was plainly written the name of the indorser, Dr. Van Gieson, with the address, 1 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Howard left town for a number of months. Upon his return he found that the note had gone to protest. When in the city Mr. Howard lives at the Knickerbocker Club. There in the mail awaiting him he found a notice of protest, together with a similar notice addressed to Warren Gieson." With this card the bank officials had read the name of the indorser, Dr. Ira Van Gieson, "Warren Gieson." Payment was demanded of Dr. Van Gieson, and it was refused. Mr. Howard was in the meantime held responsible for the money advanced on the note by the bank.

Mr. Howard at once began suit against Dr. Van Gieson for the amount of the note. The case came up in the Supreme Court and the jury gave a verdict for Mr. Howard. Justice Chase at once set this verdict aside on the ground that Dr. Van Gieson had not received proper notice of the protesting of the note, since the bank had read his name "Warren Gieson."

Mr. Howard at once took an appeal against the decision to the Appellate Division. There the order of Justice Chase setting aside the verdict was sustained. Then the case was again appealed. It came to trial this time before Justice Gildersleeve. The jury found a verdict in favor of Mr. Howard. This, upon appeal, came before Justice Truax. On this trial of the case Justice Truax reversed the finding, holding that sufficient notice of the protesting of the note had not been given to Dr. Van Gieson.

In giving their decisions several of the Justices before whom the case had been tried had said that in the event of failure to hold Dr. Van Gieson responsible, the question of the responsibility of the bank would have to be determined. Mr. Howard at once, through his attorney, William B. Ellison, had papers prepared in which the case as stated above is set out, for the purposes of a suit against the bank. The main evidence relied upon in this new case against the bank is the card which Mr. Howard alleges he left with the bank officers when he went out of town on his Western trip. On this the name of Dr. Ira Van Gieson is clearly written. The note which was indorsed by the doctor is submitted in evidence. The name is not clearly written and has been declared by members of one of the juries that handled the case to be plainly "Warren Gieson." The summons and complaint have been served and the defendants have filed an answer. The case has been put down for the October term of court.

In his complaint the plaintiff states that the costs in the suits to date have been $178, and that other expenses of counsel, &c., have been $1,250, nearly approximating the face value of the note. In view of this fact he asks damages in the sum of $5,000.

PUGILIST KILLS PUGILIST.

Louis Josephs Fatally Shot by Charles Auerbach After a Fight in Hamilton Fish Park.

Louis Josephs, twenty-three years old, of 374 East Houston Street, a pugilist, was shot and killed in front of the Café Europe, at 303 East Houston Street, at 11:30 o'clock Monday night by Charles Auerbach, twenty years old, another pugilist, who lives at 315 East Third Street. The pair had appeared from time to time at the Glenwood, Pelican, and Pastime Athletic Clubs in minor bouts, and a bitter rivalry existed between them.

They met early Monday night in Hamilton Fish Park, in East Houston Street, where Josephs was punching a bag before a number of his friends. Auerbach came up and watched the performance, and, it is said, Josephs suddenly passed the bag and hit him in the face, knocking him down.

They had a fight then, and Auerbach was worsted. He left, saying he was going to the Union Market Police Station, near by, to have the others driven from the park. He did not go into the station house, however. A few minutes later Josephs started to go home. As he passed the saloon with his friends, Auerbach leaped from the shadow of an adjoining doorway and fired at him. The bullet went into Josephs's mouth and came out of the back of his neck.

Josephs's friends helped the wounded man a short distance, when he clutched the railing before a synagogue and stood still. Just before an ambulance arrived Josephs sank to the sidewalk dead. His companions were locked up as witnesses.

Auerbach, who is said to have made a full confession, was held by Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Court yesterday to await the action of the Coroner.

TROUBLES OF THE LEDERERS.

Theatrical Manager's Suit for Possession of the Boy Maitland.

Justice Rich, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on the return of a writ of habeas corpus taken out by George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, directing his wife, Adele R. Lederer, to produce in court their five-year-old son, Maitland Lederer. A traverse to the writ of habeas corpus was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, and counsel for Mr. Lederer asked that a referee be appointed to hear and report as to who shall have the custody of the child.

Lawyer Baldwin, for Mrs. Lederer, opposed the application. There was now pending in the Supreme Court, Manhattan, he said, a suit for a separation, brought by Mrs. Lederer against her husband, alleging cruel treatment. Mr. Baldwin said that while that suit was pending the present action should not be postponed. He was willing to go into the matter of the custody of the child at once.

Justice Rich said that he would be unable to go into the question until the last week in August. He was inclined to grant the motion of counsel for Mr. Lederer for the appointment of a referee, but would take the papers and for the present reserve his decision. The boy, Maitland, is at present nominally in the custody of counsel for Mrs. Lederer.

A DIMINUTIVE CITY DWELLING.

It Will Be Four Stories High, but on a Site Only 18 Feet by 27.

What will probably be one of the smallest private dwellings in this city will be erected on the south side of Nineteenth Street, just east of Irving Place. When the southeast corner of those streets, a plot 27 feet by 107, was improved recently with a seven-story apartment house, there remained at the rear, on Nineteenth Street, a small lot of only 18 feet frontage and 27 feet deep.

The owner, James H. Faye, had hardly hoped that it would ever be possible to utilize the lot, but, much to his surprise, a purchaser has been found who will put up on the little piece of land a four-story American basement dwelling. The name of the purchaser could not be learned yesterday, but he is a client of Albert B. Ashforth, the broker, by whom the sale was effected.

The point of this negligee shirt story comes after the $ mark.

$0.85.

To-day's price for the $1.50, $2 and $2.50 kind.

Attached and detached cuffs.

During August stores close at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PREPARING TO FIGHT GARBAGE CONTRACT

Competitors of Sanitary Utilization Company Will Enter Protest.

If Injunction Is Ineffectual They Will Ask Grand Jury for Indictments for Conspiracy.

Developments yesterday indicated a possibility that the contract entered into between the city and the New York Sanitary Utilization Company for the disposal of the garbage of the Borough of Manhattan might be declared void. The corporations opposing the Sanitary Utilization Company understand that their bids were many thousands of dollars lower than the one accepted, and are prepared to put up a stiff fight to secure the annulment of the contract.

The competitors of the Sanitary Utilization Company believe the city has a saving clause in the resolution offered by Corporation Counsel Whalen, and adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which reads as follows:

Whereas, It is stated by the Vice President and counsel of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company that the city may acquire possession of its plant by arbitration under the existing contract, which expires on Aug. 1, 1901, within three months from that date, as set forth in that contract, notwithstanding that a contract has been awarded this day for a new term of five years, and that the company hereby waives all claim for good-will and profits under the new contract by reason of the taking of the property under the terms of the old contract, taken by the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That proceedings be instituted at once, as provided by the terms of the existing contract, for the purpose of putting the city in ownership and possession of the plant of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company.

The contract was not signed by all of the officials, but it is alleged that sufficient signatures were secured to make it binding.

The understanding is that Street-Cleaning Commissioner P. E. Nagle directed his deputy, Gibson, over the telephone to act for him and sign the document. It is said that Mr. Gibson did so and that the officers of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company did likewise. It is claimed, therefore, that the injunction is not operative against them for the reason that, having signed the contract before the injunction was served, they cannot be restrained from doing something they had already done.

The hearing on the injunction will take place this morning in the Supreme Court.

The opponents of the present contract have prepared a line of action in case the injunction restraining the city from consummating the contract is ineffective. They will first go to the Grand Jury and ask the indictment of certain persons on charges of conspiracy, collusion, and fraud with the intent of robbing the city. Next they will go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and after presenting the facts will argue that if the board had the right to make the contract it also has the power to rescind it.

George J. Kraus, representing Z. F. Magill & Co., one of the unsuccessful bidders for the garbage contract and whose bid was more than $100,000 less than that of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, yesterday filed with Controller Coler copies of the plans and specifications for garbage crematories to be erected on Riker's Island or near the Erie Basin. The estimated cost is $700,000, and they would have a capacity to dispose daily of 1,600 tons of garbage.

SAY CONTRACTS ARE TOO HIGH.

Prices Paid by Street Cleaning Department for Unloading to be Looked Into.

District Attorney Philbin yesterday received a delegation from the Central Federated Union, who formally requested an investigation of the letting of contracts by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. The committee was composed of James Keyes, James Beggs, and James Daly.

The Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association of the Port of New York, at a meeting last Sunday, had presented a set of resolutions demanding that the District Attorney be requested to investigate certain contracts let by Commissioner Nagle to John D. Daily for unloading scows of ashes and sweepings at Jersey City and Newtown Creek. The resolutions declare that Daily receives $75, $85, and $95 per scow for this work, whereas scows might be unloaded at sea for $55.

The contract of the department with George W. Hyatt the association also desires looked into. Under the provisions of this contract it was alleged that $165 and $175 are paid the contractor for unloading at Elizabethport, N. J., where, it was further contended, the loads were sold for a good price. The unloading, it was declared, cost only $55.

District Attorney Philbin received the complaints of the union, and said that the matter would be fully investigated, and that if the developments warranted, an investigation of the entire Street Cleaning Department might be made.

GEORGE H. PELL INDICTED.

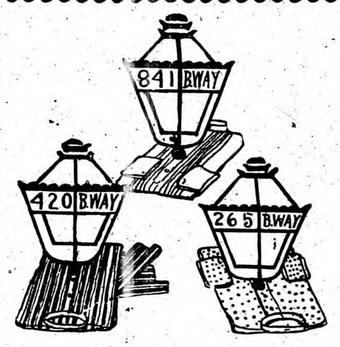
Notorious Bank Wrecker to Stand Trial for Larceny of Paper Company Stock.

George H. Pell, bank wrecker and ex-convict, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for grand larceny in the first degree. Pell was arrested in January last at the instance of Theodore F. Sharpe, a note broker, of 67 Liberty Street, who charged him with the larceny of 100 shares of International Paper Company stock.

Sharpe alleged that the stock was the property of the United States Security Company, and that the latter company had placed it in his hands as collateral for a loan of $4,500, which Sharpe was to negotiate. Sharpe negotiated the loan through Pell. Pell, on Jan. 31, 1900, gave Sharpe $4,500, and Sharpe alleges that he afterwards learned that Pell had sold the stock for $4,900, through W. L. Quinlan & Co., stock brokers.

When the United States Security Company wished to take up their note, presenting a certified check for the amount, Sharpe was unable to obtain the stock from Pell. Sharpe consequently caused his arrest. The case has been in the District Attorney's office since January.

Pell, who comes of a respected family, became notorious through the wrecking of the Lenox Hill and Sixth National Banks and the crippling of the Equitable Bank in 1890. For his part in the latter transaction he was sentenced to seven years and six months' imprisonment in State prison. He was subsequently pardoned.



A Shirt Chance.

Fine Madras Negligee Shirts with detached cuffs; former prices $1.50, $2 & $2.50—not a job lot or broken sizes, but regular stock, to close the season.

95 cents.

Good to hold as an investment for next summer—will pay more than 100 per cent., to say nothing of what you will get out of it this year—hot weather isn't over.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

SWINDLED ON A LARGE SCALE.

Hoboken "Company" Dealt Only in Carload Lots of Lumber and Grain, and Failed to Pay for Them.

For several days past complaints have been reaching the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at 66 Broadway, that a coal and ice company doing business in Hoboken, N. J., had been ordering large consignments of lumber, potatoes, grain, and hay, and that the shippers had sent them to the company, but had not received any compensation therefor.

The company named is the "Greenville Coal and Ice Company," with an office at 59 First Street, Hoboken.

The Lumber Dealers' Association at once began an investigation. When its detectives visited the alleged office of the concern in Hoboken they found that no one was there who had authority to open the mail. A single clerk and some unopened mail matter were all there was in evidence of the company's existence.

The investigation developed the fact that the company had been represented in Hoboken by three men, only one of whom was ever seen by the man who let them office room. It was also found that the company had been greatly underselling its competitors, taking any price it could get by the car for lumber, grain, hay, and potatoes.

The company, it was said, had experienced considerable difficulty sometimes in getting together enough money to pay the freight charges upon some of the consignments it received, but once the cars were in the possession of the company they were sold quickly. All of the business was done by the carload, the staples being sold without unloading from the cars.

The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association notified the postal authorities of what they had learned, with the result that all mail matter of Greenville company was at once withheld. The railroads making shipments were similarly notified, with like results. This frightened the "company," and they disappeared at once. When a reporter called at the Hoboken address no one was found to represent the concern. The place is the real estate office of William Hersee.

"They've all gone," said Mr. Hersee, the owner of the place. "They didn't cheat me, anyway. They paid for their office space. None of them except a clerk would ever stay in the office. They would come in once or twice a day and get the mail, which was heavy. Then they'd disappear, and I would see them no more. When their mail was stopped by the Post Office people they skipped out."

E. F. Perry, Secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, said:

"The operations of this company were on a very large scale. Their business was done entirely by the carload. They did not deal in any small lots. I believe, from what I have learned from the detectives, that there were three of them. We have no clew to their identity or their present whereabouts. The complaints cover a wide area. Not only have people in this part of the country been victimized, but people in other States have also been swindled. The association has taken up the matter in earnest, and will try to find the persons responsible for the swindle."

CAR AND TRUCK COLLISION.

Some Fifty Passengers Badly Shaken Up and Three Other Persons Seriously Injured.

About fifty passengers were badly shaken up and three persons seriously injured in a collision between a trolley car and a truck yesterday at Atlantic Avenue and Columbia Street, Brooklyn. Car No. 2,609 of the Seventh Avenue line, on its way to South Ferry, and crowded with passengers, descending the grade on Atlantic Avenue, ran into a truck owned by the Howard Childs Brewing Company.

Andrew O'Reilly of 311½ West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan, the driver of the truck, received a fracture of the left arm, severe contusions of the body and limbs, and also suffered from shock. Maurice Powers of 8 State Street, Brooklyn, his assistant, was badly cut about the body and limbs, while John St. Clair of 316 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, the motorman of the car, was also badly cut. The three were removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

DISPOSSESSED LAWYER HOUSED.

Augustus C. Fransioli's Law Books and Furniture Taken Off the Streets.

The law books, papers, and office furniture belonging to Augustus C. Fransioli, the lawyer, which were thrown into the street on a dispossess warrant in front of the building 75 Liberty Street, were still there yesterday morning. Two porters brought the lawyer's safe down and added it to the collection, which was large enough to fill a van, and includes a large law library, legal documents, and furniture.

Mr. Fransioli did not appear upon the scene until after 10 o'clock. He glanced over the property hastily, but to the porter's inquiry as to whether he should watch it made no reply. Mr. Fransioli denied that he was the father of Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan elevated railroad, but stated that he was his uncle.

Mr. Fransioli said that it was all nonsense about his not being able to pay rent. He had offered to settle in forty-eight hours, and had been refused the time, he declared. "No," he said, "I won't sue. Suits are long-drawn-out and troublesome things. The whole thing is a small piece of business."

The dispossess writ was obtained by G. A. Derschub, assistant agent for the building, in Justice Bolte's Second District Civil Court. Later in the day Mr. Fransioli took an office in the Morton Building, and his property was loaded into a van and taken there.

DELPIT DIVORCE CASE.

The Husband Does Not Appear in Court to Apply for the Custody of His Children.

Allen Caruthers, a lawyer, of 321 Broadway, attorney for the husband in the Canadian Delpit divorce case, yesterday refused to discuss the action of Mr. Taillefer of Taillefer & Herbert, in coming to this city from Montreal to obtain possession of the children of the union for the mother. He said late in the afternoon that he had not seen Mr. Taillefer, although he expected a visit from him when he reached the city.

He said, too, that Mr. Delpit was in New York, but he declined to say where he was stopping. He added that Mr. Delpit was establishing a legal residence at Baltimore, where he expects to bring an action for divorce against his wife, from whom he is already free, according to a Canadian ecclesiastical court, the findings of which have been confirmed at Rome.

According to Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Delpit has now been living in Baltimore for seven months, and when he has lived there a year will commence his action, irrespective of the action of the Canadian civil courts, which have no far decided that the Church had no right to void the civil contract of marriage. He said he could not understand what legal action Mr. Taillefer could institute in this city, as one of the children is said to be in Philadelphia and another in France.

THE WAR ON MOSQUITOES

Dr. Doty Captures a Real Malarial Anopheles at Concord, S. I.

Meadows and Marshes Are Being Flooded with Petroleum—Protests from Some of the Residents.

"We have caught the anopheles, the malaria-spreading mosquito, red-handed," said Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the health officer of this port, with enthusiasm, last night. "It has been an important day on that account. Hitherto we have had the mature and larval anopheles in the minority, with specimens of the culicidae, but not in circumstances that associate it directly with malaria.

"But he has been caught in the act, so to speak, in a house where there are malaria-stricken people. We are going to get more of them. We are getting to the scientific end of the mosquito question, and shall soon be able to logically and scientifically establish the relations between malaria, the anopheles, and the breeding grounds of the insect in the Concord Basin. Dissection of the anopheles should give us the plasmodium of malaria, its bacillus. We shall bring the dissected insect home to cases of the disease, and blood from the sufferers will again furnish the plasmodium, and it will be readily established that anopheles are bred at the doorsteps of the patients.

"Our acquisition came about in this way. Large test tubes with cotton stoppers were distributed in the houses about the pools and sloughs at Concord, with the request that mosquitoes caught in the houses be imprisoned in the tubes, which would be sent for by me. We got a great many mosquitoes of the various kinds in this way, but none directly associated with malarial cases, and certainly no anopheles. But one of the tubes was left with a family—I have promised not to name it—in which there are several cases of malaria of unusual severity. To-day I received at this house a tube which contained five mosquitoes, four of which were unmistakably anopheles, and females at that. The male anopheles does no mischief.

"It is true that the insects were dead, not having been properly caught between soft wads of cotton, but there they are, and they are going to Washington. I have laid plans which will result in our getting plenty of live anopheles directly associated with cases of malaria. These will furnish valuable material for dissection and establish the scientific end of the question beyond peradventure. They will be witnesses for the prosecution that will secure conviction.

"We dosed three ponds and one marshy pocket to-day, cleaning up along Pierce Street to the trolley road and thoroughly dosing a very large tract of water and weedy and bushy marsh just west of the railroad track and Grasmere Lake. My staff was the same as on Monday, only I had two mowers instead of one. Success depends greatly on the cutting down of weeds and brush on the borders of mosquito-breeding water or mires. It is all very well to use Lima oil on water and mire, but the borders of the breeding places must be laid waste.

"I have no doubt of success in what I have undertaken. I shall have done with the mechanical end of it not later than Thursday, and to-morrow I shall treat with oil the worst place that exists at Concord. It is south of De Kalb Street, and about 500 feet from the railroad track.

"But I fear the result of success. I mean that it may encourage apathy. People and authorities may say 'Why, we've oil did it; what's the use of bothering with anything else?' That's just where the danger comes in. I believe that we can practically get rid of mosquitoes on Staten Island, but we've got to keep at it. Citizens, officials, everybody must take a hand. It will not do to rest easy because a pinhead spot on the Island has had its conditions improved. Every spot should be attacked. Weeds and brush which shelter mosquitoes should be cut down, their breeding places should be filled in or drained, private interests should be active, selfish interests should be stimulated. If every one lent a hand, I believe that Staten Island would profit greatly.

"It is certain that business and real estate interests suffer by the existence of malarial conditions, and that they would prosper if such conditions did not exist. I am but an ex-officio member of the Board of Health of the City of New York, but I have reason to believe that President Sexton is ready to do anything to improve the situation here, and that he will go as far as he can as an official after I have demonstrated that scientific methods avail.

"The weather to-day has been unfavorable for the carrying out of part of my programme, and the mosquitoes are not likely to be out in force to-night. They will swarm again, however, with the return of higher temperature and fine weather. Chief Engineer Skinner of Quarantine was among the houses in the Concord basin last night, and the people marveled that there was such an abatement of the pest. The policemen of the Sanitary Squad had by to-night served about forty orders on householders to clean cesspools and comply with the law in other respects, and I am confident that in a few days a different condition of affairs will be found at Concord. Work goes on at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Residents of the Concord district are about divided in regard to the dosing of the pools and sloughs. About 2,000 geese and ducks and their young are kept in the neighborhood and frequented the pools that were dosed. Yesterday not a bird would go near any of the places treated with petroleum. Those who own water fowl and have malaria in their houses say little; those owners who have no malaria in their families are up in arms and talk of lawsuits; those who suffer from "the chills" and have neither geese nor ducks applaud Dr. Doty. The most active of his enemies is a woman, who owns a large flock of geese. She insisted yesterday that several of them are dying through getting the oil on their bodies, although she had passed the night in "scrubbing" them.

The specimens of anopheles secured yesterday by Dr. Doty have features of great interest. The ordinary mosquitoes, culicidae, have a long proboscis; their "business" end, and two short, crescent-shaped antennae. Their wings are what is known as hyaline, and not mottled. The anopheles has a proboscis, and almost parallel to it and of nearly equal length, are two straight antennae. The wings are mottled on the edges.

Coney Island May Have a Park.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Controller Coler will go to Coney Island this afternoon to examine property there owned by the city. This includes about seventy acres on the water front. Mr. Coler believes in improving this land and transforming it into a public park. It is believed that the outlay to do this will be inconsiderable. Mr. Guggenheimer is said to also favor the idea.

Mr. WM. LUSK, St. John, Auglaize Co., Ohio, writes:

Some years since A DARK PURPLE SPOT came on one of my cheeks, which pained me badly. Doctors gave me to understand that it was Cancer. Having heard JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, the Blood Purifier, highly spoken of, I began using it as directed in Jayne's Medical Almanac, following also the treatment there recommended, with the result that I eventually became sound and well.

BRONCHITIS is curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

O'Neill's

To-Day, Wednesday, Special Sale of Shirtwaists and Skirts.

A special lot of Women's White Lawn Waists in all the newest shapes, values up to 6.00;

1.98 Each.

Women's Walking Skirts in Black Cheviots, neatly stitched, values up to 7.50; marked for this sale

3.98 Each.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Reduced Luxuries for Warm Days or Cool Days.

Luxurious, all-the-year-round lounging furniture in finest of cool materials. Enameled reed—brilliant Oriental tints interwoven with the natural strands. All made to fit one's back—and pocketbook.

2 & 3 PC. SUITES.

	were.	now.
Green & Natural,	$52.00	$35.00
Red & Natural,	78.00

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer: fresh west to northwest winds.

VOL. L...NO. 16,095. NEW YORK, THURSDAY. AUGUST 8, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

WARSHIP SENT TO THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Gunboat Machias Ordered to Protect American Interests.

Washington Officials Doubt, However, that Marines Will Be Landed on Account of Venezuelan-Colombian Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An order was issued by Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day for the gunboat Machias, now at the Boston Navy Yard, to proceed without delay to Hampton Roads and there to prepare for departure to Colon, near the eastern terminus of the Panama Railroad.

At the Navy Department it is explained that this movement has been ordered with a view of having the Machias take observations in the vicinity of the isthmus. In announcing the action of the department, it was officially stated that "it is deemed needful that a United States war vessel be in that vicinity at this time."

The order to the Machias followed a conference held at the Navy Department between Acting Secretary of State Adee and Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett. Mr. Adee had the dispatch received from Consul Gudger last night, stating that the revolutionists had held up a train for an hour at Matachin, on the line of the railroad across the isthmus, and only about fifteen miles from Panama City.

While this was not regarded as threatening an interruption of traffic, or giving any ground for intervention by the United States, yet it was deemed advisable by the officials that one of our ships should be in the neighborhood in order that suitable observations could be made and steps taken to meet any serious emergency that might arise. For the present officials do not believe there will be any need of landing marines.

The commander of the Machias, Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, is regarded as an officer of tact and ability, and besides this he has had recent experience in West Indian waters, having been in command of the Scorpion when she made her recent trip to La Guayra to keep watch over American interests in Venezuela. The Machias is a gunboat of 1,177 tons' displacement, with twin screws and good steam capacity. She has eight four-inch guns in her main battery, six rapid-fire, and one automatic gun. Her run to the isthmus depends somewhat on the length of her stay at Hampton Roads, but it is believed she will be ready to proceed with little or no delay, in which case the trip will take about ten days or two weeks.

Nothing official has been received confirming President Castro's view that the Venezuelan rebellion is a Colombian invasion, but a proclamation from the rebel leader was published some days ago, in which he declares that a restoration of "Great Colombia," or, in other words, a consolidation of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador must take place. The United States cannot interfere in the Colombian rebellion except to keep traffic open on the isthmus, and then only in case the Colombian Government requests it. It is Colombia, and not the United States, which has guaranteed the open isthmus. But, in return, the United States has guaranteed the neutrality of the isthmus and the sovereignty of the Colombian Government there. The moment these are threatened the United States can and will interfere.

War between Colombia and Venezuela will undoubtedly mean trouble on the isthmus, and interference by the United States there would necessarily be in the interests of Colombia rather than Venezuela, since it is to Colombia that we have bound ourselves to preserve sovereignty.

The positon of the United States as to maintaining free traffic across the isthmus of Panama was fully defined in 1885, when extensive naval operations were carried on there. An outbreak somewhat similar to the present one occurred early in the year, and the insurgents captured Panama and burned Aspinwall. When traffic became effectually blocked, the United States determined to act, and the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Jouett, was sent to the isthmus. At the same time the Navy Department sent an expeditionary force from New York, consisting of 750 seamen and marines, commanded by Commander B. H. McCalla, and including three Gatling guns and three three-inch rifled guns.

Admiral Jouett arrived at the isthmus April 10, and at once landed marines and issued orders to open transit across the isthmus. Two armored cars, fitted with howitzers, Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, were sent over the line, clearing the way and making the entire transit. Garrisons of marines were placed at Aspinwall and Matachin, the latter place being where the revolutionists have now held up a train, according to Consul Gudger's dispatch.

Commander McCalla's expedition established headquarters at Panama. Here the revolutionary leader Aizpuru was in full control and was erecting barricades, expecting a battle with the Colombian Army. Commander McCalla acted energetically, and, gathering his full force, occupied Panama on April 24, arrested Aizpuru and the other leaders, and held them prisoners until an agreement was signed that fighting should not take place within the city. Three days later the Colombian Army arrived, and at a conference between the Government Generals, Aizpuru, and Admiral Jouett, the insurgents capitulated. All of the United States forces were then withdrawn, and were back in New York on May 16.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reporting the incident, pointed out that the action of the navy was carefully confined to enforcing treaty stipulations for free transit across the isthmus, and that our interference ceased the moment this object had been accomplished. President Cleveland's message to Congress, and the correspondence of Secretary Bayard also made clear that the sole purpose of the United States in employing force was to fulfill its guarantee under the treaty of 1846 to keep the transit open across the isthmus.

The present trouble on the isthmus is far less formidable than that of 1885, but the procedure is made clear in case the insurgents obstruct traffic. There is no present purpose of sending a ship down from the Pacific side.

An interesting feature in connection of the voyage of Gen. Uribe Uribe, the Colombian revolutionist, is brought out in advices received at the Colombian Legation here. Earlier reports of the General's trip contained the statement that he had made the voyage from La Guayra to Maracaibo in a Venezuelan gunboat, thus inferentially implicating the Government of the latter country in giving assistance to his movements against Colombia.

It is shown that, as a matter of fact, the trip between the two places named actually was made in a merchant vessel which subsequently was purchased by the Venezuelan Government and converted into a gunboat. The officials regard this development as significant, as it disposes of what otherwise might have been regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Venezuela in facilitating the revolutionary movement against Colombia.

WEST POINT MAN ELECTED.

Graduate of the Academy Chosen President of the State of Aragua, Venezuela.

Francisco L. Alcantara, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, has just been elected President of the State of Aragua, Venezuela. Young Alcantara, whose father was President of the same State some years ago and later President of the republic, was graduated from West Point four years ago. He was a special cadet, admitted by President Cleveland on the request of the late President Raimundo Anduezo Palacio.

At the end of his course at West Point, Alcantara returned to his native country, where he was immediately appointed by the Government as Colonel of an artillery regiment. Since then he has fought on the Government side in one of the country's insurrections, where his American military schooling stood him in good stead. For the ability he displayed on that occasion Col. Alcantara was made a General.

His political advancement has also been rapid, and although he is only twenty-seven years old, he has been elected to the Presidency of one of the most important States in Venezuela. He is, in fact, the youngest man occupying such a high office. Gen. Alcantara is a favorite of Venezuela's President, Joaquin Castro. He is a cousin of Col. E. Gonzales Esteves, Venezuelan Consul General in this city.

CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

Observations of W. F. MacLennan, Who Went to Honolulu as Agent of the Treasury Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—W. F. MacLennan, Chief of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Treasury Department, has just returned from Honolulu, where he served as agent of the Treasury in paying $4,000,000 of Hawaiian debt assumed by the United States as one of the obligations incurred by annexation. All the outstanding bonds were paid except those representing $32,000, which have not yet been presented. Nearly $1,000,000 was held in San Francisco, and about $1,125,000 in Hawaii.

Mr. MacLennan says that of the $765,000 in postal savings bank deposits not a cent could be found when the time came for the republic to restore the savings, and the United States made them good. The fund was expended in one form or another as part of the general fund of the republic, and annexation took place before provision could be made for redeeming the obligations to depositors. The receipts and expenditures were accounted for, but when the affairs of the bank were examined there was no available cash discovered.

Mr. MacLennan is a calm observer, and some of his comments on conditions in the islands are interesting because stated without evidence of excitement or partiality. He says the United States will have to spend a great deal of money before Hawaii will be fully Americanized, but that there is everything to lead to the belief that we shall get back equal benefit. A cable is regarded as a pressing business need.

The condition of the finance was, so far as Mr. MacLennan could ascertain, admirable. There seems to be an abundance of money. Prices are good, labor is in great demand, and the general outlook is satisfactory.

With sugar raising paying as high as 80 per cent. and rarely less than 20 per cent., this industry so occupies the people that they do not raise their own vegetables. Almost everything that is used upon the Hawaiian dining table comes from the United States. About the only fruit raised is pineapples.

DOG SAVED HIS LIFE.

When an Asbury Park Man Was Being Carried Out to Sea, a Newfoundland Towed Him Ashore.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—A big Newfoundland dog belonging to W. F. Smith of Brooklyn, proprietor of the Sheldon House, in Ocean Grove, saved the life of John Mannering, an employe of the hotel, last night. Mannering, after working hours, went down to the beach for a swim. He took the dog, Otto, with him. Because of the storm there was a high surf running, so there were no other bathers and very few persons out. The few near the beach had been drawn there by the beauty of the waves as they dashed toward the strand.

Mannering was soon helpless in the surf, and was being carried out when he shouted for help. The dog was swimming close by and went to his aid. He got hold of Mannering and swam with him through the surf almost to the beach before men who ran to the aid relieved him of his burden. Mannering was thoroughly exhausted by his struggle with the waves and by the fact that in towing him the dog kept his head under water most of the time.

OBJECT TO ANARCHIST PLAY.

Protests in Paterson Against Portrayal of King Humbert's Assassination.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Whether the local group of Anarchists shall or shall not be allowed to produce a tragedy here on Sunday next is a question that is agitating Paterson. The city has been billed with posters by the Anarchists announcing that a four-act tragedy styled "The Assassination of King Humbert" will be produced at the Empire Theatre.

In the first act, it is said, the Anarchists will be represented as drawing lots to decide who shall go on the mission of murder. In the second act Bresci and the Anarchist who sailed with him will be shown on their way to Italy. In the third act the scene of the murder will be given and all the details of the assassination portrayed. The imprisonment of Bresci, and the alleged tortures to which he was subjected, ending with his suicide, comprise the fourth act.

Clergymen of every denomination are urging Chief of Police Greel not to allow the performance to be given. The posters read: "This city is the best in the United States. The police preserve order." Chief Greel refuses to say whether or not he will interfere in the matter.

Roasted to Death in Factory Fire.

LAUREL, Del., Aug. 7.—Emery W. Riggin, son of E. B. Riggin, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of Delaware, was fatally burned in a fire that destroyed Riggin & Son's carriage factory, at Laurel, this morning. The fire was discovered soon after midnight by State Senator Moore. Young Riggin was probably the first to enter the building, and it is supposed he was stricken with an epileptic fit, to which he was subject, as he was found by the firemen lying between two coffins on the upper floor, roasted to a crisp. Loss on the factory is about $10,000; insured.

Londoner Left $1,250,000 to Charity.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Under the will of James Toleman of London, the sum of £250,000 is bequeathed to charity, and the executors have an absolutely free hand in its distribution.

Burnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20¾c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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IOWA REPUBLICAN TICKET

A. B. Cummins for Governor, with Herriott in Second Place.

Platform Upholds Protection, Reciprocity, and Expansion, and Advocates State Limitation of Corporate Power.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 7.—The Iowa Republican State Convention yesterday nominated this ticket for the coming State election:

Governor—A. B. CUMMINS of Des Moines.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN HERRIOTT of Stuart.
Judge of the Supreme Court—S. M. WEAVER of Iowa Falls.
Railroad Commissioner—E. C. BROWN of Sheldon.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. C. BARRETT of Osage.

The Cummins men won their fight on the first ballot taken in the convention, and from that time to the finish there never was the slightest doubt of the ultimate result. The Steering Committee, who had decided to make their fight with Harriman as their candidate, had counted with confidence on organizing the convention, but failed utterly in the make-up of the regular organization. They had previously been knocked out on the report of the Credentials Committee.

Although Herriott and all his personal following denied up to the time the convention opened that he would take nothing on the ticket less than first place, there is no doubt now that the deal was fixed up with the Cummins men, although it took two ballots to name Herriott for Lieutenant Governor.

The platform adopted expresses gratification over the large majorities obtained by President McKinley's Administration in the elections last year, and congratulates the American people upon the "enjoyment of a state of prosperity that blesses every class and community." After approving in general the work of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the platform continues, in part, as follows:

We would emphasize our indorsement of its action in more firmly establishing our monetary system upon a gold basis, and in providing for civil government in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and for the relinquishment of our authority in Cuba. The policy of this Government toward these islands has followed inevitably upon our expulsion of the authority of Spain. It has been dictated by the conditions present; has been consistent with the spirit and within the provisions of the Constitution, and the paramount consideration has been to secure the lasting welfare of these people, whose fortunes and destinies have become in large degree dependent upon us. The fact that our authority there is the result of a war waged not for our aggrandizement, but in the name of humanity, must forever govern and inspire our relations to them.

We are earnestly opposed to all legislation designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color, or station of life, and condemn the measures adopted by the Democratic Party in certain States to accomplish that end.

The policy of a protective tariff is indorsed and such changes therein are favored as from time to time become advisable "through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world."

Reciprocity is indorsed as the natural complement of protection, and its development is urged as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities.

Regarding combinations of capital, the platform says:

We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions, or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. We favor such amendment of the inter-State commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in rate making, and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

Great pride is expressed in the record of the Iowa delegation in Congress, especially the selection, as Speaker, of Congressman Henderson. Senators Allison and Dolliver are indorsed, and their re-election at the hands of the General Assembly to be chosen this Fall is heartily indorsed.

The administration of Gov. Shaw is declared to have reflected honor upon the State, and his discussion of great questions is declared to have placed him as a leader of National influence and renown.

Sketch of Mr. Cummins.

DES MOINES, Aug. 7.—A. B. Cummins of this city, who was nominated at the Republican State Convention, was born in Greene County, Penn., fifty-one years ago of Scotch-Irish parents. He worked through the common schools and the Waynesburg Academy, and when his school education was completed came West. In 1869 he located at Elkader, in Clayton County, Iowa, and there secured a clerkship in the Recorder's office. Some time later he engaged in carpentering, and then he was an express messenger.

In 1871 Cummins went to Indiana and was Deputy Surveyor of Allen County, soon becoming Division Engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad. At the age of twenty-three years, Cummins began the study of law, and in two years' time was admitted to the bar at Chicago. That city was his home until 1878, when he removed to Des Moines and formed a law partnership with J. C. Cummins. He was a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, and for four years was a member of the Republican National Committee.

Fusion in Nebraska Again.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—Meetings were held to-night by the Democratic, Populist, and Free Silver Republican State Central Committees, and fusion of the three parties was practically agreed upon, all of the State Conventions being fixed for Sept. 17 at Lincoln. W. J. Bryan addressed the Democratic and Populist committees, and expressed himself strongly in favor of fusion.

BIDDING FOR YIDDISH ACTORS.

Glickman to Come Here with Blank Contracts and a Bank Book.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Managers of Jewish theatres in Chicago and New York are about to lock horns, and the prospects are bright for Yiddish actors in the coming season.

The actors are said to be holding out until the last minute, and have delayed singing contracts for the season, preferring to await the outcome of the managers' battle.

One by one the members of Glickman's company disappeared this year, and a few days ago Glickman discovered the state of affairs. It was decided to accept the challenge of the New York managers, and the battle will begin in earnest within a day or two. To-day Glickman made arrangements to leave for New York in the evening with a pocket filled with blank contracts and a bank book. He says he will not return to Chicago before he has captured every star.

GOVERNORS' EXPENSE VOUCHERS

Tennessee's Executive and His Staff Want $250 Each from Washington Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—When Washington celebrated the anniversary of the occupation of this city as the seat of Government, it was considered to be a desirable feature to have as many Governors of States present as possible, and an inducement offered was that the expenses of the Governors and their staffs should be met by the appropriation for the centennial observance.

Gov. McMillin of Tennessee who has been here arranging with Gov. Tyler of Virginia a State boundary agreement, appeared today at the Treasury Department with the vouchers for himself and each member of his staff for services performed at the centennial. Each member of the party expects to be reimbursed to the extent of $250.

NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE.

Men of His Own Race Join Whites in Inflicting Punishment—Attacked the Wife of an Alabama Farmer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—With agonizing screams and his eyes bulging from his head, John Wesley Pennington, a negro, was burned at the stake this morning near Enterprise, Ala., before a crowd of 500 enraged citizens of Coffee County. The mob was composed of both whites and blacks, and though the suffering man pleaded for mercy and frantically endeavored to break the chains that tightly bound him, not a trace of sympathy was shown on the faces that peered at him through the flames. Pennington had made a brutal attack upon Mrs. J. C. Davis, wife of one of the most prominent farmers of Coffee County, and had confessed his guilt.

The crime was committed Tuesday afternoon while Mrs. Davis was gathering vegetables in her garden. Pennington choked the woman into insensibility and fled through the woods near by. As soon as she regained her senses, Mrs. Davis crawled to the house and told her husband what had happened. A large posse was quickly organized, and with bloodhounds chased the negro until early this morning, when he was captured in a swamp.

He was bound hand and foot and taken to the Davis home for identification. News of the crime had been spread for miles around Enterprise, and every farmer in the neighborhood had joined in the pursuit. When the posse arrived with Pennington this morning at least 500 persons were gathered near the Davis residence. A great shout went up when the prisoner appeared, but at a signal the men withdrew to the woods and quietly awaited the result of the meeting of Pennington and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis recognized him, and the negro broke down and wept. He confessed and pleaded for mercy, but he was dragged from the house to the woods where the crowd had gathered.

Evidently expecting the confession, several citizens had already driven an iron pipe into the ground, and as the captors approached with Pennington both whites and blacks were piling brushwood around the stake. The negro saw what was being done, and with a scream of terror fell in a faint. He was quickly revived and dragged to the stake, while the crowd stood silently by. The frightened negro was limp, and had to be held up while the chains were fastened around his neck and body.

A match was applied to the pile, and with oil to feed upon, the tiny flame soon burst into a roaring fire. The terrified negro again pleaded for mercy in the most agonizing tones, and prayed to God that those around him might perish. He then called upon his Maker for forgiveness, and as the flames leaped up and encircled his neck, an unearthly shriek was heard, and the man's eyes almost bulged out of their sockets. By this time the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be seen except a writhing motion in the circle of fire.

A silence followed, and in a few minutes the flames had subsided sufficiently to show that Pennington's head had fallen forward and hung limp over the iron chain. His body was quickly consumed, and nothing remained but a pile of ashes. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

FRANCE THREATENS TURKEY.

Report that a Squadron Is Waiting at Marseilles to Proceed to Turkish Waters.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Marseilles correspondent of Le Journal reports that a French squadron is waiting for the signal to proceed to Turkish waters.

A high official of the Foreign Office yesterday explained the nature of the difficulty at Constantinople between the French Ambassador there, M. Constans, and the Turkish Government.

There are two matters pending between France and Turkey—the affair of the Quay Company and a number of claims of Frenchmen against the Porte, the total amount of which was fixed and payment promised long ago. M. Constans has been unable to obtain satisfaction in either matter, and in May he intimated that he would be forced to ask for his recall if the Turkish Government persisted in its procrastinating tactics.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, came to Paris yesterday, went the same afternoon to Rambouillet, dined with President Loubet, spent the night at Rambouillet, and returned to Paris to-day. He will see the Turkish Ambassador at once.

The French Government is seriously considering the question of suspending Turkish bond quotations on the Paris Bourse.

The members of the Turkish Embassy maintain a diplomatic silence.

CAUSE OF DELAY AT PEKING.

Believed to be Difficulty of Adjusting the Tariff and Arranging for Military Co-operation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is the belief at the State Department that the delay in signing the protocol at Peking is due to the difficulty of adjusting the tariff on an ad valorem instead of a specific basis, and also in arranging the details for the co-operation of the military branch in restricting the importation of firearms.

The United States Government has received representations, made by Pacific Coast commercial bodies, saying that the proposed 5 per cent. duty on a gold basis will work serious hardship on American trade in flour going to the Orient.

CHICAGO ELEVATED FRANCHISE.

Corporation Counsel Throws Doubt on Rights of South Side Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Corporation Counsel Walker gave an opinion to-day to the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South on the right of the South Side Elevated Railroad Company to operate the "Alley L" line under the franchises of the old South Side Rapid Transit Company.

Under the franchise ordinance Mr. Walker holds that the new company has not perfected a formal transfer of the franchises because it has not secured the consent of the City Council, as required in Section 16. He does not hold that the South Side Elevated Company is illegally operating the "L" road, for the reason that, in an ordinance passed by the City Council, providing for the elevation of the St. Charles Air Line Branch of the Illinois Central Road, there is what the courts may hold to be a recognition of the South Side Elevated Road as the success of the South Side Rapid Transit Company.

This he regards as a matter for the courts to pass on, so that the elevated company may either go into court and perfect its title by getting a decision upon this point or request the Council to issue an ordinance recognizing the present company as the legal successor of the old one, to which the franchise was granted.

In a suit, brought by some of the protesting stockholders of the old company against the Trustees of the property under the mortgage, the Appellate Court held that the right to question the conveyance of the franchise did not lie with the old stockholders, although it might lie with the city.

Wide Vestibules on the Pennsylvania Railroad Trains.
All through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad are equipped with improved wide vestibule cars.—Adv.

Enjoy Saturday Half-Holiday trip. Take Long Island Sound Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN to New Haven; return by rail same evening. Low rate. See Adv.—Adv.

FOUR YOUTHS LOST IN LONG ISLAND SOUND

They Were on a Yachting Cruise; Their Boat Found Adrift.

They Are Supposed to Have Perished During the Heavy Storm of Tuesday Night.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—It is feared that four youths of this city were drowned from a small yacht in Long Island Sound during the storm of last night. Their boat was found partly a wreck this afternoon and no word has been received from them since. The party consisted of George Bourne, William Coffey, son of Rev. Dr. Coffey, rector of St. Paul's Church of East Chester; William Muller, and Louis Young, son of the editor of the Mount Vernon Republican. They started in Bourne's yacht, a cabin catboat, Ethel.

At 1 o'clock to-day a postal card reached this city from them. It was dated yesterday afternoon, at Sea Cliff, L. I. It stated they were having a fine time, and were about to start from Sea Cliff for Stamford, Conn. It said they were all well.

An hour after this card had been received, word came from Capt. Orth of Mamaroneck that he had picked up the Ethel adrift some distance east of Mamaroneck, and had towed the boat to that place. The yacht shows she received rough usage in the storm of last night. She is partly filled with water, and her sail is torn to ribbons. Some of the clothing belonging to the boys was found in the cabin, together with their stores. The dinghy which the towed astern had been either cut loose or had broken loose from the yacht.

The relatives of the boys believe they have perished. The fact that no word has come from them to-day is taken as an indication of the worst. It is argued that were they safe they would have telegraphed home at once on reaching the shore. They would realize that their boat would be found adrift or that in some manner her fate would have become known to their friends.

The only hope that is really entertained is that when their sail was ripped they were taken off by some sailing craft bound up the sound and would be landed at some New England point.

All four boys were members of the High School basket ball team which recently participated in the contests at the Pan-American Exposition.

TO MARRY AN ITALIAN COUNT.

Report that a Philadelphia Girl Will Wed One of the Pallavicinis.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express announces the engagement of Count Hippolyte Pallavicini to Miss Meta Richards, daughter of S. Bertram Richards of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Miss Meta E. Richards of this city, who is engaged to Count Hippolyte Pallavicini, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bertram Richards of 2,115 Pine Street.

She was born and educated in this city and two years ago made her début in society. Much of her time, however, has been spent in Europe, and it was while traveling in Hungary with her parents this Summer that she met Count Pallavicini. It was a case of love at first sight, and after a short time the Count proposed marriage and his suit was accepted.

Mr. Richards is known in real estate circles and is said to be a man of large means.

COMPLIMENT FOR CARNEGIE.

Report that He Has Been Invited to Become Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that Andrew Carnegie has been invited to become Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, in succession to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

The Rectors of the Scottish universities are chosen from among the most distinguished men in the United Kingdom, and if Mr. Carnegie is elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen he will be the first American citizen to hold such a position.

The Scottish universities have both Chancellors and Rectors, both offices being of a complimentary character. While the Chancellor usually holds his post for a long term of years, the Rector is elected for a year or two. The Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen is the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who was elected in 1861.

The Rector of Glasgow University is the Earl of Rosebery, and the Rector of Edinburgh University the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Carnegie Aids Bushnell Memorial Fund.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—The committee in charge of the Cornelius S. Bushnell Memorial Association Fund to-day received a check for $1,000 from Andrew Carnegie, who is now in Scotland. The donation is attributed to warm personal friendship which existed for many years between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bushnell, dating from the time that they were associated in financing the Union Pacific Railroad.

Gifts to a Theological Seminary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Two important gifts to McCormick Theological Seminary are announced. Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick gives $30,000, to be used in endowing a fellowship for the highest scholarship in Hebrew, and Stanley McCormick gives $15,000 for the immediate purchase of books for the seminary library.

BETRAYED BY FIFTY-CENT PIECE.

Policeman's Ruse in Exposing a Man Who Said He Was Blind.

With hand outstretched and a large placard on his breast reading, "I am blind," George Ackerman, who said he was homeless, groped his way through the crowd of pedestrians in Grand Street late Tuesday night, when Policeman Young of the Eldridge Street Station, who was in plain clothing, approached him and held a fifty-cent piece before the supposedly sightless eyes. Ackerman grabbed for the coin, and the policeman arrested him.

At the station house the prisoner pretended to be deaf and dumb and wrote answers to the usual questions on slips of paper till Policeman Young said abruptly: "I'll get a bondsman for you."

"Oh, thank you, I'll never forget you for it," exclaimed Ackerman.

These facts being related in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Cornell sent Ackerman to the Island for six months.

Every Conceivable Luxury
Is provided on the "Overland Limited," Chicago to San Francisco, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

MINERS' STRIKE THREATENED.

Three Executive Boards to Meet in Joint Conference To-day—Complaints Against Superintendents.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 7.—The Executive Boards of Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America have serious questions to determine at the important joint conference which they have called for to-morrow at Hazleton.

The outcome of this conference may be an ultimatum to the heads of the different coal companies which, if not accepted, may lead to an immediate strike of all the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania as great in scope as was that which took place last September and October.

This special conference is the result of the hearing, by the separate boards, of complaints from local union commissions of the harsh treatment they are receiving from the superintendents of the coal companies when they endeavor to have grievances corrected. It is said to have been the implied understanding that all such complaints would receive attention when coming from commissions representing only the employes of the company concerned.

It is asserted that the reports received at headquarters here indicate concerted action by the mining Superintendents to disregard the agreements of last April and the previous October. The Superintendents are alleged to be acting on an understanding to create dissensions and dissatisfaction, so as to provoke the petty strikes that are occurring. The Mine Workers' officials point out that two or more of the mines of each of the big companies are now idle by reason of these strikes.

The continued discharge of men, said to be because of their activity in the affairs of the union, has become so general that this issue alone is regarded as sufficient to cause action by the Executive Boards.

CUP YACHT SAILOR TALKS.

Says Columbia Can Beat Constitution and Latter's Crew Leads a Dog's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Aug. 7.—Capt. John Hall and Seamen Howard and Small, members of the crew of the yacht Constitution, arrived at their homes in Deer Isle Monday for a short vacation while the sloop is being repaired. One of these sailors, speaking of the relative merits of the three sloops, said:

"In a light breeze Constitution can beat Columbia and Independence every time; but, taking it all around, I think Columbia is the better boat. Independence is too flat forward, but in a thrashing breeze she can outfoot either of the others, I think. The great drawback of Independence is her crew. There was war from the start between the Sag Harbor and the Deer Isle boys, and had it not been for the generosity of 'Tom' Lawson, I don't know what would have happened. He's made of the right stuff, and gives a fellow encouragement. Why, the crew would work for him a month for nothing, if he should ask them to do it. We on Constitution get nothing but orders to buckle down to work, and if there isn't anything to do, they'll stir up something. They drive us like slaves. There are twenty-five Deer Islanders out of a crew of forty-six on Constitution.

"One great reason why it is difficult to get good working crews for these sloops is that the best men never return to the racers after one season. They are gathered in by owners of steam and sail pleasure craft, and the $45 a month is no inducement to return to the dog's life on the cup boats. Our best Deer Isle men will not go on the racers another year."

WOMAN'S FEAR, BURGLAR'S GAIN

Wife Allowed Thief to Steal Jewels Rather than Waken Husband, Who Might Have Been Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 7.—With wonderful self-control Mrs. William Berger laid awake for an hour this morning watching a burglar ransack the rooms of the family flat, and she did not alarm her husband, who slept beside her, because she was afraid the burglar would shoot him. She saw her valuable silverware, her jewels, and many other things of value being tied up or thrown into the burglar's bag, but she pretended to be asleep, and prayed that her husband would not awaken.

She heard the burglar soon after he got in the room. He entered by the fire escape. With a mighty effort she checked her desire to scream, thinking that if her husband sprang up the burglar might injure him, and resolved that rather than risk a tragedy she would let the man take all he wanted.

The burglar staid in the apartments nearly an hour. He departed through the bedroom with a bulging sack, and it was not until he was safely down the fire escape that Mrs. Berger awakened her husband. Then she collapsed, and the husband was angry.

FEW SHIRT-WAISTED POSTMEN.

Little Result Has Followed the Privilege Granted This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Although it took several years of petitioning on the part of the letter carriers of the country to be allowed to become "shirt-waist men," few of them have taken advantage of this privilege, which was accorded at the beginning of the present Summer season by Postmaster General Smith.

In speaking of this matter to-day, A. W. Machen, General Superintendent of Free Delivery, said there had been but one order issued in regard to it.

"That order did not prescribe the way in which the shirtwaist should be made," Mr. Machen continued, "but simply the color and quality of the material to be used. As a matter of fact, very few of the letter carriers of the country have taken advantage of the privilege of going without their coats, although they are left free to choose any style of shirt they fancy."

The new shirt coat, of which so much was said at the beginning of the Summer, has failed to attract admiration on the part of the letter carriers, either here or elsewhere, and wherever the shirtwaist is worn, it is simply an ordinary gray shirt.

BYRAM RIVER BRIDGE OPEN.

Public Tears Down Bars and Crosses Span Kept Closed by Builders.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 7.—Constable Nedley to-day telephoned F. R. Long at Hackensack, N. J., that the citizens of Port Chester and Hawthorne had forced their way over the Byram River bridge which the Long Company built and refused to open to the public until it received its money.

The public on both sides of the Byram River in the two States had been inconvenienced three months by reason of the old bridge being torn down and the new one building. Sunday an attempt to force a funeral procession over failed. While Constable Nedley was at dinner to-day the bars were torn down and hundreds of wagons passed over and are continuing to do so.

Electric Automobile's Record Trip.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Nearly 200 miles on one battery charge is the latest performance of an electric automobile, setting a new mark for these vehicles. The machine is the joint output of two Cleveland companies and a Chicago company. The performance of the new machine is due to the advanced improvement in those parts of the machine, battery, motor, and running gear which enable it to cover more than twice as many miles on one charge as has heretofore been done by electric vehicles. The test was made on the Chicago Boulevard between 3 o'clock P. M. Monday and 2:30 this morning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Position
Ever at the front of the railroads of the country. Its Limited leads the line.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST STARTS UP PITTSBURG PLANT

Opens Clark's Mill, but Strikers Close Mills at Newcastle.

Plans to Break the Strike Involve the Gradual Opening of Plants with Men Trained in Trust Mills.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—In the big steel strike honors are easy in this section to-night. The Amalgamated Association succeeded in closing down the big steel plant at Newcastle, and the manufacturers partially broke the strike by starting up the Clark mill in this city. Up to this hour not the slightest trouble has occurred at any point in this immediate territory. From one or two points the strikers are reported as restless and eager for action, but so far have kept faith with their leaders and refrained from committing any breach of the peace.

The United States Steel Corporation, it was learned to-day from an official source, will at once proceed in a systematic manner to start its closed sheet mills, making the non-union plants of the Kiskiminetas Valley the cradle where strike breakers will be trained and then sent out to the mills that are closed. So far as President C. M. Schwab is concerned, no overtures will be made by the trust to the workers. In a talk with a Pittsburg man in New York yesterday he said:

"We have made our last proposition to the Amalgamated Association and will now proceed to start our works."

The trust officials have decided to go ahead slowly in the matter of starting mills and to do so with as little publicity as possible. The strongholds of the sheet company are the mills at Vandergrift, the largest in the country; Leechburg, Apollo, and Scottdale. It has been decided to take away from these places as many skilled men as possible without retarding operation there, and start the mills where there is the least danger of an outbreak. The places left vacant at the mills mentioned will be filled with men deserving of promotion, and they will be given better positions. This move will be undertaken slowly and with caution.

The plan further contemplates that after a time many of the strikers will return, when they see one after another of the closed mills resuming. This plan was tested the first few days of this week, and found to be feasible so far as the mills at Hyde Park and Wellsville go, and it has been decided to adopt it so far as the sheet and hoop mills are concerned. Plans for starting the closed tin plate mills have not been completed. In this branch the situation is different. The tin plate company has only six of its 232 roll trains going, while the sheet company has a few less than half.

PRICES GOING UP.

The officials of the Amalgamated Association say that this move will in a measure play into their hands. At McKeesport President Shaffer said that he himself would lead men from Vandergrift into the W. Dewees Wood mill. The officials feel that if they can get the Vandergrift men away from their environments little trouble will be found in bringing them into the association. In discussing the move Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe said:

"That effort will not very extend far, because there are only a few skilled men available, and before enough can be trained to operate mills snow will fly pretty thick. A move of that kind might be attempted in Bessemer or open-hearth steel mills, but in a sheet mill, where the skill required is of the highest order, the plan cannot do anything but ultimately fail. A sort of showing may be made for a time, but it will not last long."

The action of the structural iron workers in the present strike was tersely outlined by J. W. Pryale, Secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who said to-day:

"There are no union mills making structural steel or iron, and our men have been working

the mill will surely result in trouble, as the strikers have always threatened it, and the traditions of this town of many strikes are such that strike breakers do not receive much consideration.

"Six non-union men arrived from Scottdale this morning and escaped the strikers by getting off the train before it reached the station. The strikers, after a long search, captured the men, and placed them in charge of a committee of the strikers. As a result of persuasive arguments the six men have signified their intention of becoming members of the Amalgamated Association. In the meantime they are in the custody of the strikers."

Conditions at the Hyde Park plant, which was opened Monday, were about the same as at the start. Many union men rode in on this morning's trains with the non-union workmen and talked the matter over with them. It is claimed by the strike leaders that quite a few of the men who started to work to-day were turned back. Burgess Rich of Hyde Park, a famous roller and strike leader, with Squire William Fiscus, another roller and strike leader, as well as the two town constables, also strikers, are taking turns patrolling the town, but they find no disorder.

WILL IGNORE STRIKE ORDER.

Men in Several of the Steel Trust Plants Think It Best to Remain at Work.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Aug. 7.—President Jenkins of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association says the men of the local mill will not strike. "We have signed a contract for a year," said he, "and we cannot possibly cease work. The local mill is owned by the Republic Iron and Steel Company."

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Wellsville is very quiet to-day, and there is no semblance of trouble of any kind. The plant is now working six mills. The news of President Shaffer's strike order was received last night. It will not affect Wellsville in the least, unless it is enlarged so as to take in the allied trades. Eighteen men are expected here from Scottdale, Penn. Their arrival will put every mill in the plant to working on full turn.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Officials of the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company have announced that their employes will pay no attention to the strike order of President Shaffer. The plant, which is non-union, employs 3,000 men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—South Chicago steel workers to-day awaited with anxiety the return of W. C. Davis, who represents them in the Amalgamated Association. Mr. Davis, however, was in Milwaukee, and whether he had received the official order to strike Saturday could not be learned. Men of this district have no grievances against their employers, and the feeling that it might be wise to remain at work is strong.

WHY STRIKE IS DELAYED.

Secretary Williams Says It Is Done to Save Trust from Loss.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Secretary Williams to-day explained the cause of the delay in issuing the strike order. He said that if the order had been sent out when negotiations were broken off last Saturday the sudden closing of the steel mills would have resulted in serious loss of property to the United States Steel Corporation.

"We could not have expected public sympathy," said he, "if we had done this. Instead we give the company sufficient notice to prepare for a shutdown, and if there is any loss incidental to the closing of the plants it will not be our fault. Of course, the more radical people will criticise our action and allege that by not stopping the mills a week earlier we unnecessarily prolong the strike. This may be true, but we prefer to act honorably, and by so doing retain the public sympathy."

SOME MILLS MAY NOT REOPEN.

Trust Officials' Intimation in View of the General Strike Order—Tone of the Market.

Steel Trust officials yesterday had no comment to make on the announcement of the order for the general strike. Attention, however, was called to the fact that, when the United States Steel Corporation was formed, a number of not entirely desirable properties were taken over and not discontinued, so as to avoid inviting dissatisfaction among the men and perhaps litigation and inimical legislation. It was intimated that such of these plants as are closed by the action of the employes themselves may never be reopened, the company picking some of the men for work elsewhere and gradually removing machinery to other plants.

The continuance of the strike with the stoppage of all but one of the mills of the American Tin Plate Company has caused the association of tin and enamel manufacturers to arrange for a general advance of 10 per cent. in the price of tin and enamel ware, to go into effect immediately.

The stock market opened dull and irregular in view of the general strike order. Trading in Steel Trust shares was much reduced in volume and characterized by scarcely more than nominal variations in quotations. Near the close of the market some of the other issues had a somewhat better tone. Rock Island, for example, showing gains which offset earlier recessions. Buying movements developed in many stocks on the railway list, and the general market was strong at the close.

TRUST DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Rumor of a Call of 12½ Per Cent. on Account of the Strike.

Dividends on about $507,000,000 of outstanding first preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation were payable yesterday at the National City Bank. Many of the coupons were presented for payment. The disbursement necessitated by the payment was $9,625,000. Presumably, as a result of the company's preparations for this payment, the National City Bank yesterday morning had a credit balance at the Clearing House of $9,433,000.

There was some talk in the "Street" about an impending call of 12½ per cent. on the members of the underwriting syndicate which financed the United States Steel Corporation on account of the strike. Various members of the syndicate were quoted as saying that there was no likelihood of the call being made.

Alabama Men to Aid Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—Fred J. Williams, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers, for this district, returned from Pittsburg and New York to-day, where he had been in attendance upon the conference of the Executive Board of that association. Williams says that an assessment of $9,000 a month has been agreed upon as a levy upon the Alabama mill men for the support of the strikers. He will visit the several lodges in this State at once and arrange for the collection of funds.

DIED OF STARVATION.

McCoy's Wife Made Him Delicacies, but He Could Not Eat Them.

Starvation is given as the cause of the death of James McCoy, thirty years old, of 120 West Sixty-fifth Street in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. The man was found in a semi-conscious state on a bench in Central Park by Policeman McCormick of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station Tuesday night.

Mrs. McCoy, who came to the hospital, said he suffered from rheumatism, and had also been very sick with a stomach trouble for some six weeks, during which time he had hardly been able to eat anything, and the broths and delicacies she prepared for him were not even tasted in many instances. A severe gash on the forehead of her husband, she said, was caused by his falling downstairs through weakness at their home last Thursday.

Woman Throws Poison at Another.

Mrs. Rita Murphy, twenty-four years old, was called to the door of her home, at 515 East Eighty-first Street, on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Kate Hayden, who is said to live at 322 East Thirty-fifth Street, when the Hayden woman dashed the contents of a vial of carbolic acid in her face. Some of the fluid also reached the face of Nicholas Cawfold, who boards in the same house. Neither was badly injured owing to the fact that a weak solution of the acid was used. The police were unable to get any trace of the assailant. No motive is assigned for the deed.

STRIKE WILL SOON END, MANUFACTURERS SAY

Amalgamated Association Will Die with It, One Declares.

Steel Trust Officials Depend on the Men in the Carnegie Mills to Ignore President Shaffer's Order.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The steel manufacturers generally do not view the strike order with alarm. The trust officials preserved the same reticence shown from the beginning of the trouble, but privately commented upon it, refusing to be quoted. One prominent manufacturer said that he was very sorry that President Shaffer had taken the step. He said that he felt sorry for the men, but that he believed the strike would speedily end, and that at its conclusion there would be no Amalgamated Association to worry the manufacturers in the future. Another said it would be a fight to the finish, and he did not think the negotiations would be reopened. "In the National Steel Company," he continued, "I do not expect them to close any mills except the Bessemer plant and rolling mills at Newcastle, now closed, and at Mingo Junction. At Newcastle 2,000 men are idle and at Mingo Junction about 1,500 will be thrown out of work. They can probably throw into idleness between 15,000 and 16,000 men, chiefly at Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee. I do not think they can get out more than 20 per cent. of the 30,000 men of the National Tube Company."

One other manufacturer said that his only fear was the customary sympathy of workingmen for workingmen. He said that in a strike of such proportions and for such a cause, no one can tell the outcome until the strike order is actually effective. He feared the strike would be more extensive than any are now willing to admit.

W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company refused to make any comment on the threatened extension of the strike. This has always been the policy of Andrew Carnegie, and Mr. Corey was one of Mr. Carnegie's young partners.

The effect of President Shaffer's order on the employes of the Carnegie Steel Company is being watched with interest. It is generally understood that the mills of the Carnegie Company are depended upon by the United States Steel Corporation to keep the strike from closing down its business. The plants are so extensive, the men so thoroughly non-union, the products so varied and of such a nature that they can be but little affected by the refusal of union men in other trades to handle them, that the situation seems to be pretty well in the hands of the United States Steel Corporation so long as they are kept running.

In recognition of this the Amalgamated Association is making desperate attempts to break down the bulwarks of non-unionism in these mills. Organizers are at work at Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock, and the upper and lower mills in this city, and the amalgamated people claim to have made many converts in these non-union strongholds.

Since the great strike of 1892 three unsuccessful attempts have been made to organize the Homestead workers. A mass meeting of the workmen of the upper and lower mills will be held to-morrow night, when President Shaffer will address the men and endeavor to induce them to join the association. The union men who are arranging the meeting say they will close the mills when the strike assumes its new proportions Saturday night.

Bricklayers Not to Strike.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the bricklayers' unions do not intend to join in any strike movement in sympathy with the striking steel workers. It was said also that the hoisting engineers had taken no action regarding the steel workers' strike. Bricklayers cannot work when a building goes up to a certain height without the hoisting engineers.

STRIKERS IN A QUANDARY.

Tampa Cigarmakers Lost Without Their Kidnapped Leaders.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 7.—The Resistencia Union has changed its position several times to-day. This morning the strikers were taking an obligation to leave Tampa in a body never to return under any circumstances. This afternoon they issued a statement that if their leaders are returned to them they will then be ready to arbitrate and settle. They declare that they will do nothing until this is done. Citizens say they will have a long job of waiting on their hands.

It seems to be settled positively to-night that these leaders are gone beyond reach, and this is impressing itself upon the minds of the union men. Resistencia has been telegraphing to Key West and New York all day trying to employ attorneys to come here and take their case, but with what success is unknown. This action was upon the belief that the men were in jail. They are not, and never have been.

From the vacillating moods of the Resistencia members, it is inferred that they are wavering and soon will be ready to reason and resume work where they left off. Tampa served them with notice to-day that if they desire to leave in a body they can do so without objection being raised.

MOLDERS' STRIKE UNBROKEN.

Chicago Employers Fail Again to Get Outside Men at High Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The machinist employers made another unsuccessful effort to-day to break the strike of the union molders, who demanded $3 a day. The employers made special inducements of wages far in advance of those demanded by the unions. Molders were tempted with pay as high as $4.75 a day, while $3 is the figure demanded by the union men. From $3.50 to $4.75 a day was offered for machinists. Advertisements are appearing in other cities, and men have been induced to come to Chicago.

As fast as they have arrived they have been dissuaded from going to work. As a consequence the cots placed in foundries and machine shops Saturday night and Sunday are still vacant.

A Labor Dispute Settled.

Robert W. De Forest, to whom was submitted for settlement the dispute between the Blacklayers' Unions and the Mason Builders' Association, which dispute caused the builders' lockout in April, handed down his decision yesterday. It was to the effect that instead of being paid for the ten days' time they were on strike, as the men demanded, they should be paid for three days and a half.

ALLEGED PICKETS ARRESTED.

Four Men Charged with Assaulting Tailors Who Have Taken Strikers' Places.

Four men, said to be pickets for the tailors and garment workers now on strike, were locked up in the Mercer Street Station last night charged with assaulting Max Horenstein of 164 Suffolk Street and Isaac Cohen of 1,597 Madison Avenue, who, it is said, took the places vacated by the strikers. The prisoners described themselves as Louis Muldorfsky, twenty-five years, 148 Ludlow Street; Harry Moskowitz, twenty-eight years, 288 Second Street; Hyman Winder, fifty-three years, 189 Bowery, and Samuel Siam, twenty-nine years, 103 Allen Street.

Horenstein is employed by Robert Finkenstein, a clothing manufacturer, at 50 Bond Street. He was about to enter his place of employment yesterday morning when, he alleges, Muldorfsky and Moskowitz beat him. Later he went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and procured from Magistrate Mayo warrants for the arrest of the two men. Last evening Muldorfsky was arrested on the Bowery and Moskowitz in front of 49 Bond Street.

Shortly after quitting time in the Bond Street manufactory last evening the police were called to quell a row between the strikers and those who are taking their places. Cohen made a complaint against Winder and Siam, and they were arrested. The four prisoners will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Brunswick and Birmingham Road to Open This Month—Brunswick's Vast Export Increase.

The new Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad will be opened for regular business on Aug. 18, when schedules will go into effect between Brunswick and Savannah without change. Arrangements have been completed for running trains on the Seaboard between Jacksonville and Brunswick, as well as between Savannah and Brunswick.

This new line gives the Seaboard a direct connection between New York and Jekyl Island, and will add vast revenues to the Seaboard.

Already the City of Brunswick has taken on new life, and some of the largest concerns of the country have determined upon establishing branch distributing houses for products en route to the West Indies and South American ports. Exports from Brunswick increased more than $800,000 in June and more than half a million in July over the same months last year. At this rate exports from Brunswick for the year will approach $30,000,000.

CAN BUILD ELECTRIC ROAD.

State Railroad Commission Grants Certificate for One from Golden's Bridge.

The State Railroad Commission, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday practically decided to grant a certificate for the construction of an electric road from Golden's Bridge, in Westchester County, to the Connecticut State line, near Danbury, and thence to Peach Lake.

There was serious opposition to the proposition for the extension of Webster and Centre Avenues, New Rochelle, over the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The railroad opposed the extension. City Attorney Tierney of New Rochelle will amend his application so as to remove the cause of dispute. The city claimed that there had been crossings where the roads are to cross the railroad. The railroad's denial was sustained by the Commissioners. The amended papers will ask for new crossings.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO FINANCES.

By announcement of the Voting Trustees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, said voting trust is dissolved and holders of stock trust certificates for the preferred and common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are requested to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after Sept. 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly indorsed in blank by the registered holders thereof must be presented for exchange on or after said date to the Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the voting trust, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holders named therein to receive stock certificates as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery. Speyer Brothers in London will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

LONG ELECTRIC LINE IN OHIO.

Cars Will Be Run from Cleveland to Toledo After Oct. 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—The Lake Shore Electric Railway Company of Cleveland has been incorporated, to construct and operate an electric line from Cleveland to Toledo through Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa, Wood, and Lucas Counties. The incorporators are B. Mahler, F. W. Coen, D. G. Jaeger, A. M. Snyder, E. M. Gronmeyer, and L. M. Hildreth.

The incorporation is said to be the first legal step in the plan to merge all of the various Everett-Moore electric lines into one big company. The Lake Shore Electric Railway Company is a consolidation of the Toledo, Fremont and Northern, Lorain and Cleveland, Sandusky and Interurban, and Sandusky, Norwalk and Southern roads, all Everett-Moore properties. A stretch of track four miles long is now under construction at Huron, and when this is completed, about Oct. 1, the company will have a line from Cleveland to Toledo. The syndicate will also have the Toledo-Detroit line completed about the same time, so that cars can be run from Cleveland to Detroit.

The actual capital stock of the Lake Shore Electric Railway Company, it is understood, will eventually be $4,500,000. It is said that cars will be run from Cleveland to Toledo in six hours.

BUFFALO RATE CONCESSIONS.

Central Passenger Association Fixes Lower Schedule for Pan-American Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Central Passenger Association, embracing representatives of the leading railways east of the Mississippi River, has been in session at Lakewood, on Chautauqua Lake, to-day. The principal business transacted was the establishment of a schedule of passenger rates from all points to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The meeting was presided over by E. C. Donald of Chicago, the association Commissioner. At times the discussions were exceedingly warm. This concession was made from all points to Buffalo:

One cent per mile coach excursion tickets will be sold on Tuesday, good until the following Sunday. Round trip tickets will be sold for single fare, plus $1 from all points, on any day, good for fifteen days. Tickets for the round trip will be sold from all points for one and one-third regular fare, good for twenty days. From all points, for one and one-third regular fare, good for twenty days. From points in the State of Michigan, a rate of one cent a mile will be made on Aug. 19 and 20, good to return until the following Sunday.

The matter of division of rates for colonist and immigrant traffic, which is viewed as of much importance among the railroads, was referred to a meeting of rate agents to be held at Chicago to-morrow, its decision to be telegraphed here for confirmation by the association.

Brief Railroad Items.

The purchasing agents of the New York Central had a conference yesterday with President Newman. It is understood that plans were discussed for the introduction of more conservative methods in the purchasing of supplies.

Passenger officials of trunk lines and their Western connections in this city declare that they have no knowledge of any violations of the anti-commission agreement such as are reported to have been committed by two trunk lines and three Western roads.

The committee appointed to prepare a plan by which to avoid import rate difficulties was in session yesterday, but adjourned to meet again without reaching a definite conclusion.

The four-section train which left New York and Philadelphia on July 8 for California under the auspices of the personally conducted tour system of the Pennsylvania Railroad returned yesterday, after having traveled 9,000 miles without accident or unusual detention.

The Missouri Pacific Railway has filed amended articles of incorporation in Lincoln, Neb., showing an increase in capital stock of $45,000,000. This increase includes the additions to the capital stock made at various times during the last two years.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has issued an order to its train crews that all conversation, social and business, while on duty must be in English, and not in the dialect commonly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." The order is the result of an accident caused by a conductor giving an order in the dialect which was misunderstood by a brakeman.

Chilean Minister Critically Ill.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The illness of Señor Vicuna, the Chilean Minister to the United States, has again taken a serious turn, and his condition is now considered critical. Señor Vicuna came here several weeks ago to participate in the ceremonies incident to the opening of Chile's building at the Pan-American Exposition. He was taken ill and symptoms of pneumonia developed. A week ago his physicians stated that the Ambassador was rapidly recovering, but a relapse occurred yesterday and he is again very ill.

ACCUSED OF STEALING A HORSE WORTH $300

Henry Neuenchaglen Held for New Jersey Trial.

He Had Shaved Off His Beard and Could Have Escaped Arrest, but He Admitted His Identity.

Henry Neuenchaglen, who says he lives at 165 East Eighty-fourth Street, was remanded by Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning until to-morrow to enable Chief of Police Frank Titus of Englewood, N. J., to secure a requisition to take him to New Jersey to be tried there on the charge of horse stealing.

Some weeks ago John Adolph of Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, this city, placed a horse valued at $300 in the pasture of Peter Spindle at Englewood. The horse disappeared last Friday. Chief of Police Titus sent out a general alarm for the horse, giving a description.

Early on Friday a man appeared at the auction stables of Van Tassel & Kearney, in Thirteenth Street, near Third Avenue, with a horse. He wanted it sold at auction. He gave the name of Henry Neuenchaglen. He was told to leave the horse and call for it or whatever money was received for its sale on Tuesday.

In the meantime Adolph traced the horse to the auction stables. Adolph was there, as was also Policeman Adams of the East Fifth Street Station on Tuesday. Neuenchaglen appeared, but no one knew him. He had shaved off his beard and mustache. All were looking for a man with a full black beard, but when Neuenchaglen said he was the man who had put the horse up at the stables on Friday he was arrested.

VALUABLE JEWELRY SEIZED.

Traveler from Abroad with a Letter of Recommendation from Breslau's Chief of Police Had It.

Special Customs Officer Timothy Donohue seized at the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, at the foot of Gansevoort Street, four gold watches and a considerable amount of other jewelry last evening, on the arrival of the Kaiserin Maria Theresia from Bremen. The watches and jewelry were the property of Ludwig Meyer of St. Louis, who failed to declare them to the Customs Inspectors when he made his declaration. Two of the watches were of the musical kind, and were said to be worth several hundred dollars.

Meyer had a letter of introduction from the Chief of Police of Breslau, Germany, which informed the customs authorities that he was a man of unimpeachable integrity and in every way worthy of their confidence. Shortly after the production of the letter Donohue discovered the jewelry.

THREE MEN BADLY HURT.

While at Work in a Chemical Works at Laurel Hill a Big Iron Pot Fell on Them.

Three men are lying in St. John's Hospital suffering from injuries received Tuesday night at the factory of the General Chemical Company, at Washington Avenue and Newtown Creek, Laurel Hill, L. I. They are Patrick Crill, forty-one years old, of 42 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn; Patrick Fogarty of 120 Van Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Henning, twenty years old, of Laurel Hill.

Crill, who is a foreman in the works, and the other men were handling a big iron pot on a crane when the pot broke from the crane and fell upon them. Crill received a compound fracture of the left leg, Fogarty's left leg was also broken, and Henning received a contusion of the thigh. They were attended to by Dr. McKenna of St. John's Hospital, who afterward had them removed to that institution.

UNITED STATES APPRAISERS.

They Meet in Secret Session to Discuss a System of Classification.

The annual conference of United States Appraisers from the ten principal ports of the country was continued yesterday at the Public Stores, Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York presiding. The subjects embraced in the First and Second Divisions of the Appraiser's Office at this port were considered. The First Division includes personal baggage and household effects, hides and skins, lumber, paper stock, and a number of miscellaneous items.

The second is the Art Division, and a good deal of time was spent on the subject of lithographic prints, concerning which the Board of United States General Appraisers have rendered several decisions of late. The special object of these conferences is to secure uniformity in classification and appraisement, and the bearing of these decisions was discussed at length. The hearings are private, and no details were given out regarding yesterday's session. To-day the Third, or Silk, Division will be taken up, and probably the Fourth, or Cotton and Linen, Division as well.

THIEVES IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

Two Residences Entered at Night and Valuables Taken Away.

Burglars were again busy in Elmhurst, Queens Borough, on Tuesday morning, and succeeded in plundering two houses in North Terrace. The first house visited was the residence of Henry S. Johnston, a druggist. The burglars bored a hole in the sash of a front window and pushed back the latch, thus effecting an entrance. They went through all the rooms on the lower floor, but did not take anything, as they evidently were looking for solid silverware and failed to find any. A silver-plated tea set on the sideboard in the dining room was left untouched.

The next house visited was the home of George M. Williamson, adjoining that of Mr. Johnston's. The rooms on his lower floor were ransacked. The burglars took a few pieces of silverware from the sideboard, and then visited the rooms on the upper floor. One of them entered the room of Mrs. Williamson's eldest son, Vanderveer, and took his clothes and carried them into the hall, where he went through the pockets, getting a gold watch and some money.

The other burglar visited Mr. Williamson's room and secured his watch and some money. The burglar that entered Vanderveer's room flashed a bull's-eye lantern in the young man's face. Vanderveer was awakened by the glare of the light, but he pretended to be asleep until he heard the intruders descend the stairs, when he woke up his father, who got a revolver and fired several shots from a window at the robbers. It is not thought that either of the burglars was hit. The robbers have not been found.

DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

Said to Have Bought and Pawned What He Knew Was a Stolen Watch.

Robert Bumsted, a Jersey City detective, has been suspended by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy. An old-fashioned key-winding watch was stolen in New York. The owner, whose name is withheld, valued the watch as an heirloom. He placed the matter in the hands of Capt. Titus, who notified the police of other cities.

Bumsted, who was looking through the pawnshops of Jersey City for some other property, saw the watch. Instead of notifying Headquarters, it is said that he redeemed the watch and pawned it at another shop for $5 more than the original loan. On July 25 he notified Capt. Titus that he had found the watch, again without notifying Chief Murphy. He also told Capt. Titus that the watch was not in pawn, but where he could get it, and that it would cost about $40. A detective who was sent to Jersey City on July 26 was taken by Bumsted to the pawnshop with the explanation that the watch had been pawned since he had notified Capt. Titus.

This detective in looking over the record found that the watch had been pawned on July 24. This aroused the detective's suspicions. Instead of redeeming the watch he reported the matter to Chief Murphy, who ordered an investigation. Bumsted broke down, the Chief says, and confessed what he had done. He was then suspended. Bumsted refuses to talk about the matter, and says he will tell his story when arraigned before the Commissioners on Aug. 15.

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ART NOTES.

The St. Louis Exposition of 1903 has begun preparations early, but none too early, by appointing certain important Directors. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl having been made Director of Sculpture, a General Director of Art has now been added in the person of Halsey C. Ives, manager of the local Art Museum, who was favorably known for his services at the Chicago World's Fair. His appointment carries out the policy of home rule, for Mr. Ruckstuhl, while he has been absent from St. Louis for many years, is to a certain extent a Saint-Louisan. The positions of Director of Painting, Director of Color, and Director of Arts and Crafts are still open; it will not be easy to find the proper incumbents in the Valley of the Mississippi; but no one can tell what may be the result of a strenuous search conducted with all the conscientious pains that our statesmen take when they have political offices in their gift. It is the intention, not merely the hope, of St. Louis to outdo Chicago and Buffalo in the splendor of her exposition. To do that she will have to copy Chicago at least so far as to look to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia for the skill and training absolutely essential to the establishment of a great exposiiton.

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Italy will soon have three monuments to Verdi, one at his birthplace, Busseto; another in Rome, and a third, the largest of all, in Milan. At the watering place Montecatini in Tuscany, where Verdi used to pass the Summer, the first memorial has been erected this year.

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Letters of Jean François Millet to Sensier, the biographer of Millet, who did much to make his work known, are published in the current Gazette des Beaux Arts. In one he disclaims any tendency to politics or Socialism, indicated by the abbreviated word "democ," which seems to have been applied to him; but he accepts the adjective "telluric," or "of the earth," which was the invention of Théophile Gautier. With regard to another critic, Armand Silvestre, he tells his correspondent that it is right to insist with Silvestre that he, Millet, was a "rustic" painter. "I am peasant of peasants," he tells Sensier. Later (April, 1867,) he met Silvestre and found that in Silvestre's mind peasants were more like those whom Proudhon painted than the harsh reality. Notes sent to Sensier about 1867 claim that Castagnary is wrong in saying that Courbet was the first in art to strike the vein of hard labor on the part of the French peasant. He cites his "Winnower," shown in the famous Salon of 1848, when the best artists returned to the exhibition, which was bought by Ledru-Rollin, and an order for a "Rest of the Reapers" from the Minister of the Interior, the same year, while he sent to the Salon of 1849 a "Shepherdess." It was not till the following Salon that Courbet showed his "Stone Breaker" and "Funeral at Ornans," when Millet was also represented by a "Sower" and the "Haycock Makers." Millet was nettled that Castagnary should have placed Courbet at the head of the new school and ranged him among Courbet's followers.

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In the House of Lords the Earl of Rosebery advocated a yearly grant of $10,000 to the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, so that they might order a couple of portraits annually to be added to the gallery. As it is, a prominent man dies, and any portrait of him which is worthy of the National Gallery must be paid for at an exorbitant price. As an instance, Lord Rosebery cited Sargent's portrait of the late Lord Chief Justice, Charles Russell of Killowen, "which, I think, must have appealed to every one who saw it as one of the most consummate portraits that has been seen. [Hear! Hear!] I suppose that if the State had chosen to be the private possessor of that portrait, Lord Russell himself would have been only too glad to have conceded it to the State. Now he has gone, and I doubt very much if you could induce his family to yield so precious a relic."

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Brock's design for a memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace has been submitted. His idea is a terrace or platform about 170 by 140 feet, and 8 feet above the level of the square. The approach is by broad flights of steps toward the palace and at the opposite end. Two basins in crescent shape are on the sides, supplied with water from two fountains in the middle of the curves. In the centre of the platform rises a pedestal sixty feet high. In front, looking down the Mall, is a seated statue of the Queen in her robes of state, having on her right a group representing Truth, on her left another representing Justice. Behind the pedestal, fronting Buckingham Palace, will be a figure symbolizing Maternity. Against the back of the pedestal will be figures signifying Courage and Constancy, while the apex will sustain a draped Victory. The basins will be ornamented with groups to represent the Army and Navy, as well as decorative reliefs having to do with service by land and sea. Finally, the approaches will be flanked by winged lions, treated in an antique spirit. The lions, reliefs, groups, and chief statues will be in bronze; the pedestal, balustrades, base, and steps in Portland stone. The fund at last accounts had reached $650,000—enough to begin with. Another feature proposed is an arcade to take the place of the present iron railing in front of the palace. The proposal for a triumphal arch at a distance down the new Mall on the line of Charing Cross has been rejected. The groups to represent Canada, Australia, India, and Africa will not be considered at present. They were suggested as decorations of the Mall.

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The German Emperor continues to believe in art as an advertisement. Almost every year he invites the Chevalier de San Martino, a native of Sorrento, who has a studio in London, to visit him at Kiel, because Martino has some reputation as a painter of marines. It was he who accompanied Sir Thomas Lipton when the Shamrock came over to try for the cup. The Emperor has encouraged greatly the German marine painters, Salzmann and Bohrdt; the latter was his guest recently on his trip to Norway. Prince Adalbert gave a berth on board the Charlotte to another marine painter, Prof. Epp, and along with Prince Henry, whose squadron went to the Mediterranean to meet the troops returning from China, is Ewald Thieb, a black-and-white artist of some renown. By multiplying paintings of ships and the ocean, fleets, and life on the wave, the Emperor hopes to nourish in the German people a desire for more ironclads and cause even inland youths to long for adventure by sea.

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Not content with the recent explorations at the headwaters of the Euphrates and Tigris by Prof. Belkh and Privat-dozent Lehmann, the Germans are sending another expedition to Northern Syria to study the ruins of the ancient capital of Shamal, a petty kingdom that existed there 2,000 years before Christ. This region has been explored by Puchstein and von Luschan and others in 1888 and 1888 and 1894. The new expedition will be in charge of Prof. von Luschan. The main object is to uncover the tumulus which hides the gate of the castle and its double walls.

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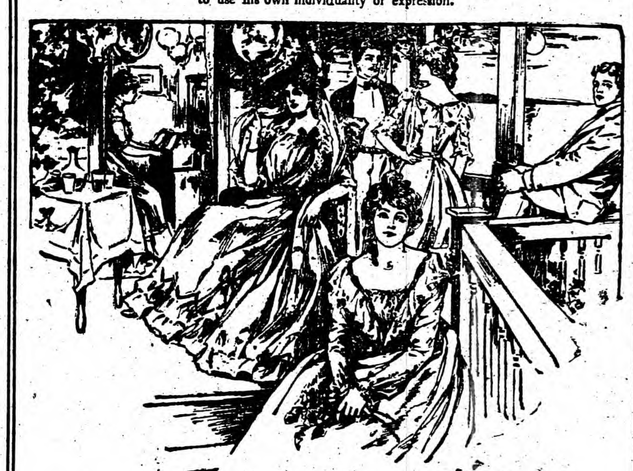
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EXPLOSION AFTER THE RAIN.

Mother and Daughter Burned in Their Cellar—Perils of Overflowing Gasoline.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 7.—Exploding gasoline in the cellar of the house at 17½ Washington Avenue, this city, caused severe burns and injuries to Mrs. Louisa Cuch and her daughter Mary, eleven years old, last night.

The family kept a considerable quantity of gasoline in the cellar. It was used for cooking purposes in the house. Last night during the storm water flowed into the cellar, and late in the evening, before going to bed, and after the worst of the storm had passed, Mrs. Cuch went into the cellar to see what damage had been done. Her daughter accompanied her and held a lighted candle. At the lower step of the stairs the girl slipped and fell. The candle flew from her hand and landed some feet away. Instantly there was a loud explosion and a rush of flame. Both mother and daughter were enveloped in the flame and their clothing took fire.

Thomas Cuch, hearing the explosion and the screams of the mother and daughter, ran into the cellar and dragged them to the lower end, where he rolled them in the water and put out the fire on their clothing.

They were found to be severely burned and were hurried to the General Hospital. They will live, but both will be permanently disfigured.

It is believed that the water running into the cellar in some manner got into one of the cans of gasoline and caused the fluid to float and overflow, and that the lighted candle fell into the gasoline as it lay on the floor.

LAWYER KILLS HIMSELF.

Robert F. Simes of Boston, Despondent Over Poor Health, a Suicide.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Robert F. Simes, a lawyer of this city, shot and killed himself in a hotel here late this afternoon. Simes was forty-five years of age and a graduate of Harvard.

Despondency was undoubtedly the cause of the tragedy. Friends who saw him during the day say there was no reason for his taking his life, excepting poor health.

In his room at 14 Mount Vernon Street were found two notes. One was addressed to his closest friend, W. R. Trask, and the other to an only relative, an uncle, William Simes. The purport of one of the letters is understood to have been that he was of no use to anybody.

A CITATION FOR KERR.

One of Jennie Bosschieter's Murderers Beneficiary Under His Father's Will.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—A citation for George J. Kerr has issued from the Chancery Court, requiring his presence in person or by legal representative in that court on Aug. 21, when the application of his sister Josephine for a division and accounting of her father's estate comes up for hearing.

George J. Kerr is one of the four young men serving terms in State prison for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter at Paterson. He is one of several beneficiaries under his father's will. It is supposed that he will place his interests in the hands of his brother, Judge Kerr, as counsel, and not appear in person, as it is understood there is no opposition to the division.

KILLED HER LITTLE BROTHER.

Nine-Year-Old New Jersey Girl Shot Him While Playing with a Revolver.

TUCKERTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Ethel Hanley, nine yeas old, this morning shot and killed her brother Elmer, five years old, while playing with a heavy calibre revolver. The children had been left alone for a while, when they found the revolver on a bureau.

Elmer stood in front of Ethel while she tried to make the "works go round." She got the hammer nearly back when it slipped and exploded a cartridge. The ball passed through the little fellow's head, killing him instantly. The little girl's screams brought several neighbors to the scene. When the mother returned she was prostrated. Last night both she and the child Ethel were in a serious condition, and in the care of a doctor.

Left Her All to Charity Home.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The will of Nanette Strauss, who died in the Independent Hebrew Home of B'nai B'rith here last May, was before Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County in his court here today. She left about $700, which was all she was worth, to the home. Several of her relatives have filed objections to the probate of the will on the ground that undue influence was brought to bear upon her. This was denied by one of the officials of the home, who drew the will for and at her desire. The further hearing in the case was adjourned until September.

Why the Czar Is Sonless.

From The London Express.

VIENNA, July 23.—The sonless condition of the Czar has impelled Prof. Ottokar Lorenz to a deep study of the family history of the Czar and Czarina, the results of which he has just published in a learned work on the genealogies of reigning houses.

As the outcome of his researches the professor traces the whole trouble to hereditary tendency on the part of the Czarina, the families to which Hessian Princesses have given birth from the Middle Ages to the present day having shown a preponderance of females altogether abnormal.

Heard of a steam engine in trousers—
Ever hear of a gold mine? Here it is—
Better come in and stake your claim before the other fellow "jumps it."
About 600 pairs of trousers that sold from $4 to $6. Now $2.75.
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ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS
Fitted Complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street,

ON SOUTHAMPTON COURTS

Rain Interferes with the Long Island Tennis Tournament.

FIRST ROUND IN MEN'S SINGLES

Stevens of Hoboken Won Place in Semi-Finals by Defeating Yale Expert —Whitman Played Clothier.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 7.—In the lawn tennis tournament for the Long Island championship on the courts of the Meadow Club, at this place, the first round of the men's championship singles was completed late this afternoon, with the result that C. F. Watson, Jr., Stewart Waller, Richard Stevens, and Ford Huntington won places in the semi-final round. Afterward the National champion, Malcolm D. Whitman of Harvard, and the young Swarthmore student, William J. Clothier, twice winner of the Pennsylvania State title, played an exhibition match, which was filled with brilliant work by both men. Clothier won a single set, and lost two deuce sets to Whitman.

The victories of Richard Stevens and Ford Huntington were in the nature of upsets. The former defeated the Yale champion, C. L. Childs, after the latter had won the first set. At the beginning of the match Childs set a very fast pace. He was especially clever in his overhead strokes and by smashing close to the net, where Stevens could not get in to make returns, he took the set at 6—3. In the following set the Yale player slowed down, and Stevens worked his passing stroke so effectively that he got the set at 6—3, tieing the score, with one set all.

Childs endeavored to resume his rapid-fire methods in the third and deciding set, but Stevens had the court gauged to a deadly accuracy, and by cutting the right and left corners with his long drives kept Childs on the run until he was so exhausted that he was unable to keep the speedy pace. Stevens made few errors in the last set and earned nearly every point on a pass.

Robert Leroy, the Columbia interscholastic champion, fell a victim to the aggressive tactics of Ford Huntington, the Yale veteran player. Leroy played with excellent judgment in the first set and held the score even up to 4 all. In the ninth game, with the vantage point in his favor, he slipped and fell on the wet turf, and Huntington got the point, which enabled him to take the game, thus breaking through Leroy's service.

Huntington took his own service game, which followed, and the set at 6—4. By sheer desperation Leroy captured the next set by a like score, but he had outstripped his strength and was unable to continue the third set at the same speed. Huntington was equal to the task, however, and outplayed Leroy at every point, winning the set and match rather easily with a score of 6—2.

The Whitman-Clothier contest did not indicate that the National champion is in best of form. He had great difficulty in successfully passing his young adversary at all times. Physically both men are much alike, being about six feet tall, and having a length of reach which enables them to cover the court in a manner possible to but few players. Clothier displayed excellent form, and was careful and accurate even in the heat of the play. He compelled Whitman to work hard for every point.

The opening set was prolonged through twelve games, both players volleying fast at the net and scoring on place shots and smashes, but Whitman finally won at 7—5. Then Clothier rallied and reached the top of his game. He shot the ball through Whitman's court repeatedly for a pass, and blocked Whitman's returns and cross-courted so cleverly that he won the set, 6—4.

In the third set, the Pennsylvania champion again forced Whitman into difficulties and the games ran even until the referee had called 5 all. But Whitman's steadiness, which always stands by him at critical moments, proved too great for his active opponent, and Whitman won the set and contest at 7—5.

Two matches were defaulted to-day. Beals C. Wright, forfeiting to Stewart Waller and C. T. Richardson defaulting to C. F. Watson, Jr. Heavy rain in the morning delayed the tournament, but a new schedule has been arranged by the committee, and the events will now be pushed through to a rapid conclusion. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—First Round—Richard Stevens, Hoboken, defeated C. L. Childs, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; C. F. Watson, Jr., Orange, defeated T. Richardson, New York, by default; Ford Huntington, New York, defeated Robert Leroy, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Stewart Waller, New York, defeated Beals C. Wright, Boston, by default.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Classes Fill Well for the First Event of the New Association.

The outlook for the first annual horse show of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, which is to be held to-morrow and Saturday, is most encouraging. The entries closed with a grand total of 300. Quite a number of horses from New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and throughout Long Island will be seen in the show ring.

Twenty-four classes have all been well filled, and in addition to this, two special features out of the ordinary, at horse shows throughout the country, have been added, consisting of a pony race, five-eighths of a mile, in which a prize of $50 has been offered in money or plate. Eight entries were received for this event and the other feature, consisting of a trotting race of a half mile in three heats. The committee has offered a prize of a one-hundred-dollar cup for this event. The entries in this event are: Monk, owned by Charles H. L'Hommedieu; Swift, owned by John F. Cockerill; Fred S. Moody, owned by Frank D. Creamer, and True Chimes, owned by E. B. Van Dusen.

The polo pony class filled with five entries, R. T. Peters having entered Lady Lala and Little Jim. E. Marshall Smith, Jr., entered Sayonaria. Morton W. Smith has also entered two of his well-known prize-winning ponies in this class.

Among those entered as roadsters are Minnie E., belonging to Mrs. George H. Quennard; Swift, belonging to John F. Cockerill, and True Chimes, the property of E. B. Van Dusen.

The heavy harness horse classes have filled exceedingly well, those of note being Country Sport, Lady Constance, Lady Euphrosyne, Janice, Topeka, Moonlight, Tobasco, Winifred II., Lady Toddie, Ruby, Glover, Santa Fé, Nip, Moscow, Hazel, Ace of Spades, Redwood, Dewey, Royal Swell, Quaker Creek, Spot Cash, Inkie, Miss Rean and mate, Alert, Miss Glen, Jennie Neil, Mingo, Belinda, Princess Olga, His Grace, Queen of Hearts, Fuss, Feathers, Village Queen, Kathleen, Rex, Yankee, Irma, James, Matchless, Georgia, Patsy, Beauty, The Admiral, Captain Jinks, Rockett, Vixen, Mary, Pollywog, Harry, Greylocks, Gayety, Cigarette, Maryland Belle, Chappie, Comrade, Dolly, and Blossom.

Among the saddle horses entered are Chick, Merrylegs, Lady Euphrosyne, American Lady, Peggy, Don Quixote, Ace of Spades, Lady Constance, Lady Lonnie, Lady Inslee, Oriflamme, Beauty, and Iron Duke.

Among the jumpers entered are Lady Lula, Little Jim, Worcester Junior, Lord Derby, Loki, Sabre, and Smithtown.

Some of the prominent exhibitors are A. A. Housman, Charles F. Hubbs, H. F. Peters, Jay F. Carlisle, Vernon M. Brown, George B. McGoun, Bird S. Coler, Willard L. Candee, George J. Weaver, Lawrence Abraham, Frederick G. Bourne, Theodore F. Miller, A. St. John Boycott, James W. Benning, Frank D. Creamer, Miss Kathleen Gilbert, George W. Burchell, Mrs. John D. Adams, Charles L. Lawrence, James H. Hyde, Mrs. Thomas Adams, Jr., S. F. Rothschild, Edward C. Blum, E. Marshall Smith, Jr., J. Adolph Mollenhaur, L. A. Dalrymple Percival, Gardner W. Brown, Miss K. L. Coddington, William B. Nivin, Mrs. Johnson Livingston, Jr., R. Lawrence Smith, Mrs. G. Herbert Potter, Herbert Barry, Edward D. Lentilhon, Charles A. O'Donohue, M. M. Canda, Mrs. George A. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, George A. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. Dr. H. C. Coe, Mrs. L. M. Gibb, J. Campbell Smith, and Bradish G. Johnson.

The boxes and seats of the grand stand are in great demand, the boxes having been nearly all sold, and the managers fear that they will be compelled to build an additional number.

Referee for Lederer Case.

Justice Rich, sitting at Special Term in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed John A. Dalton referee, to take testimony and report in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by George W. Lederer to obtain possession of his five-year-old son, Maitland, from Mrs. Adele Rice Lederer. The child will remain in the possession of his mother pending a decision in the matter.

THE NEELY CASE WITNESSES.

May Be Induced to Go to Havana by Threats That Otherwise They Will Be Made Co-Defendants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Department of Justice has not authorized the District Attorney of Indiana to compel witnesses to testify against C. F. W. Neely, awaiting trial for embezzling postal funds in Havana. The testimony now being gathered is purely ex parte and voluntary. It will not be introduced as evidence in the trial. The statements which are requested are similar to the evidence which would in the United States be presented to a Grand Jury. It goes before the Court of First Instance—which is where the case is at present—and it is merely intended as an aid to the court and the fiscal or prosecuting attorney in framing the indictment, and determining what evidence will be needed at the trial.

Just at present the Department of Justice is building hopes on the ability of the Cuban authorities to secure a conviction with the witnesses now in Havana. If it is found that the evidence of the witnesses in Indianapolis and Muncie is essential to conviction, the Department of Justice and the War Department will combine their endeavors toward a solution.

Congress has not passed any law compelling witnesses to go into a foreign jurisdiction to testify in a criminal case, and there are serious doubts if any such law would be considered. But the same act which provided for the extradition of Neely would cover the case of persons conspiring with him to execute the same crime. If, therefore, evidence were secured tending to implicate certain parties in Neely's criminal schemes to defraud the Government, these persons could be extradited. When this fact is properly presented to recalcitrant witnesses it is thought that they will decide to accept the Government's offer of expenses and $4 a day while detained from their regular business.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

Brazil Foremost Last Year in Sending Farm Produce Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Figures have just been compiled bringing down to date statistics showing the sources and amount of agricultural imports into the United States. Among the countries from which the United States purchased agricultural products during 1900 Brazil, the leading source of our coffee supply, stood foremost. Our agricultural imports from Brazil, amounting in value to $39,287,000, were considerably smaller than in previous years. In 1896, five years ago, importations to the value of $60,658,000 were received from that country, but since then each annual record has shown a decreasing trade, the figures just quoted for 1900 being the lowest of the last decade.

The United Kingdom ranked next to Brazil, the farm produce purchased from that source having a value of $32,606,000. While these figures show a considerable increase over the imports for 1898 and 1899, they indicate a smaller trade than that enjoyed in 1896 and 1897. Much of the agricultural produce imported from the United Kingdom had its origin in other countries, and especially in the British dependencies, the shipments from the mother country being largely in the nature of re-exports.

Agricultural products valued at $27,500,000 were purchased from the Dutch East Indies, those islands ranking third among the sources of supply. Here there was a marked growth of trade, the import value just quoted for 1900 being nearly double that for 1896, which was recorded at $14,598,000.

Cuba stood fourth as a contributor to our agricultural import trade in 1900, the imports amounting in value to $27,226,000. During the past five years our Cuban imports suffered marked fluctuations, the value dropping from $36,386,000 in 1896 to $13,158,000 in 1898, and then partly recovering, as indicated by the figures for 1900.

Germany was the fifth country in importance, supplying agricultural imports valued at $26,049,000. These figures were the largest of the past five years, excepting the record for 1897, which amounted to $41,358,000.

Our agricultural imports from Japan increased quite noticeably during the last few years, advancing from $18,382,000 in 1896 to $24,767,000 in 1900, the highest ever recorded.

The Chinese Empire stood seventh, the agricultural imports from China for 1900 being $24,131,000, as compared with only $18,649,000 for 1896.

From France we purchased farm produce worth $21,052,000 in 1900, that country ranking eighth in importance. The figures for 1900 were the largest for the period under consideration, although nearly equaled in 1897. Compared with the record for 1896, which amounted to $17,758,000, they exhibit a noticeable gain.

Unusually large shipments of agricultural produce were received from Hawaii during 1900, the value being $20,638,000, as against $11,710,000 in 1896.

Other sources from which we received agricultural imports exceeding $5,000,000 in value during 1900 were Canada, Egypt, the Netherlands, Argentina, the Philippine Islands, and Venezuela.

CONDITION OF THE COLUMBIA.

Naval Officials at Washington Do Not Believe Her to be Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—No report has been received at the Navy Department regarding the condition of the Columbia on her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the department officials are unanimous in expressing the opinion that she is not in as bad shape as reported. One of them said: "There seems to be a movement to 'knock' the Columbia."

It is said at the department that if she is in bad shape it will be Admiral Barker's duty to report the fact, but that he has not yet done so. The responsibility for her condition, it is said at the Bureau of Navigation, lies with the Captain of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In some of the published reports it was said that at the Brooklyn Yard a preservation squad is assigned to make a daily inspection of ships. This is the rule in all yards—at League Island as well as elsewhere, and the Captain of the yard is responsible for the squad.

Navy Department officials generally believe that the Columbia is a valuable vessel and consider the criticism of her unjust. One high official said that it was unfair to say that the Columbia burns too much coal. She is a triple-screw vessel, and if all three screws are used she will burn a lot of coal; but, he declared, it is not necessary to use them all.

COLUMBIA AS RECEIVING SHIP.

Rear Admiral Barker Talks of the Assignment of the Swift Cruiser.

Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, talking yesterday of the action of the Navy Department in assigning the swift cruiser Columbia to duty as receiving ship at the yard, said:

"The Columbia will certainly be much better cared for here, with some hundreds of men aboard her, than at the League Island Yard, with one man to watch her. I don't suppose that anything will be done to incapacitate her for the use to which she is adapted.

"The Columbia is primarily a commerce destroyer. She is expensive and in no way fitted for moving about on naval duty in time of peace. It has developed merely into a question of crippling the training ship service to let the Columbia go out of commission at Philadelphia, where she has been neglected, or of crippling the recruiting service by placing at the most important recruiting station in the country a vessel incapable of doing anything like the service for which the department has relied upon the station."

CIVIL RULE IN MANILA.

Military Authorities Turn the City Over to Gov. Taft.

MANILA, Aug. 7.—Gen. George W. Davis, Provost Marshal of Manila, in the presence of Gen. Chaffee, the Military Commander, and the whole military staff, turned over the city administration to-day to Civil Gov. Taft and the newly appointed officials. Judge Taft thanked the army for its good and conscientious work in the troublesome times.

The Brooklyn Back at Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 7.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Remey, has arrived here from Australia, where the vessel took part in the celebrations attending the opening of the first Australian Parliament. The officers and men of the Brooklyn expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their treatment during the federation ceremonies.

Volunteer's Sentence Commuted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—President McKinley has commuted the sentence of Private Frederick Morris, Company K, Forty-ninth Volunteers, to life imprisonment, which he will serve in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Morris was convicted of murder by a court-martial at Tuguegarao, Luzon, and sentenced to death.

Transports Leave Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The transport Hancock has sailed from Manila, also the Dix, (formerly Samoa.) The Dix has on board the bodies of 313 soldiers, which are being brought to the United States for burial.

Promotions in the Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Under the instructions of Secretary Root, that the artillery arm be increased one-sixth whenever 1,800 men have been recruited, the War Department has directed the issue of an order carrying out these instructions to date Aug. 1. This will cause the promotion of the following officers: Lieut. Col. J. R. Myrick to be Colonel; Majors A. H. Merrill and W. Ennis to be Lieutenant Colonels; Capts. H. L. Harris, A. Murray, W. E. Birkhimer, T. R. Adams, and J. A. Lundeen to be Majors, and a number of First Lieutenants to be Captains.

COLLISION IN THE TUNNEL.

Trolley Car Crashes Into a Disabled Car Ahead—Several Passengers Injured.

A north-bound Madison Avenue car while traversing the tunnel in Park Avenue last night broke a wheel at Fortieth Street. The passengers were startled, but alighted unhurt. But Car No. 841, which was coming right behind, in charge of Motorman Robert McPherson of 216 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Conductor John Broderville of 251 East Seventy-seventh Street, was not so fortunate. It crashed into the disabled car and a panic ensued among the passengers. The car lost part of its dashboard and demolished the rear platform of the car ahead.

James Yokel of 84 Fourth Avenue was severely cut on the nose and Mrs. R. J. Harrison of 116 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and James Brode of 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street were somewhat bruised and shaken up. They were attended by physicians in the vicinity, whose names Policeman Golding of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station did not learn. He reported the accident and stated that the injured persons declined to make any complaint, so no arrests followed.

Traffic was interrupted for almost a half hour on the north track, until a wrecking crew could put a "jack" under the car and replace the wheel.

SOUGHT REVENGE TWO YEARS.

Italian Severely Wounds with a Razor the Wife Who Left Him in Italy.

Dominico Dimonda, an Italian, fifty-six years old, cut the face of his twenty-eight-year-old wife in front of 74 Mott Street last night. The end of her nose was severed from her face, and terrible wounds were inflicted on her scalp and hand with his razor. She was rescued from her assailant by Policeman Walter Abrams of the Elizabeth Street Station, who, heard the woman's screams as she was lying on the sidewalk with the husband bending over her.

Three years ago Seraphino Vocino, a pretty Italian girl, met Dominico Dimonda, a man many years her senior, in Italy. The couple fell in love, and one night fled from their homes and got married. But the girl's wife was not happy with her husband. Only a year after her marriage she eloped to this country with a young Italian. They lived in 165 Mott Street.

Dimonda followed the eloping couple to this country. It was nearly two years ago when he landed here and commenced the search for his wife, but not until a short time ago did he discover where she was.

Last night she was taking a walk. When in front of 74 Mott Street she heard footsteps behind her, and looking around was confronted by her discarded husband. Immediately he produced a razor and began to cut at her, crying out that he was avenged, and that her beauty that had been her ruin would never attract any one else to her.

Dimonda submitted meekly to arrest and he was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. The ambulance surgeon said that the woman might die, and hurried her to the hospital.

GRIEVING FATHER'S SUICIDE.

August Schwab Reclined Between the Graves of His Sons and Ended His Life.

After grieving for two years for his sons, August Schwab, fifty-six years old, an auctioneer, who lived at 234 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, stretched himself on the ground between their graves in the Jewish Cemetery Maimonides, in Jamaica Avenue, Cypress Hills, yesterday afternoon and shot himself through the heart.

The father had been inconsolable from the time the young men died, and a day seldom passed that he did not visit their graves. He generally stopped at a saloon in Jamaica Avenue on his way to the cemetery, and yesterday when he went into this place he invited everybody to take a drink, saying it was the last chance he would ever have to treat them.

It was shortly before 4 o'clock that Henry Rickrow, an employe of the cemetery, heard the shot and investigated, with Policemen Tompkins and Applegate. They found the body and called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, but the surgeon who came with it said the man had died instantly. Word was sent to Schwab's home, which was located from papers found upon him, and a son came and took charge of the body.

PHILLIPS FORSWEARS POOLS.

Says He Was Forced Into May Corn Deal—"Too Risky."

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—"No more corn pools for me," said George H. Phillips to-day. "I knew I was standing over a can of gunpowder all the time, and it was only by the merest chance that I escaped total annihilation. I was forced into the May pool, but I won't be forced into another. They're too risky and not at all to my liking."

The corn operator made this emphatic declaration apropos of the resolution against pools passed by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named officers will report, Aug. 15, to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the Examining Board appointed April 9 to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination, with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Second Lieuts. Francis A. Pope, Wildurr Willing, Clarence H. Knight, Nathaniel E. Bower, and Francis W. Clark, Artillery Corps.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Ernest Hinds, from the Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery, to the Second Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, from the Sixty-third Company Coast Artillery to the Ninety-fourth Company.

Capt. George Blakeley and William R. Smith, Artillery Corps, will join their respective companies and relieve Lieuts. William F. Stewart, Jr., and Robert E. Wyllie, in time to enable the latter officers to comply with their orders to report at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Aug. 15.

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed Aug. 7 to San Francisco on official business pertaining to the discharge of the chartered transport Lennox.

Capt. Frank P. Avery, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. A. Merriam is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home to wait orders.

Naval Cadet J. P. Jackson is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Sylph, at the League Island Yard.

Naval Cadet F. L. Oliver is detached from the Constellation, and upon completion of his course at the Torpedo Station, is ordered to the Eagle as watch and division officer.

FIRES ON THE MAJESTIC

Soon Extinguished, the Passengers Showing No Signs of Fear.

They Speak Highly of the Efficiency of Officers and Crew—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Board.

Two small fires on the White Star liner Majestic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, were discovered in the linen closet of that vessel early in the morning. Neither was serious, and the fire crew had no difficulty whatever in getting both under control as soon as they were located. The origin of the fires is somewhat of a mystery.

Two theories were advanced by the passengers to account for the fires. The first theory was that the heat from the boilers beneath the closet heated the floor of the deck above to such an extent that it melted the cement work that glues the wood to the iron work, causing the wood to ignite. The second theory was that the flame was due to a defect in the electric insulation.

The first fire was put out as soon as it was discovered, and very few of the passengers knew of it. They were still at breakfast when, at 10 o'clock, a dense volume of smoke came up the companionway and poured into the saloon. The smoke drove the passengers out of the saloon, most of them going up on the promenade deck by way of the after companionway, where they waited until the flames were extinguished and the atmosphere of that part of the ship cleared of the pungent odor of the smoke.

Not a sign of a panic resulted from the discovery of the flames, the officers assuring the passengers that there was absolutely no danger, as the crew would soon have everything in order again. The passengers spoke in the highest terms of the dispatch with which the crew put out the fires, and all of them united in saying that there was no excitement, everybody on board having implicit confidence in Capt. Smith and his men.

The Majestic brought a large number of well-known people across. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was one of them. He has been abroad with his friend, E. Colby, since the latter part of June, coaching in Devonshire. He also visited the Isle of Wight. Mr. Rockefeller said that he had nothing to say for publication, adding that he knew nothing of the rumored purchase by his father of an estate up the Hudson for him. He was met at the pier by Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice. Mrs. Prentice was Miss Alta Rockefeller.

Another arrival on the Majestic was Judge E. F. Curler of Reno, Nev. Judge Curler was called to the other side as a witness in the case of the Crown against Earl Russell, who recently pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy in the House of Lords. Judge Curler performed the ceremony at the marriage of Earl Russell to Mollie Cooke, which marriage resulted in the Earl being tried for bigamy.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Powers also returned on the Majestic. Mr. Powers has been in London, rewriting "The Messenger Boy" for its American production, with which Daniel Frohman will open Daly's Theatre this season.

Others on the Majestic were H. A. Smith, Roland Buckstone, J. W. Rumsey, A. R. Lawrence, L. L. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bigelow, Miss Clarice Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mills, and Lieut. Col. de Burgh.

SETH LOW FOR MAYOR.

Secret Letter Sent Out by Citizens' Union Suspected to be an Effort to Boom Him.

The Citizens' Union has sent a letter to each of the members of its Campaign Committee of 107 members. This letter requests the recipient to send to the Citizens' Union Headquarters at the earliest opportunity three names for every office to be filled in this city at the coming election. The members are urged not only to furnish names, but to give the union all the information possible with regard to the vote-getting ability of each of the gentlemen named.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, last evening said to a TIMES reporter:

"It is true that the union has invited suggestions from the members of its Campaign Committee. Such a letter as you refer to has been sent out."

A copy of the letter was refused. One of the gentlemen who received the letter said to a TIMES reporter:

"This communication is marked 'Confidential,' therefore I cannot permit you to use my name nor will I give you a copy. But I can say to you that I do not like the letter, and I shall probably return it without suggestions. It looks to me that the Citizens' Union is trying to start another boom for Seth Low for Mayor. Of course many of the members of the Campaign Committee realizing that Mr. Low was named by the Citizens' Union in 1897, will name him again. I don't want Mr. Low. Then, too, I suppose the Democrats on the committee will suggest a Democrat.

"I have no doubt that the officers of the Citizens' Union are prompted by the best of motives in sending out such a letter, but I fear it will do more harm than good."

At Citizens' Union headquarters it was said that Secretary Thomas A. Fulton was on vacation, and that his whereabouts was not known.

C. A. SCHIEREN FOR CONTROLLER.

Brooklyn Republicans Said to be for His Nomination.

The Kings County Republicans will insist on the nomination of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn for Controller on the anti-Tammany ticket. One of the most influential Republicans of Brooklyn and a warm personal friend of Col. M. J. Dady said last night:

"We have no choice for Mayor. We expect that both nominees for the Mayoralty will come from Manhattan. But we intend to name Charles A. Schieren for Controller, and I understand he is willing to run."

TO VISIT MR. CROKER.

A Trip Planned by Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins and Mr. Freedman.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Jenkins and Andrew Freedman will sail for Europe to-day. Mrs. Jenkins is a sister of Richard Croker. They will make quite an extended visit with the Tammany chieftain at Wantage.

This fact has revived the report that Mr. Croker will not return to this country for some time.

Entries for Athletic Championships.

The most important athletic meeting to be held at the Pan-American Exposition is the world's championships, consisting of twenty events, to be decided in the Stadium on Sept. 6 and 7. The following are the events to be decided: 60 yards, 110 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, two-mile steeplechase, one mile, 120-yard hurdle, 220-yard hurdle, 440-yard hurdle, running high jump, running long jump, pole vault, triple jump, standing high jump, standing broad jump, 16-pound hammer, 16-pound discus, 16-pound shot, 56-pound weight, potato race, all scratch.

Among the entries already received are those of C. M. Lieblee and James J. Nufer of the Detroit Athletic Club, and H. S. Whitman of Johns Hopkins University in the sprints; J. England of Johns Hopkins University, George W. Orton of the New York Athletic Club, and H. W. Hayes of the University of Michigan in the distance runs; Walter T. Fishleigh of the University of Michigan in the hurdles, Fishleigh and Charles E. Dvorak of the University of Michigan in the pole vault; John R. De Witt of Princeton University, William W. Coe of Somerville, Mass., and Robert Garrett of Johns Hopkins University in the weight throws.

Bridgeport Y. C. Regatta.

The third annual regatta of the Bridgeport Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday over the club's courses, off Black Rock Harbor. Entries will be accepted from any regularly organized yacht club. There will be races for all classes, 51-foot and under, as arranged in the Yacht Racing Association's classification, and also for special classes. A prize will be awarded to the winner in each class in which two or more yachts start, and a second prize in each class in which four or more yachts start. Entries should be mailed to T. H. Macdonald, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 1590 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., in time to be received to-morrow.

For the Nerves

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

FATAL CREOSOTE EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Three Badly Hurt In a Wood Preserving Plant.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 7.—One man was killed and three injured by the blowing up of a vat of creosote in the works of the American Wood Preserving Company here to-day. The vat was sixty feet long and eight feet in diameter. It lay lengthwise. Into it the wood to be preserved was placed.

The vat, filled with wood, then had the creosote run in and the wood soaked. The ends of the vat are huge doors. It was one of these that was blown out, though what caused the explosion is a mystery. Andrew Smith, an employe, was standing near the vat at the time, and his head was cut completely off by a piece of the broken door. The other three men were severely hurt.

Information is refused at the works. It is said that although the process employed has been in use for years there was never before a similar accident in the works.

SIGNAL FACTORY DESTROYED.

William F. Coston of West New Brighton, S. I., lies in the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, he having been injured by an explosion which occurred in his factory yesterday morning. Coston occupied a frame building on Belmont Avenue, where for years he has manufactured the Coston signal light used by ocean-going vessels. He mixed the chemicals himself.

Yesterday Coston was in the mixing room. He took some chemicals from the receptacles in which they are stored and was preparing them in the tubes for the signals when there was an explosion. Coston was thrown to the floor, stunned and bleeding. Some paper in the room took fire, setting fire to his clothing. The fire quickly spread through the building.

Firemen saved the residence of Mr. Coston, but the factory was entirely consumed, with a loss of $2,000. The flames scorched Mr. Coston's face and head painfully. His hair was burned to the scalp. It is feared that his eyes have been badly injured.

There have been many small explosions and two serious ones in the Coston works within a few years.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, Louisville; A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago and Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond.

HOLLAND.—Dr. Carlos Macdonald, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Dr. Paul Cahn, Vienna; J. D. Barclay, England; Maurice Connolly, Heidelburg; Comte G. Diodati, Geneva, Switzerland.

IMPERIAL.—George H. Stanton, Great Falls, Dakota; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; T. S. Davant, Roanoke, Va.

GRAND.—C. C. Watt, Philadelphia.

GILSEY.—J. de Goucer, Havana.

MANHATTAN. — Francis Harman, London; Winthrop Coffin, Boston; E. T. Galt, Montreal; Edward Atkinson, Boston; ex-Senator Jonathan Chase, Rhode Island.

GRAND UNION.—George Horne Perie, Hamilton, Scotland.

MURRAY HILL.—A. S. Crane, General Passenger Agent Boston and Albany Railway, Boston; Judge Stephen S. Marshall, White Plains; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

PLAZA.—R. R. Conover, Boston.

ALBEMARLE.—R. W. Taft, Providence; William F. Bellers, Wilmington, Del.

HOFFMAN.—Samuel J. Hunter, Fort Worth; A. Adami, Venice.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Howard W. Berry, Melbourne; Bruce Macdonald, Toronto.

ASTOR.—John Ross, United States Coast and Goedetic Survey; Dr. R. J. Marsh, Portland, Oregon; the Rev. F. Keane, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND.—C. E. Waddell, Ashville, N. C.; Ellis Y. Brown, Downingtown, Penn; E. J. Beir, Rochester.

WESTMINSTER.—W. Kollbrunner, Bombay.

BARTHOLDI.—B. H. Porter, Kansas City.

ST. DENIS.—Dunbar Kobb, Charlottestown, S. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Ark.; Mr. O'Dwyer, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 337 Broadway.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. A. Ernst, toys; 2 Walker Street.

Jones, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. V. Loyd, millinery; 621 Broadway; Gerard House.

Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, linens, laces, white goods, woolens, and linings; W. J. Croft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Black & Mayer, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Meyer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Divas, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bousher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Jones, cloaks, suits and waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Kelly, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, clothing; R. Stein, clothing, 718 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Herzog, dry goods; E. B. Kleine, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; M. Henry, rugs, 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Elsinger, general buyer; J. Stolberg, dry goods; Holland House.

Loveman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. W. Berger, notions and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Ryan & Cannon, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Murphy, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Marshall-Post-Bartel Company, Richmond, Ind.; A. F. Post, clothing; J. D. Marshall, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clarke, domestics, dress goods, silks, linens, and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. T. Aitken, gloves and photo supplies; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, hats; J. Byrider, hats; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Tinsley, P. J., Nashville Tenn.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, art goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; H. J. Tonskemper, linens and domestics; H. L. Gilkerson, furnishing goods; S. T. Miller, notions, millinery, stationery, and jewelry; F. P. Pride, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Watt & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hislop, domestics and wash and white goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hunter, Cox & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. Wood, dress goods, 57 White Street.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, woolens, 36 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, ribbons, 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods and silks, 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Pelltier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. E. M. Nellis, millinery and ribbons, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Lecha, upholstery goods; 335 Broadway.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Bockhorst, furnishing goods; L. Selig, hosiery and underwear; 760 Broadway.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Holland, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Gross, furnishing goods; 760 Broadway.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. D. Van Couten, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Macinues, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. P. Lawlor, upholstery goods; N. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, c

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Fine ORIENTAL RUGS

Very Sharply Price-Shortened

This offering of Rugs which never lose their intrinsic value comes because of storekeeping sentiment rather than from the nudge of necessity.

In Oriental Rugs newness is not an essential virtue, and age is a positive merit. Rugs which are not sold this year will have equal value next year.

But store traditions, here, forbid any stock whatsoever from remaining in quantity when new goods are coming. Even these fine Oriental things must abide by this ruling. This makes a

Most Exceptional Opportunity for Lovers of Oriental Rugs

There are four hundred of them, antique and modern—Anatolia, Afghan, Bokhara, Cabistan, Cashmere, Carabagh, Guendje, Kazak, Meles, Senna, Kirman, Tabris, Mosul, Daghestan, Shirvan, Iran.

The greater part of this lot are true *Antiques*; that is, fifty years old or more. The Antique Rugs were made of a very different grade of wool from that now employed by the Oriental weaver. Greater care was also exercised in preparing the dyes; for in the days of antique weaving the rugs were made for the family, or for offerings; not for the markets of the world as nowadays.

This collection contains many very choice specimens—of course we vouch for their authenticity. Those that are truly antique vary in price from $15 to $450. The balance of the lot that are more modern are also good in quality, and the entire lot shows a reduction of one-third from our former prices; some, however, being a full half off. The Modern Rugs at prices ranging from $7.50 to $40. Sizes vary from 4 x 3 feet to 20 x 6 feet 6 inches, with the best assortments among those from 7 x 4 feet to 9 x 5 feet.

More exact information follows:

Modern Oriental Rugs

Persian Rug, 8½x5¼ feet, at $45, from $60
Persian Rug, 9 x6 feet, at $65, from $83
Persian Rug, 9⅔x7 feet, at $75, from $105
Persian Rug, 10x6½ feet, at $50, from $65
Persian Rug, 10½x7 feet, at $40, from $92
Persian Rug, 10½x9½ feet, at $135, from $162
Turkish Rug, 11x9½ feet, at $60, from $105
Turkish Rug, 11⅓x7⅔ feet, at $45, from $60
Turkish Rug, 11¼x9½ feet, at $90, from $145
Turkish Rug, 12¼x9¼ feet, at $90, from $170
Turkish Rug, 12½x11¼ feet, at $140, from $210
India Rug, 11½x7¼ feet, at $85, from $105
India Rug, 12x9 feet, at $125, from $165
Turkish Rug, 13x11 feet, at $130, from $184
Turkish Rug, 13½x10⅔ feet, at $90, from $145
Persian Rug, 13½x10 feet, at $110, from $168
Persian Rug, 13¾x10 feet, at $160, from $210
Persian Rug, 13¾x10¼ feet, at $190, from $260
Persian Rug, 13⅔x9 feet, at $95, from $140
Turkish Rug, 13¾x11⅔ feet, at $92, from $138
Turkish Rug, 14x12 feet, at $128, from $168
Turkish Rug, 14x11⅔ feet, at $115, from $175
Turkish Rug, 14½x9 feet, at $110, from $165
Turkish Rug, 14½x12¼ feet, at $98, from $148
India Rug, 14x12 feet, at $169, from $255
India Rug, 14¼x10 feet, at $144, from $182
India Rug, 15x11 feet, at $166, from $248
India Rug, 15x13 feet, at $195, from $295
India Rug, 16x12 feet, at $198, from $286
India Rug, 16 2-3x15¼ feet, at $325, from $425
India Rug, 17¾x10 feet, at $185, from $268
Persian Rug, 15½x12½ feet, at $190, from $292
Persian Rug, 16x12 feet, at $200, from $325
Persian Rug, 17x10 feet, at $200, from $250
Persian Rug, 17¼x14¼ feet, at $110, from $155
Persian Rug, 18¾x10½ feet, at $190, from $240
Persian Rug, 25x12½ feet, at $390, from $480

Third floor.

Antique Oriental Rugs

Shiraz Rug, 4 ft. 10 in. x 4 ft. $20, was $28
Kazak Rug, 6 ft 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in., $22, was $30
Goerevan Rug, 5ft. 9in. x 4ft. 5in., $40, was $65
Mosul Rug, 5 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., $25, was $40
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 4 in., $15, was $24
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 5 in. x 4 ft. 5 in., $16, was $28
Kazak Rug, 7 ft. x 3 ft. 5 in., $15, was 30
Mosul Rug, 7 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 7 in., $20, was $38
Shirvan Rug, 8 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., $30, was $48
Iran Rug, 6 ft. 5 in. x 3 ft., $32, was $48
Anatolia Rug, 4 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 5 in., $30 was $45
Shirvan Rug, 7 ft. x 4 ft., $28, was $38
Shirvan Rug, 5 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 2 in., $28, was $48
Shirvan Rug, 5 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 7 in., $38, was $45
Shirvan Rug, 6 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 8 in., $28, was $35
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 11 in. x 4 ft., $27, was $38
Kazak Rug, 6 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. 2 in., $24, was $35
Kirman Rug, 6 ft. 6in.x4 ft. 3 in., $100, was $175
Iran Rug, 7 ft. x 3 ft. 10 in., $55, was $70
Goerevan Rug, 6 ft. 3 in.x4 ft. 7 in., $45, was $65
Shiraz Rug, 6 ft. x 4 ft. 1 in., $65, was $90
Senna Rug, 7 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 1 in., $70, was $125
Iran Rug, 6 ft. 5 in. x 4 ft., $65, was $90
Senna Rug, 6 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 7 in., $45, was $95
Serebend Rug, 10 ft. 1 in.x4 ft. 5 in., $95, was $150
Serebend Rug, 9 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft., $85, was $110
Camel's-hair Rug, 10 ft. 5 in.x4 ft. 4in., $45, was $75
Iran Rug, 9 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 5 in., $45, was $75
Iran Rug, 12 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 11 in., $55, was $70
Camel's-hair Rug, 11 ft. x 4 ft. 8 in., $45, was $80
Serebend Rug, 9 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 8 in, $65, was $100
Senna Rug, 9 ft. x 5 ft. 3 in. $125, was $200.
Serebend Rug, 16 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 10 in., $200, was $300
Serebend Rug, 13 ft. x 7 ft. 4 in., $210 was $260
Kirman Rug, 7 ft, 9 in. x 3 ft. 10 in., $450, was $650

Third floor.

The Furniture You Want

Is Here Now Under-Price

You don't want shoddy furniture. You don't want merely "cheap" furniture, or the above statement wouldn't be true. We haven't one bit of trash in all these thousands of pieces—not one piece which we will not allow you to judge this store by, even if bought at half price.

Yet thousands of people buy trash, and think they get a bargain, at the imitation sales that are propagated in August.

When you choose from our August offerings you are guaranteed in your assurance that the quality standard of the furniture is the highest known to furniture making—the best that can be bought regularly at the value price; even though the sale price be a third less.

You get the Quality you want—

You will find ample assortment of the pieces you want—

And you can gratify your taste fully as to the style, wood, and finish that you want.

Then you save fifty to a hundred dollars on every hundred dollars' worth that you buy.

Do you wonder that so many thousands of housekeepers buy furniture at our August Sale; or do you marvel more that all who have furniture buying in mind for Fall do not take advantage of these offerings which are unknown in any other store anywhere?

Of course you know that we will hold the Furniture you select, and deliver it later on, at your convenience, if you do not want it immediately.

The story of prices is too long to repeat daily; yet we make the illustration continuous.

Today's variety and price example is **SIDEBOARDS**; but all other sorts of dining-room, parlor, library and bedroom furniture are here in the same liberal variety, and at equal concessions from actual values.

$16, from $25—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 44 x 23 in.; three swell front drawers; linen drawer and double cupboard; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 30 x 18 in.; polish finish.

$18, from $25—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 45 x 20 in.; three drawers and double cupboard; cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 28 x 16 in.; polish finish.

$22, from $32—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 48 x 24 in.; two swell front drawers; one linen drawer; double cupboard; handsomely carved cabinet top with three shelves; French plate mirror, 36 x 18 in.

$35, from $48—Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 48 x 22 in.; turned corner posts with claw feet; three drawers and double cupboard; canopy top with fluted column supports; two shelves; French plate mirror, 36 x 24 in.

$42, from $60—Quartered golden oak; swell top base; two swell front drawers; linen drawer and double cupboard; claw feet; inclosed cabinet top; two glass cabinets with plate glass doors and sides; two mirrors, 40 x 14 in. and 18 x 12 in.

$50, from $80—Quartered golden oak; all selected wood; square top base, 55 x 22 in.; four drawers and double cupboard; cabinet top with one long shelf; French plate mirror, 40 x 22 in.

$60, from $90—Quartered golden oak; square top base, 60 x 25 in.; three drawers and three cupboards; claw feet; heavy, massive top with one shelf; French plate mirror, 46 x 20 in.

Mahogany Sideboards—

$33, from $50—Mahogany; straight front top, 50 x 23 in.; five drawers and two cupboards; top has one shelf; pattern plate mirror, 40 x 18 in.

$45, from $65—Mahogany; high base; top 48 x 23 in.; three drawers and two cupboards; carved cabinet top with two shelves; pattern plate mirror, 40 x 16 in.

$55, from $85—Mahogany, with inlaid lines on drawers and door-fronts; marquetry panels in doors and cabinet top; base 60 x 22 in.; three drawers and two cupboards; top has one shelf and mirror, 56 x 14 in.; finest finish.

$65, from $100—Mahogany, shaped front base, 60x23 in.; five drawers and double cupboard; carved and moulded corners; claw feet; French plate mirror, 50x18 in.; finest construction and finish.

$75, from $125—Mahogany, dull finish; shaped top base, 50x22 in.; four drawers and double cupboard; cabinet top, with plate-glass doors and mirror back; French plate mirror, 42x16 in; fine design and finish.

$95, from $135—Mahogany, handsomely inlaid; inlaid lines on front and top; marquetry panels: base 64x23 in.; five drawers and two closets; French plate mirror, 64x14 in. A very fine design.

Some of the other Sideboards are priced today as follows:

$23, from $35—Quartered golden oak
$30, from $45—Quartered golden oak
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Quartered golden oak
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$42, from $60—Quartered golden oak
$48, from $62—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Quartered golden oak
$55, from $78—Quartered golden oak
$60, from $90—Quartered golden oak
$65, from $100—Quartered golden oak
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$95, from $155—Quartered golden oak
$150, from $195—Quartered golden oak
$30, from $40—Flemish oak
$35, from $58—Flemish oak
$60, from $105—Flemish oak
$65, from $90—Flemish oak
$85, from $140—Flemish oak

Fourth floor.

$10 and $12 SERGE SUITS at $7.50!

This is a remarkably good opportunity for the man who wants another Serge Suit. And this is just the time when a constantly worn suit is likely to look a bit shabby.

These offered today are made of absolutely pure wool serge, in blue or black; well made; some lined, others half-lined. They were rightly priced at $10 and $12. Now choose—and all sizes are here—for $7.50 a suit.

We have a fine assortment of striped Flannel Trousers, in light colors. Made with permanent turn-up, and very stylish. Price, $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS

Much Under-Price

Call these school suits, if your boy doesn't need such a suit immediately. Certainly you can buy no better suits for a dollar more when school-time comes. These odd groups will be closed out long before that.

About two hundred Double-breasted Knee Trousers Suits, of blue and mixed cheviot and striped flannel; broken sizes, 8 to 16 years; worth $4.50 and $5, now at $3.50 suit.

Also a lot of all-wool Trousers in mixed cheviots; sizes for 3 to 16 years; worth $1, at 65c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

FINE JACKETS

At Scant Prices

This is the end of things in this season's jackets. We have no further thought of getting value out of the coats in stock.

Prompt riddance of every garment is our only aim.

Prices to be paid today are a small part of what the garments cost us.

They will give stylish service these cool days and nights; and will take care of their purchasers well into the Fall.

These two groups:

At $7.50—Jackets that have been variously valued up to $20, are included in this group; made of coverts, cheviots and broadcloths; numerous pretty Eton styles.

At $18—Jackets, mostly from abroad; just the styles for early Fall wear; of silk, satin and broadcloth, the latter trimmed with taffeta silk bands; the prices were $27.50 to $55.

Second floor, Broadway.

Plaid-Back GOLF CLOTH

$1.25 Instead of $1.75

There will be another rush for golf cloths shortly. No other fabric makes such ideal Fall walking skirts. We counted it a lucky find to get this superb lot to sell at a half dollar below its value, just a few weeks before you want the skirts made up.

All-wool and excellent quality, in the Oxford gray face with broken or shepherd's plaid back, in black-and-white. 54 inches wide. $1.25 a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Women's SHIRT-WAISTS

Under-Price

Particularly important today are three lots of white lawn waists and one lot of colored waists, on which very low prices are marked. These:

At 75c—White Shirt-Waists of lawn; full front; hemstitched plaits; buttoned down back. Regular $1 value.

At 85c—White Shirt-Waists of lawn; full front of fine plaits, trimmed with embroidery; buttoned down back. Regular $1.25 value.

At $1—White Shirt-Waists of lawn; full front of cluster of hemstitched plaits; plaited back; buttoned in front. Regular $1.50 value.

At 50c—Colored Shirt-Waists of chambray, in solid colors, Oxblood, pink and blue, with sailor collar; trimmed with white lawn; plaited white lawn shield. Regular $1 value.

Second floor.

LAMP-TIME IS COMING

Best Buying-Time Is NOW

The evenings are growing longer in the country. It gets dark earlier, and more brightness is wanted indoors.

Large handsome new Lamps can be bought for very little until this August Clean-up Sale is over.

We are shortening the prices sharply on all our sample lamps, and we are also offering the samples of one of our big manufacturing concerns at a small fraction of their real worth.

The variety is as large as the prices are little.

These descriptions of Lamps and prices:

At $2, from $3.50—
Squat-shape Lamps, with pink, blue and yellow tinted grounds, nicely decorated with floral designs; lamps have centre-draught burners, and complete with 10 in. globe to match.

At $3, from $6—
Squat-shape Bowls mounted on high gilt base; large variety of nice decorations and ground colorings; complete with 11 in. globe to match.

At $4, from $8—
Large squat-shape, or half-high shape Lamps, in light and dark colors; nicely decorated with chrysanthemums, daisies, orchids, &c.; lamps complete with 12 in. globe to match.

At $6, worth $15—
Fine decorated Lamps in half-high shapes; lamps have large, massive bodies mounted on high gilt base; hand-painted decorations on light and dark grounds, of orchids, roses, snowballs, peonies, &c.; lamps complete with 12 in. globe.

At $10, from $18 and $30—
Fine metallic Lamps, in classic designs; bronze vases mounted with large roll-top oil founts; Leuwelsa ware pottery; handsome underglaze decorations, in beautiful rich blended colorings; vases mounted with swell top founts.

And these GLOBES:

At $1, worth $2, $3 and $3.50—
All kinds of floral decorations, hand painted, on pink, yellow, blue, green and blended color grounds.

Main aisle.

LACE ROBES

AT HALF PRICE

These are very beautiful Spangled Robes, Robes of grass linen, point d'esprit, chantilly and embroidered taffeta silk. They are the highest character of goods that the best foreign makers produce.

Patterns change little, and our exclusive designs have few or no duplicates; so that the fortunate purchasers of these exquisite robes will have charming gowns at half the usual cost.

$100 Robes, now $50
$60 Robes, now $30
$18 Robes, now $9

And many prices between.

Broadway.

Extremely Low Prices on Muslin

Sheets and Pillow Cases

The prudent housekeeper takes time by the forelock, particularly when she is able to replenish her household equipment against the coming Winter at prices which offer positive economies.

Here are three grades of Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, which offer just such economies. They are made carefully and well, in sizes most generally used, and priced at about the cost of the muslin, without allowance for the making:

First Quality. This is a light-weight muslin, evenly woven, and free from imperfections of any kind.
Sheets—81x90 in., 50c 90x90 in., 55c Pillow Cases—42x36 in., 10c 45x36 in., 11c

Second Quality. A Government standard muslin, of which we sell hundreds of cases every year.
Pillow Cases—42x36 in., 12c 42x38½ in., 13c 45x38½ in., 14c
Sheets—54x90 in., 35c 90x90 in., 56c

Third Quality. Also a standard sheeting, recently placed on the market in ready-made form, and favorably received on account of the workmanship and general appearance of the finished product. A few of the more popular sizes:
Pillow Cases—42x36 in., 12c 42x38½ in., 13c 45x38½ in., 14c
Sheets—54x90 in., 40c 90x90 in., 62c

Fourth avenue.

Grape Juice and "Sparklets"

An Incomparable Team

You are probably all familiar with grape juice; but until you know *our* kind you don't know the best. "The Wanamaker Pure Unfermented Grape Juice" is redolent of the fragrance of the grapes which grow on the Sunny Southern Slopes of the Lake Erie vineyards—from only the most perfect of which the juice is extracted. It is prepared without adulterants or chemicals of any kind—for, being sterilized, it keeps perfectly without further aid.

Pour it over cracked ice, these muggy August dog-days: use it for ices, sherbets, or in any of the dozens of ways we'll tell you about for the asking—you will find it better, more delicious, than anything you can imagine. It is, besides, a tonic that invigorates, and at the same time cools. Prices:

Quart bottles, 50c; case of 1 dozen, $5.
Pint bottles, 25c; case of 1 dozen, $2.75.
Half-pint bottles, 15c; case of 1 dozen, $1.75.

Then, in addition to Grape Juice you have "Sparklets"—no hot day can hold terrors for you. A "Sparklet" bottle, in the country, on a yacht, or at a picnic, with a supply of the gas capsules, mineral water tablets and fruit syrups, makes you absolutely independent of drug stores or the precarious soda-water siphons. It is invaluable for sick-room use, in aerating milk, beef tea and other preparations.

You may taste the Grape Juice and investigate "Sparklets" in the Basement.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

At Favorable Prices

The price comparisons below tell you exactly what a housekeeper can save by purchasing curtains and other upholstery goods a month or six weeks earlier than needed.

When these Midsummer clean-up lots are gone, the regular prices must be paid for practically the same goods. Here is big interest for money invested now:

Portieres—
Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, some with corded edge; attractive designs and good colorings.
Now $4.50, $5.25, $4.65, $7.75
Were $5.50, $6.50, $5.65, $10

Window Shades—
Made of oil opaque cloth, mounted on best wood spring rollers; size of ordinary windows, 3x6 ft., at 50c each.

Lace Curtains—
Renaissance at $5.45, $6.25, $8.45, $11
From $6.75, $7.85, $10.50, $14
Brussels at $9.50, $12, $17.50, $21.75
From $12, $15, $22, $27
White Irish Point—
At $4.50, $5.25, $6.50, $7.50
From $5.75, $6.50, $8, $9.25

Lace Bed Sets—
Full size. White Irish Point, at $9.25, $12 and $15.50 each; from $11.50, $15 and $19.50.

Furniture Coverings—
Figured Denims, in a good assortment of designs and colors to select from, at 18c a yd., from 25c.
Cotton Tapestries, were $1.25, $1.65, $1.85 and $3.75; now 90c, $1.35, $1.50, $2.25.
Wool Tapestries, were $4.25, $5.25, $9.50; now $3.25, $3.75, $4.50.
Silk Tapestries, were $4, $4.25, $5, $5.65, $6.50, $7.50; now $3.20, $2.50, $4, $4.50, $5.20, $6.

Lambrequins—
They are a lot from our newest stock; Japanese embroidered silk Lambrequins, for mantel and piano, in excellent variety, at $2.10 and $3.75 each; from $2.65, $4.75.

Third floor.

PRETTY PICTURES

Under-Price

This is almost a duplicate lot to the one you dispersed so quickly a short time ago. It seems wonderful that such pretty pictures can be gotten up for such insignificant prices. Of course these are marked

At Half the Value

No manufacturer could make them to sell at such prices as these.

They are popular and artistic subjects in passe-partout frames; these sizes and prices:

10 x 12 inches, 20c; 11 x 14 inches, 30c; 13 x 16 inches, 35c; combination of 3 pictures in one mat, 8 x 20 inches and 10 x 20 inches, at 35c.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

"Lillian" and Other Corsets

Imported corsets that combine the utmost ease and comfort for summer with the highest degree of style, fit and grace, at very moderate prices—the "Lillians." Then "R. and G." corsets, too, for summer wear—these at a quarter or a half their original prices:

Lillian Corsets—
At $2, of Batiste, short length, low bust.
At $4.50, of Batiste, straight front, low bust, extended hips.
At $1.50 and $2.50, Lillian girdles of coutil.

Second floor.

R. and G. Corsets—
These are summer Corsets, of strong net, that are regularly sold at $1. Sizes 18 and 19 are 25c; sizes 20 to 22 are 50c.

Basement.

"AUTOMATIC"

HAND SEWING MACHINES

That Save Labor

These are not toys, but Sewing Machines, worked by hand, that do really good and accurate work. They save much of the drudgery of "plain sewing" by hand, are easily portable—you can take one away in your trunk with you, for that matter—and they are inexpensive. $2 buys one.

They use the chain stitch, with automatic tension, and have adjustable feed regulators. Come to the Annex Store and see one of them sew.

Price $2.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROSSIGNOL'S SPINAWAY

Filly Won the Stake from Start on Saratoga's Heavy Track.

MUD HORSES WIN THE EVENTS

Bullingdon, Favorite for the Steeplechase, Captured That Race in Handy Fashion.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Horses that can run in the mud without inconvenience had an inning to-day, heavy rains during the previous night having made the track very deep in mire.

The Spinaway Stakes for two-year-old fillies was the single stake feature, and this brought out a good field of young ones. Disadvantage was the favorite, but both Rossignol and Amicitia were strongly supported. The remaining five starters, including Sedition, who was an added starter, were given little consideration. Rossignol went off in the lead at the start and was never headed, winning in a gallop by five lengths from Disadvantage, while Amicitia was an indifferent third. None of the others showed any speed, except Sedition, who ran for half a mile.

Bullingdon was the favorite for the steeplechase, and he won. Sir Hubert and Fulminate went at the last jump at such a fast rate that their riders were unable to take the sharp turn leading from the field into the stretch, and in consequence both had to pull up and thereby lost their advantage. Fulminate did manage to secure the place, but Sir Hubert was unable to make up the lost ground, and Zinziber landed in third place. Champion, Curfew Bell, and Hacklet fell and did not finish.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., and his trainer have patched up their differences and Healey will resume control of the horses in the stable.

In the last race there was a heavy plunge on the Canadian horse Lauderdale, he being backed from 20 to 1 down to 6 to 1. He was last all the way, being unable to untrack himself in the going.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., has bought the two-year-old Highlander from L. O. Appleby, price private. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Schwalbe, 103 pounds, (Cochran,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Dark Secret, 106, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Batyah, 94, (Michaels,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Hans Wagner, Step Onward, and Rose Court also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, over short course, for four-year-olds and upward; two miles. Bullingdon, 150 pounds, (Green,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Fulminate, 142, (Heider,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Zinziber, 142, (Dayton,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—4:29 2-5. Sir Hubert, Trillion, Champion, Hacklet, Isen, and Curfew Bell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway Stakes, for fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs. Rossignol, 112, (Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Disadvantage, 119, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Amicitia, 119, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Caithness, White Owl, Hanover Queen, Rockwater, and Sedition also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; mile and a sixteenth. Admonition, (Caywood,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Dolando, 105, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Little Daisy, 96, (Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Larva, The Black Scot, Armor, and Infallible also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; six furlongs. Apple of My Eye, 111 pounds, (L. Smith,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Sharpshooter, 114, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Lamp o' Lee, 114, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Appreciation, Rockstrom, Skipaway, Maria Bolton, Welsh Girl, and Lauderdale also ran.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. King Pepper, 118 pounds; Bellario and May W., 110; Otis, 107; Belle of Lexington, 102; Saline, 92.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Rockton, 126 pounds; First Whip, 119; King Bramble and Vitellius, 97; Alsike, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Catskill Stakes; six furlongs. Carbuncle, 118 pounds; Eloim, 113; Mayor Gilroy, 108; Prince of Melrose, Malster, and Rowdy, 107; Sweet Tooth, 106; Barbara Frietchie, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs. Ivory Bells and Sister Juliet, 111 pounds; Past, Botha, Lady Mag, and Lady Viola, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one and one-eighth miles. The Bachelor and Scurry, 108 pounds; Mercer, 103; Alsike, 102; Nitrate, 96; Little Daisy, 91.

Decision Affecting St. Louis Race Tracks

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—An opinion has been rendered by Attorney General Crow to the effect that the Delmar and Fair Grounds racetracks in St. Louis are under one management, and that the two tracks shall be considered as one in computing the number of days (ninety) for issuance of licenses to bookmakers under the Breeders' law. The ninety days under which the two tracks will have been in operation will end Aug. 13.

Last Races for Daly Colors.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 7.—Twenty-five young thoroughbreds from the Bitter Root Stock Farm of the late Marcus Daly will be shipped this week to Kentucky and Indiana for the last races ever to be run by Daly horses under the Daly colors.

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Cresceus to Go for Record on Hudson River Association Track To-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The four days' meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park Association opened to-day, when the trotting and pacing races, postponed from yesterday, were run off. The track was in excellent condition and good time was made, but the attendance, owing to the threatening weather, was small. Favorites won in the first and second races. In the first, Gen. Shafter simply played with the field and could have made better time if pressed. In the 2:30 pacing, Nancy Roy had keener competition, and faster time was the result. The favorite in the 2:13 pace was Dick See, but better form landed Armorel a winner in straight heats.

The champion trotter, Cresceus, who is to go to-morrow to beat his record, was led before the grand stand, and given a great ovation. He is in fine condition, and his owner, Mr. Ketcham, is hopeful that he will make new figures. Summary:

First Race.—2:35 class; trotting; purse $400.

General Shafter, g. g., by Haw Patch, (Snyder)	1	1	1
Mrs. Brown, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, (James)	2	7	2
William R., s. g., (Goble)	4	2	6
Avon, b. m., (Van Auken)	5	3	3
Miss Hogan, ch. m., (Nolan)	3	6	7
Frank T., b. h., (Jones)	7	4	4
Lillie Dwyer, b. m., (Ketcham)	6	5	5
Maud Belle, b. m., (Thompson)	dis.		
Tony, s. h., (Hawthorne)	dis.		
El Palo, b. h., (Smith)	dis.		

Time—2:21½; 2:21¾; 2:20½.

Second Race.—2:30 class; pacing; purse $400.

Nancy Roy, ch. m., by Fontelroy, (Dudley)	1	1	1
Nellie Staples, ch. m., by Tasco, (Rosemeyer)	4	3	2
Christine Bradley, b. m., (Reamer)	3	2	5
Don Derby, ch. g., (Allen)	2	6	6
Nellie S., b. m., (McDonald)	9	4	3
Mary Tracey, br. m., (Turner)	7	8	4
Little Earl, g. g., (Van Auken)	6	7	8
Duke Sheldon, b. g., (Sheldon)	8	9	7
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Birch)	5	5	ds
Kitty Thistle, g. m., (Arnold)	dis.		
Barina, blk. m., (Walsh)	dis.		
Strychnine, blk. h., (Roberts)	dis.		
Tommy W., ch. g., (Ernest)	dis.		
Mabel D., s. m., (Sargent)	dis.		

Time—2:11¾; 2:13; 2:15.

Third Race.—2:13 class; pacing; purse $400.

Armorel, g. m., by Don Pizarro, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Dick See, b. h., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Lyman)	2	2	3
Frank Yoakum, b. g., (Seeley)	6	3	2
Prince Leo, b. g., (Tyson)	3	5	4
Wilkie Red Buck, ch. g., (Reamer)	7	4	6
Piney, b. g., (Arnold)	4	8	10
Wyreka, b. h., (Baker)	5	7	8
T. E. Bond, b. g., (Howell)	9	9	5
Quota, b. m., (Curry)	8	6	9
Dudray, b. g., (Clark	10	10	7

Time—2:10¼; 2:11¾; 2:12¾.

Fast Kentucky Trotters Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 7.—The trotting stable of John D. Creighton was shipped east to-day for the campaign. The horses will start at Brighton Beach, Hartford, and Readville. Only four were taken. They were the fast mare Lita W., 2:13¾; Agnes Le May, 2:17¼, and two fast green ones in Ashby L. and Leola, two five-year-old mares by Ashland Wilkes and C. F. Clay, respectively. Lita W. worked a mile in 2:11¼ before leaving, Agnes Le May in 2:13, Ashby L. in 2:12½, and Leola in 2:14. The horses are in fine fettle and should bring home their share of the money.

Harness Races for Elkwood Park.

Plenty of sport has been provided for to-day and to-morrow at Elkwood Park, Long Branch. To-day the 2:20 trot, 2:15 pace for one-thousand-dollar stake, 2:20 pace, three-quarter-mile running race, which has fifteen entries, and a mile and a quarter hurdle race are on the programme.

To-morrow Gergena, Lady Geraldine, and a number of other famous horses will start in the two one-thousand-dollar stakes. There will be a 2:30 trot for $1,000, free-for-all trot, 2:14 trot, Red Bank Stake for $1,000, and a seven-eight-mile running race.

CUP YACHTS LEAVE BRISTOL.

Constitution and Columbia Towed to Newport—Extra Sails Taken Along.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 7.—The southeast gale abating this afternoon the sloops Constitution and Columbia, both with housed topmasts, left for Newport in tow of their tenders Mount Morris and Park City. Columbia was away first at 5:20 o'clock, the Park City having taken the improved main boom from the wharf to be slung when the yacht is at anchor at Newport. Columbia's new bowsprit was not shipped here, the job having been deferred until later. The main boom of the Columbia was carried to Newport in slings on the rail of the Park City.

Constitution was towed out of the harbor at 4 o'clock after a number of the lighter sails that have been in the hands of the sailmakers were brought from the sail loft. William Butler Duncan, Jr., followed the Mount Morris in the naphtha launch, boarding her at Hog Island while the two were going toward Bristol Ferry.

While the Constitution is ready to hoist sail there is nearly a day's work on the Columbia before she will be ready.

R. D. Morgan's thirty-foot racing sloop Puck was towed astern of the Columbia to Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Constitution and Columbia came into the harbor this evening. Both had topmasts housed, evidently a precautionary measure on account of the stiff gale which had been blowing. The Constitution picked up her old moorings outside of Goat Island and the Columbia found her anchorage in the cove near the villa of Manager E. D. Morgan.

Racing Yachts Collide Off Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Late this afternoon the yawl Ailsa met with an accident coming into the harbor by which the outrigger of her "jigger" mast was carried away and she ran on the Sprit at Goat Island. The Ailsa had come from New York and had weathered the heavy gale which prevailed without mishap until this harbor was reached. When she was bearing down for her anchorage the accident happened, and she became unmanageable, and drifted upon the Sprit, from which she was towed by J. K. Sullivan's tug Edna B. King. The Ailsa was hauled off without apparent damage.

By a strange coincidence the Vigilant met with a similar accident, although under different circumstances. During the height of the gale the Vigilant dragged her anchor and drifted against the steam yacht Earl King, which was also at anchor. In the collision the outrigger of the jigger mast was struck against the side of the steam yacht and was carried away. The steam yacht suffered no damage.

WESTCHESTER WON AT POLO.

Point Judith Team Beaten in Final Match for Rhode Island Cups.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—Westchester won the Rhode Island polo cups to-day by defeating Point Judith 10½ to 10 in the final game of the series. Rain came down heavily all the forenoon, and the field was soggy. As on Monday La Montagne proved a great goal-getter for Point Judith. Collier and Keith of the same team made some fine drives. For Westchester Beeckman at back did excellent work, while Havemeyer's riding and driving were dashing. In the fourth period Westchester made a great effort to win. Blair, Havemeyer, and Brokaw made a combination run, and Havemeyer carried the ball through for Westchester's victory. The line-up:

WESTCHESTER.	Hd'cp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hd'cp.
1....J. I. Blair	2	1....W. A. Hazard	3
2....T. A. Havemeyer	4	2....R. A. La Montagne	4
3....H. C. Brokaw	3		
Back.R. L. Beeckman	3	3....R. J. Collier	5
		Back.W. W. Keith	4
Total	12	Total	16

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By	Time.
1.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:04
2.	Point Judith,	Collier	3:29
3.	Point Judith,	Lo Montagne	9:12

SECOND PERIOD.

4.	Point Judith,	Hazard	0:15
5.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:23
6.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	0:49

THIRD PERIOD.

7.	Westchester,	Beeckman	0:35
8.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	1:00
9.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:07
10.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	5:30
11.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:54
12.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	1:58

FOURTH PERIOD.

13.	Westchester,	Blair	2:37
14.	Point Judith,	La Montagne	2:49
15.	Westchester,	Blair	3:45
16.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	0:29
17.	Westchester,	Havemeyer	5:03

Score—Westchester, 10½; Point Judith, 10. Earned—Westchester, 7; given handicap, 4; lost, ½ goal on safeties. Point Judith, 10. Referee—E. H. Warburton. Scorer—F. A. Hitchell. Timers—Messrs. Kane and Marrow.

Croker and Nichols Win Golf Match.

Frank H. Croker, although only back from England on Saturday, has taken up his golf again with vigor. Yesterday, with the Boston professional Bernard Nichols, he played in a four-ball match at the Deal Golf Club with Will Norton, the Deal professional, and Chauncey H. Murphy, formerly of the Princeton team. The match was a very close one, Crocker and Nichols finally winning in nearly record figures by 2 up and 1 to play. The cards were:

Nichols and Croker.									
Out	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	3	6—43
In	4	4	6	3	4	5	5	3	3—37—80
Norton and Murphy.									
Out	4	6	5	6	5	4	5	4	6—45
In	4	4	5	3	4	5	6	3	4—38—83

Nichols, on his return to Boston, will begin practicing for a match with W. H. Way, at Cleveland, in September.

W. L. Gunther Makes Golf Record.

W. L. Gunther of the Fox Hills Golf Club is the latest amateur to go in for record breaking. In a match on Sunday at the Westchester Golf Club he cut the record of 39, made by George F. Tiffany three seasons ago, to 38. His strokes were 4, 5, 5, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5; total, 38.

Long Beach Golf Tournament.

At the Long Beach Golf Club yesterday the winners in Class A were A. C. Rowland, 93, and R. Morris, 96, and in Class B, W. Barton, 111, and G. Armes, 120. Miss Quimby won the women's competition with 140.

Scottish Games on Labor Day.

The New York Caledonian Club will hold its forty-fifth annual Scottish games at Washington Park, Grand Street, Maspeth, L. I., on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2, when the following events will be decided:

Light hammer throwing, 100-yard dash, (members;) hop, step, and jump; half-mile race, (members;) vaulting with pole, hitch and kick, 100-yard dash, boys' race, (members' sons under twelve years;) running broad jump, one-mile race, one-mile bicycle race, (for members;) running high leap, quarter-mile race, one-mile bicycle race, (novice;) three-mile race, three-mile bicycle race, (amateur;) hurdle race, quoit throwing, shooting competition, bowling competition. The games will be governed by the rules of the club, with the exception of the bicycle races, which will be held under the permit and rules of the National Cycling Association. Entries for the bicycle races close with the Secretary, James M. Congalton, 340 Seventh Avenue, New York, on Saturday, Aug. 31.

Outdoor Gymnastic Competition.

Entries for the outdoor inter-State gymnastic championship, to be held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club at their grounds, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, on Sunday, Aug. 18, will close next Monday with John J. McHugh at the clubhouse, or with Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, city. The competitions will include horizontal bar, parallel bar, tumbling, rope climbing, and club swinging. The team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has entered, and George Hoffman of the Anchor Athletic Club will endeavor to make a new record for rope climbing.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

New York A. C. Amateur Won the Final of One-Third Mile Event.

WALTER SMITH MADE A RECORD

Brooklyn Youngster Reduced the Time for Two Miles from 3:20 2-5 to 3:10 —Wiley Won Hour Race.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—A crowd of 6,000 persons witnessed the National amateur championship bicycle meet to-day on the new four-lap board track in the Stadium of the Pan-American Exposition. The features were the ease with which Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club disposed of Frank Denny in the final of the one-third-mile championship, the first race on the card. Denny took the lead at the gun, but before one-half of the distance had been traversed Hurley shot to the front and maintained his lead over the tape, winning by a full wheel's length. Hoffman, Ingraham, Hurley, and Grady won their right to compete in the grand semi-final of the one-half mile National championship, which will be run to-morrow.

George Wiley of Troy rode rings around his opponents in the hour event, one-half of which had taken place on Tuesday, but was postponed on account of rain. Wiley was the leader in fifty-four laps, thus winning a big share of the prizes. Wiley took the lead and sprinted while the others were blustering among themselves about taking pace. In the meantime the Troy rider gained a lap on the others, thus assuring him the race and time to breathe. It was a popular victory.

Walter Smith, the youthful rider of the Kings County Wheelmen of New York, gave another grand exhibition behind the perfect pace of Zimmerman and McFleeters. Smith cut the record for two miles of 3:20 2-5 down to 3:10 during the last quarter in 22 2-5 seconds.

The two-mile handicap was won by U. H. Minie of Chicopee, Mass., in a grand finish. Summary:

Final heat—One-third mile amateur championship—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; Frank H. Denny, Buffalo, second. Time—0:42 2-5.

One-Half Mile National Amateur Championship.—First semi-final heat—Won by F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon.; James F. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—1:04 1-5. Second semi-final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York; Thomas J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass., second. Time—1:02 3-5. Grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

Exhibition Work Outs of Five Miles, Motor Paced.—Dahlke of Buffalo and Fulton of Brooklyn: Dahlke's time by miles—First, 1:42; second, 3:19 3-5; third, 5:03 4-5; fourth, 6:47 1-5; fifth, 8:34 3-5. Fulton—First, 1:43 2-5; second, 3:25; third, 5:06 1-5; fourth, 6:52; fifth, 8:34 1-5.

One-Mile National Amateur Championship.—First semi-final—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:13. Second semi-final—Won by L. E. Mettling, Boston, Mass.; F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon., second. Time—2:15. Grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

Two-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Final heat—Won by U. H. Minie, Chicopee, Mass.; L. C. Dodge, Buffalo, second; Fred H. Dahlke, Buffalo, third; George Wiley, Troy, fourth. Time—4:15 2-5.

Exhibition ride of Walter Smith of New York, holder of world's amateur trial record of 1:28.—Smith rode two miles, motor paced. Time for two miles—First, 1:36 3-5; second, 1:33 2-5; total, 3:10. Last quarter, in 0:22 2-5. Former record for two miles, 3:20 2-5.

One-Hour Unpaced Amateur Championship.—Event postponed on Tuesday on account of rain after riders had been on the track for 29 minutes and had covered 12¼ miles. Leader at 5 miles, L. E. Mettling, Boston; time, 11:28 1-5; leader at 10 miles, Warren Zurbrick, Buffalo; time, 22:28; leader at 15 miles, Mettling, Boston; time, 35:35 2-5; leader at 20 miles, Wiley, Troy; time, 54:32 4-5; leader at end of hour, Wiley; distance, 25 miles; Fred A. Dahlke, Buffalo, second; Willie Dobbins, East Orange, third. Leader of most laps, George Wiley, 54.

A NEW CYCLING RECORD.

Albert Champion Rides a Mile in 1:29 4-5 and Defeated Taylor.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—One world's record was broken at Charles River Park to-night, it being in the first heat, one mile, of the match race between Albert Champion and "Major" Taylor, the former covering the mile in 1:29 4-5 from a flying start. The previous record was 1:30, held by "Jimmy" Michael. Taylor seemed to be in hard luck. In the semi-finals of the one-third-mile championship, while racing with Lawson, the latter leading, Taylor ran off the track and fell. He was carried to his quarters, but was not hurt badly enough to prevent his riding later in his match with Champion. In the five-mile race with Champion Taylor quit after covering one mile, and Champion had a hollow victory.

The finish in the one-third-mile championship was very close between Kramer and Lawson, the former winning by less than a wheel's length. Summary:

One-Third-Mile Championship.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Iver Lawson, Chicago, second. Time—1:03 4-5. "Major" Taylor and W. S. Fenn divided third money.

One Mile, 2:10 Class.—Won by Jack Green of England, George Leander of Chicago second, Hardy Downing of San José third. Time—2:29 1-5.

Match Race, Motor-Paced, Albert Champion vs. "Major" Taylor.—First Heat, One Mile—Won by Champion. Time—1:29 4-5. Second Heat, Five Miles—Won by Champion. Time—7:32 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (400 yards;) Sidney Jenkins, England, (400 yards,) second; E. C. Hauseman, New Haven, Conn., (350 yards,) third; R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., (500 yards,) fourth. Time—10:34 2-5.

Golf Championship Arrangements.

The Country Club of Atlantic City, N. J., has issued a circular calling to the attention of the members of the clubs of the United States Golf Association that the amateur golf championship of 1901 will be held at its grounds, which are situated at Northfield, N. J., on Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. The club extends a cordial invitation to all members of clubs of the United States Golf Association to attend the tournament, and in this connection gives the following information on the subject.

Northfield is situated seven miles from Atlantic City, and can be reached by hourly trains from the Pennsylvania Railroad's main depot at Atlantic City, time, about twenty minutes; there is also an excellent driving road direct from the city to the clubhouse.

The privileges of the clubhouse and course are extended to all contestants during the week previous to the commencement of the tournament. A restaurant is constantly open at the clubhouse, so that luncheon and dinner can be obtained there without returning to Atlantic City. Special arrangements in this connection will be made for the tournament and preceding week.

Atlantic City has ample hotel accommodations for any number who may desire to attend the tournament, and the committee will, if requested, give any special information on the subject.

The Tournament Committee is composed of Milton C. Work, Chairman; J. Haines Lippincott, William M. McCawley, Charles M. Levis, Walter E. Edge, Ellis Ames Ballard, George D. Fowle, and Frederick Hemsley, (ex officio.) All communications to the committee should be sent care Walter E. Edge, Secretary, Atlantic City, N. J.

Automobile Endurance Contest.

Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America has issued the entry blanks and itinerary for the 500-mile endurance contest, from New York to Buffalo, Sept. 9 to 15, the entries for which will close on Aug. 31. A change has been made in the regulations for light delivery wagons, Class E, in which the minimum load has been reduced from 500 to 300 pounds, exclusive of operator or fuel and water. All entries must be accompanied by the following information: Weight of the motor vehicle, including fuel, supplies, and equipment; capacity of water and capacity of gasoline; number of miles with the number of passengers the vehicle is able to run on ordinary roads without any replenishing of fuel or water; maximum and minimum rate of speed for each vehicle; full name of manufacturer; place of manufacture; rated horse power of the motor, number of cylinders, bore, length of stroke, and normal speed of engine. Entries must be made to the Secretary at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, city.

The itinerary divides the route into six daily stages, as follows: New York to Poughkeepsie, 84.4 miles; Poughkeepsie to Albany, 75.4 miles; Albany to Herkimer, 82.2 miles; Herkimer to Syracuse, 65.1 miles; Syracuse to Rochester, 87.2 miles; Rochester to Buffalo, 69.9 miles. Total, 464.2 miles. The first day's stage will include a hill-climbing contest at Nelson Hill, between Peekskill and Garrison's.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Game Prevented by Wet Grounds—Pittsburg Won.

On account of the soggy condition of the grounds at Washington Park yesterday, the baseball game between New York and Brooklyn teams was not played. Both teams will contest in two games on the Polo Grounds to-day.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—St. Louis's three errors in the first innings of to-day's baseball game put them under a handicap that could not be overcome. Both pitchers did good work, but Doheny's support was the better throughout. Pittsburg was compelled to release Doheny to-day in order to comply with the sixteen-player rule. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Burkett, lf	0	1	3	0	1		
Beaum't, cf	2	2	1	0	0			Padden, 2b	0	1	0	1	0		
Davis, rf	1	2	2	0	0			Heidrick, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss	1	1	1	7	0			McGann, 1b	2	3	11	0	0		
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	16	0	0			Donovan, rf	0	0	5	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	3	0			Wallace, ss	0	1	0	2	0		
Leach, 3b	0	0	2	1	1			Kruger, 3b	0	1	3	1	0		
Yeager, c	2	3	0	0	0			Ryan, c	0	0	1	2	1		
Doheny, p	2	0	0	3	0			Powell, p	0	1	0	2	2		
								*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	9	9	27	14	1			Total	3	9	24	8	4		

*Batted for Powell in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Yeager, Burkett, McGann. Three-base hit—Beaumont. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Stolen base—Bransfield. Double play—Wagner and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 1; off Powell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Heidrick. Struck out—By Powell, 1. Wild pitch—Powell. Balk—Doheny. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Brown.

CINCINNATI, 6; CHICAGO, 3.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The local team made three double plays on line hits in to-day's game, which undoubtedly saved Phillips from defeat. Taylor was hit hard, and especially by Crawford and Beckley. A great catch by Dobbs robbed Taylor of a home run in the ninth inning, which would have tied the score. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	2	2	1	1	0			Hartzel, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Harley, lf	1	2	3	0	0			Green, cf	1	2	1	0	0		
Beckley, 1b	2	4	10	1	0			Chance, rf	2	2	1	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf	1	4	1	0	0			Dexter, 1b	0	1	12	1	0		
Magoon, ss	0	1	1	7	0			Raymer, 2b	0	1	1	7	0		
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	2	3	0			Childs, 2b	0	2	1	2	3		
Fox, 2b	0	0	2	5	8	1		McCor'k, ss	0	1	4	1	0		
Peitz, c	0	0	2	1	0			Kahoe, c	0	0	2	2	1		
Phillips, p	0	0	2	1	0			Taylor, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	6	15	27	22	1			Total	3	12	24	16	1		

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Beckley, Chance, (2,) Dexter. Home run—Crawford. Double plays—McCormick to Dexter; Childs to Dexter; Magoon to Fox; Steinfeldt to Fox; Dobbs to Fox. First base on balls—Taylor, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Dobbs. Struck out—By Phillips, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	52	34	.605	Boston	42	42	.500
Philadelphia	50	37	.575	New York	36	44	.450
St. Louis	51	40	.560	Cincinnati	36	50	.419
Brooklyn	45	42	.517	Chicago	36	59	.379

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York, (two games.)
Philadelphia in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1, (first game.) Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 3, (second game.)

At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Chicago, 3.

At Baltimore—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 5, (first game.) Baltimore, 10; Boston, 4, (second game.)

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Milwaukee, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 2.

At Toronto—Brockton, 3; Toronto, 1, (first game.) Brockton, 10; Toronto, 8, (thirteen innings, second game.)

At Rochester—Rochester, 2; Worcester, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 11; Waverly, 1.

Another Disgraceful Baseball Row.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—In the eighth inning of to-day's baseball game Cleveland came within one of tying the score. In the ninth, with two men on bases, Bracken hit to deep left, which just hit the foul line. Umpire Mannassau called the ball safe, and the winning run crossed the plate before the ball was returned. The Milwaukee players rushed at Mannassau, claiming that the ball was not safe. Duffy ran in from centrefield and, after arguing a moment with Mannassau, landed a right swing on the umpire's jaw. Friel and Conroy also got in the mix up. Interference by Cleveland players, First Baseman Anderson, and the police prevented further trouble. Duffy was not arrested.

Baseball Discipline for Assault.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League has suspended First Baseman Hart of the Baltimore team indefinitely for the latter's assault on Umpire Haskell in Baltimore on Monday. "This is the first time a player of the American League has struck an umpire, and it is an offense that cannot be overlooked," said President Johnson. "I am waiting for more complete reports from my umpires before taking final action in the matter, but it is certain that the act will be sufficiently punished."

Reed to Coach Cornell in Football.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—It was learned here to-day that "Dan" Reed, '98, has been engaged as one of Cornell's football coaches for this year. In reply to a query from a friend of Cornell, Reed wired to-day that he expected to come to coach the team in September. He is one of Cornell's best-known football players. He played left guard on the '96, '97, and '98 teams and was elected Captain in 1898, but resigned to practice law.

Philadelphia Cricketers in the Lead.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—The Belmont cricketers of Philadelphia commenced their second match in this city to-day with the United Services team, which is composed of officers and men from the army and navy. The Belmonts batted first and made 143 runs. The United Services in their first inning seored 99 runs.

The Belmonts went in for their second innings, and at the close of the day's play they had scored 37 runs for the loss of one wicket. J. B. King of the Belmonts objected to the bowling of W. Smith, the United Services' fast bowler, who, he claimed, did not deliver the ball properly, and Burrows, the Belmonts' umpire, called "No ball" on him every time he sent the ball up, and the Services were obliged to replace him with another bowler.

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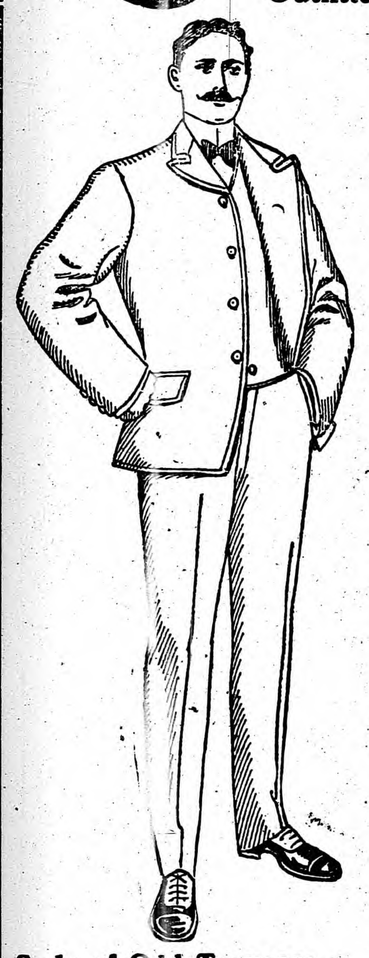

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We commence TO-DAY the greatest suit sale we have ever held. We have taken $20.00, $18.00, $15.00, $12.00 and some $10.00 suits, and, to clear out the lots which have been broken, we have reduced them to $7.50. We have just completed the best seven months' business we have had since we began in 1887. We have carried a larger stock than ever before. This means a larger number of odds and ends in our four stores. We have had a profitable season. We can afford to take a big loss to quickly clear out these lots. So you can choose from

Black Cheviot Suits,
Blue Cheviot Suits,
Blue Serge Suits,
Fancy Worsted Suits,
Dark Silk Mixed Suits,
Fancy Cassimere Suits,
3-piece Flannel Suits
2-piece Flannel Suits,
Foreign Tweed Suits,
Some cut in the new Military Style, 3 and 4 Button Sacks,
Regulars, Stouts & Slims,

$7.50

Sale of Odd Trousers.

We have gathered all the trousers which have been left over from suits where customers bought coats and vests only and put a *special low* price on them. Many belong to $15, $18, $20 suits—all go on

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TWELVE PAGES.

LABOR'S RIGHTS.

President SHAFFER'S order to strike gives no convincing statement of reasons. The members of the Amalgamated Association "and other union men in name and heart" are called upon "to join the movement to fight for labor's rights." What rights? The foundation rights of labor are, first, to get employment at the highest obtainable wages, and, second, to organize in unions or associations for better protection and the common welfare. These rights were not denied to its employés by the United States Steel Corporation. The scale wages were paid in the non-union mills as well as in those that the union had organized. The employing corporations offered to permit the Amalgamated Association to organize certain of the non-union mills where it was evident that the men wished to join the union. In the other non-union mills the men were not only under contract not to organize, but they had given no indication of a wish to organize. The Steel companies' refusal went no further than this—they would not compel their men to join the union or work under the scale.

Mr. SHAFFER misstates the facts when he declares that the officers of the United States Steel Corporation "have refused to recognize as union men those who are now striving for the right to organize." The right was not denied to men who were striving for it. It was not denied to anybody by the companies. Certain of the employés had voluntarily waived the right, but they were getting the same wages as the union men and had suffered no injury at the hands of their employers.

"We must fight or give up forever our personal liberties," says the order. How are personal liberties involved? That statement is empty, unintelligible, and of no pertinency. "Remember, before you agreed to any contract you took an obligation to the Amalgamated Association." This doctrine of repudiation incapacitates the men for making contracts and reduces them to the condition of infants. Is it for the interest of labor that such a rule of contract construction should prevail? Does Mr. SHAFFER really mean to proclaim to the world that the contract of a union workingman is worthless?

"This is the call to preserve our organization." Rather to destroy it. The organization was recognized, preserved, and actually fortified by the terms of the agreement made and assented to by President SHAFFER on the occasion of his first visit to New York. He was satisfied with these terms and went back to Pittsburg to urge them upon the members of his Executive Committee. Does he intend to confess now that, in his judgment, the terms he then accepted would have destroyed the organization? There is no escape from that conclusion unless we assume that when he gets a pen in his hand he writes words, words, with no sense of their meaning and no consciousness of responsibility for the consequences of their utterance.

Mr. SHAFFER'S order states no cause of action—a frightful defect in a proclamation of this degree of importance. His professed intention is to stop the business of the billion dollar steel corporation. But the effect of his order, if it accomplishes its purpose, would be much more sweeping. He would put a stop to the prosperous conditions that prevail in the country's industries, paralyze general trade, and cause a loss of many hundred millions of dollars to the people of the United States. Yet he has not shown the ability to write a statement of grievances and purposes sufficiently convincing to win the sympathies of the public. He has, on the contrary, repelled sympathy, and set the public against him. It will be more and more set against him as this most unjustifiable strike passes through its various stages up to the final stage of failure.

HOW CROP REPORTS ARE COLORED.

The temporary withdrawal from business activity of the plunger who has gained on the Chicago Board of Trade the popular title of Corn King may serve to show who organized the recent corn panic and for what purpose it was engineered. If the showers concerning which it was so difficult to get information for several days had held off another fortnight the corn speculators would have made a great deal of money. Of the incidental damage to the general business interests of the country it is not to be expected that they would think. A speculator with a conscience would stand very little chance of "beating the game" on the Chicago Board of Trade or the New York Stock Exchange.

The method of rigging the grain market is very simple. Some basis is needed in the general weather conditions, but this need not be more than just enough to make some farmers in each locality feel pessimistic as to the harvest. Then men are sent around with instructions to telegraph discouraging crop reports from as many localities as possible, and to arrange for confirmatory telegrams to follow in quick succession. The expense of this service, while considerable, is not disproportionate to the returns Usually the wildest exaggerations pass unchallenged, for the reason that it is rarely to the interest of any one to establish the truth, and no one stands ready to pay the costs of doing so. Among the farmers the growing season is always a period of anxiety, and they are quite ready to believe that what may at any moment happen to their crops has happened to the crops of the next township or the next county. If prices are stiffening they are in no instance likely to put themselves to great trouble to contradict the reports which account for it. These considerations affect the farmers who make reports to the Department of Agriculture as well as those who do not. The man certain of an unsatisfactory harvest is always ready to testify that the crop is a failure; but if reasonably sure of a good harvest from his own land he has no interest in helping the bears depress prices.

For these and other reasons it is seldom difficult to put in circulation a great deal of misleading information respecting the condition of growing crops, especially if any basis for apprehension exists in dry weather, great heat, or any other well-known and widely recognized cause of anxiety. This year the conditions were peculiarly favorable to the operations of the corn speculators, but they did not last quite long enough to sustain to the point of realization of profits the elaborate scheme of fiction built upon them. An interesting phenomenon in connection with artificially stimulated speculation of this character is that by some psychological juggle those who set in motion a scheme for the dissemination of misleading reports come to believe them. As the rule they lose all caution, and in the trap they have set for others they are very apt to be caught themselves.

GEN. GOMEZ ON ANNEXATION.

It is natural that Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ should describe as "madness" the report that while in this country he had spoken in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It would be impossible for Gen. GOMEZ to remain in politics in Cuba if it were known that he is an annexationist. It may be that if his public utterances and his private conversations could be collated and diligently compared it would be found that this fine old warrior has pretty nearly boxed the political compass. Some amusing stories are told of the haste he has made after a particularly fiery radical speech or writing to explain to his American friends that he did not wish them to think that his real sentiments had undergone any change; but the exigencies of his political position made it advisable that he should strengthen himself with the dominant party. Perhaps the stories do the General an injustice. At any rate, nobody doubts that his heart beats warmly for Cuba, the land he has fought for valiantly through so many years of his life and of which he may be the first President.

Nor can there be any doubt that Gen. GOMEZ has correctly apprehended public opinion in this country in respect to Cuba. He tells the Cubans that the people of the United States are not giving themselves any trouble about Cuban annexation, as they got all they wanted in the adoption of the Platt amendment.

That is the truth. Probably most Americans look upon the annexation of Cuba as an event reasonably certain to occur in the indefinite future—perhaps at a day not many years distant. Some Americans, sharing the wish of all Cubans with property and business interests to protect, would like to see annexation accomplished at once. But the American people as a whole are content to leave our relations with Cuba to be determined by the Administration and Congress, being entirely confident that no mistakes will be made.

The policy of the Administration and of Congress was embodied in the Platt amendment. In the terse and homely phrase of Gen. GOMEZ, we got all we wanted when that law of Congress was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention—all we wanted, yet we could not have taken less. We insisted on the safeguards that were strictly necessary to the performance of our covenant with the Cubans and with the world. First, pacification, then a stable government of the Cubans' own choice and making. We have reserved out of the powers we took over from Spain the authority to give and make good certain guarantees for the better protection of the Cubans against the dangers to which everybody sees that they are exposed. That was all we wanted, as Gen. GOMEZ says. Annexation does not occupy the mind of the Administration, or that of Congress, or of the country. It may follow the measures taken by ourselves and by the Cubans, but only as a mere ulterior happening, not as a consequence. We have taken no steps to provoke it—quite the contrary. Any sensible person can see that we have even deferred it by insisting on the acceptance of the Platt amendment, the effect of which plainly must be the continuance of self-government in Cuba beyond the period at which without exterior support or guarantee it might with good reason have been expected to come to an end.

THE MAYOR OF M'KEESPORT.

McKeesport, Penn., contained, according to the census of 1890, twenty thousand and odd hundred inhabitants. At any rate, it is quite big enough to contain a considerable proportion of civilized citizens. Every one of these citizens must be as deeply ashamed of the Mayoralty of Mr. R. J. BLACK as the like citizens of New York are of the Boss-ship of Mr. RICHARD CROKER.

Some astonishing and disgusting observations of BLACK, setting forth his view of the public duties of a Mayor in times of threatened riot, were published at length the other day. Those duties, according to this singular magistrate, are to foment the riot as much as possible, provided the rioters are strikers and commit their nuisances in the name of "organized labor."

People have been waiting, decent people, with some anxiety to hear the Mayor of McKeesport protest that he has been misunderstood and misquoted. It is painful for such persons to believe that the Mayor of an American city of even twenty thousand inhabitants should ostensibly represent nothing but the slums of such a municipality. The remarks originally attributed to the Mayor were of what might be called a paradoxical platitude. They were of the kind that might have expressed the corn-fed intellect of W. J. BRYAN, joined with a certain class hatred, as of a man who is consciously weak in his grammar, which to do him justice the genial and thrifty Nebraskan has never exhibited. In fact, Mr. BRYAN'S diatribes against the "financiers" have been of a distant and perfunctory animosity, as of one who had never met a "financier" in the flesh, while the Mayor of McKeesport talks about capitalists as the late Mr. BRESCI may have talked about monarchs, as persons who habitually wore clean shirts and cultivated their parts of speech, and were therefore anathema.

But now the Mayor of McKeesport, in a supplementary interview, has put himself beyond the reach of misconstruction. As he is reported in yesterday's Evening Post, he expresses himself with an equal disregard of common decency and of English grammar. He complains that he has been misrepresented and then proceeds to "rub in" the sentiments erroneously attributed to him. A man, he sets forth, who comes to McKeesport to take the place of a striker is, from that fact, a "suspicious character," and it is the business of a vigilant and law-abiding Mayor to lock him up. Then there are the special deputies, PINKERTON'S men, who are summoned to keep the peace when the local authorities are unable or unwilling to do so. The Mayor is much opposed to them and announces his intention of arresting every one of them. And, as to the men who come to take the places of strikers, he remarks: "If the men they bring here to work was decent citizens and wasn't thugs it would be different and I couldn't do anything. But they do ship lawless people, thugs and suspicious characters, and shouldn't I stop it?"

In short, the Mayor is for free riot to the full extent of the Chicago platform, and even beyond it. Every decent man in McKeesport must be ashamed to have the town represented, at a critical time which makes the town conspicuous, by such an absurd combination of fool and ruffian. But what do the decent people of McKeesport mean to do about it? It is quite true that they might retort with great effect upon the decent people of New York. But blackening the kettle never yet whitened the pot. And it is the government of McKeesport that is immediately in question. As Mr. LABOUCHERE once quoted a visiting American in London as saying about some question of British politics: "Sir, hell itself could not be successfully conducted upon such principles as those."

THE BLUE RIBBON OF ROWING.

The Henley regatta seems so long ago that Americans may well be surprised to learn that at the date of the last English mails it was a prominent topic for writers of letters to English newspapers, fairly dividing honors with the concentration camps in South Africa, and the burning question whether a pound a week is enough to get married on. We can add nothing useful to the latter two questions, but we might make an American contribution respecting admission of foreigners, especially Americans, to the Henley regatta.

It seems here as though Englishmen were not adequately appreciative that fortune had placed them in the happy—or unhappy—position respecting the Henley prizes, of Americans respecting the America's or Queen's Cup. That cup had not its present value before it was taken away from England, nor does it derive its present value from the weight of precious metal in its ugly outlines. It is valued highly because it represents an idea, and Englishmen may be pardoned for thinking and saying that it remains here because it is so much more difficult to win it than to defend it. This is equally true of the Grand Challenge Cup. It has a value which cannot be given to any other rowing trophy, and there have been repeated proofs that presumption favors its remaining in its present keeping, for reasons similar to those which as yet have prevented the "lifting" of the America's Cup. That value will be destroyed if the Grand Challenge ceases to be a challenge to the world, and becomes merely a local emblem. In this way Englishmen may keep their cup, but we should think that in that case nobody—not even Englishmen—would very much care whether they kept it or not. The proposal to substitute another cup for foreign contestants is not acceptable to foreigners. Englishmen could not be as eager in its defense, and it is the keenness of the defense which lends ardor to the pursuit and interest to the struggle. Englishmen may see how it seems to others if they imagine us asking the gallant LIPTON to take away another cup, the America's Cup having been withdrawn from competition. The substituted cup might be larger and heavier and prettier, and the inscription might certify that it represented the idea which the America's Cup represents—but it would not represent it, and Sir THOMAS would not come after it. It would require a generation of contests, following an impetus difficult to imagine, to create another international symbol of equal meaning and worth for either rowers or yachtsmen.

We do not think the Henley Stewards will take this action. We may sympathize with them—as we do with the New York Yacht Club—in the burden imposed by admitting foreigners to the contests. We may regret with some Englishmen and Americans also the strenuousness of competition which detracts from the health and pleasure of pure athletics. It may be many pities that the Grand Challenge is an aquatic Derby. But unless the English character has changed more than we detect we imagine that Englishmen will defy rather than "funk the foreigner"—to use an expression admitted to the columns of our London namesake. It would be better to be defeated than to surrender to an oft-beaten opponent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For sixteen years Mr. J. H. THIRY of Long Island City has devoted no small part of his abundant energy to the establishment, in the public schools of this country, of a savings bank system with the teachers as managers and the pupils as depositors. An elaborate report which he has sent us shows that, as a result of his efforts and of those made by persons whom he has inspired with some or all of his own enthusiasm for the scheme, such banks were in operation at the beginning of 1901 in 732 schools, divided among eighteen States and ninety-nine cities, and that the young depositors had put in $876,229 and drawn out $540,701, leaving a balance of $335,528 still to their credit. Mr. THIRY writes of these achievements with intense satisfaction, and an obvious belief that, in teaching the public school children to save their pennies instead of spending them for the transitory joys to which the infantile mind inclines, thus inculcating thrifty and economical habits in the budding citizen, he is performing a substantial service to the Nation. Well, perhaps he is, but it is safe to say, though doubtless it will be somewhat surprising to him, that not quite everybody will take the delight in his figures that he does himself, or be quite so sure as he is that school savings banks are noble institutions. Economy is unquestionably a virtue, and, no matter how many people practice extravagance, nobody preaches it, but, for all that, economy is, of all the virtues, the one which stands nearest the line separating the good qualities from the bad—and it passes across the line with lamentable facility. The greatest of American historians—possibly the only great historian America has yet produced—speaks of the "equivocal wedlock" in which the New Englanders joined thrift and godliness. When that union is illustrated in a child it is particularly repulsive to sensitive observers, and the product, to such, seems to be an unnatural little monster whose pennies accumulate at a terrible cost to character. This may be a fanciful view, but there is something in it, and—we have seen statistics that pleased us better than those tabulated by Mr. THIRY.

—Dr. DOTY'S campaign against the Staten Island mosquitoes is an excellent thing, and there has long been obvious need of just such work as he is doing, not only in and near the scene of his present operations, but in almost every one of New York's suburbs and in the city itself, but the task is a large one, and immediate results will be small, except, of course, for the particular mosquitoes whose haunts he has invaded. Meanwhile, it is well for people to remember that, even before the destruction of all the malaria-bearing insects is complete, they can protect themselves from infection if they are willing to take the requisite amount of trouble. This involves a very careful screening of houses, covering not only windows, but chimneys and every other opening through which the anopheles can enter, and then, what is much more irksome, care to remain behind the protective nettings during the hours when this species is abroad, that is, from nightfall until sunrise. He or she whom the infected mosquitoes do not have an opportunity to bite will not contract the disease, no matter how numerous the pests may be. Life and safety in the worst parts of the Roman Campagna have been made possible without killing a single mosquito, simply by resort to precautions of this kind, and though it is not the best of methods, yet it serves a temporary purpose well.

—Those foreigners who are so fond of charging that in America success, and especially pecuniary success, is held to justify almost any means of attaining it, and that we apply no moral standards in our judgment of those whom we are supposed to call "smart," would probably find no little confirmation for their opinions if they could ascertain the impression produced upon the large majority of American minds by the stealing of the Selby Company's gold. Certainly the first emotion was very rarely, if ever, one of unmitigated horror that men should have committed a crime of such magnitude; it is safe to say, on the contrary, that the energy, intelligence, and courage of the robbers were recognized with something not easily distinguishable from admiration, and that the excellence of the "operation," considered merely as a piece of work carried to a triumphant conclusion in the face of enormous difficulties, attracted the instant attention of ninety-nine in a hundred of those who read the amazing story in yesterday's papers. It was not an American, however, who wrote of murder as a fine art, and there are few reasons and slight for assuming that we can see more clearly or more nearly exclusively the aesthetic side of a piece of villainy than can the inhabitants even of countries so highly moral as England and France. Viewed abstractly, this episode of Californian life unquestionably is distinctly creditable to the robbers—as robbers. It raises them far above the category of ordinary thieves, and ranks them with the adroit and heroic criminals of legend and literature, concerning the very existence of whom in real life, now or formerly, we have all had our doubts. Perhaps when the whole story comes out it will be discovered that helpful confederates within the smelting works rendered the task far less difficult than it now seems to have been, but even then the peculiar neatness of its performance will remain, and nobody who can look at one thing at a time, nobody, that is, with something of the artist in his make-up, will withhold the tribute of his appreciation from these specious villains.

—By drawing the line at interference with traffic on the Panama Railway, and sending a gunboat immediately on receipt of the news that such interference has taken place, the Government has answered a question propounded by the correspondent who wrote the other day of South America as "a paradise inhabited by devils." In a second letter just received from him he admits that his characterization had the inaccuracy characteristic of epigrams in general, but he returns to his contention that the management of the South American republics is not such as to justify their inhabitants in monopolizing so large and rich a part of the world. "Has any people," he asks, "a right to behave so nowadays? Are States anything if not buttresses and agents, so to speak, of civilization? Are not the planting, the propagation, and the defense of civilization the raison d'être of the 'Zweck,' of States?" And then he refers to our position in the Philippines, and the arguments by which its propriety is maintained by those who put and have kept us there. The analogy is not close—enough. We did not take possession of the Philippines because they were ill-governed, but as a necessary incident in a war essentially defensive, and then came in the element of responsibility to replace the Government we had destroyed. The revolutionary proceedings in Venezuela and Colombia are exceedingly wearisome to civilized observers, and they have been so off and on, for a good many years, but, according to ethics as understood by nations, patience must be preserved so long as the property interests of outsiders are not seriously and directly menaced or destroyed. The South Americans have had a long rope, and they have often stretched it hard, but every now and then they are brought up with a turn sharp enough to make every bone in their bodies rattle. With the assurance that this will happen at least as often in the future as in the past, our correspondent will have to be content.

—Under a large and interesting photograph of the launching of the battleship Maine, reproduced in Collier's Weekly, the naval expert of that paper has written that the vessel went off the ways "with the old tattered flag of her namesake flying from her forepeak." That, if true, was a most remarkable proceeding, but it can hardly be true, for, turning to that useful volume, Hamersley's Naval Encyclopaedia, we find the following definition:

Forepeak: That part of the hold in the extreme forward part of the ship occupied by paint room, yeoman's storeroom, and a blockroom in men-of-war.

So we cannot help having our doubts about the accuracy of the statement under the photograph. In a way, of course, the old Maine's ensign was flying from the new Maine's forepeak, but it was a good ways from it—as the picture shows, about as far as the men on board could put it.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day as to the junior Senator from South Carolina will have wide reading. What he shall elect as his course, now that the Democratic State Committee has called for his resignation, will show the temper of the man, whether he is "made of sterner stuff" out of which statesmen are fashioned. You say truly:

"He stands before the Democratic Committee of South Carolina like Martin Luther before the Diet of Worms. Recantation is all that is needed to make his faith heresy. He is comparatively a young man, with too much ahead of him to sacrifice his career for the favor of a re-election by the grace of Tillman. He had better wait for his party to overtake him."

If McLaurin is of the heroism of Luther his duty is plain, to stand resolutely by the tried principles of the old Democratic Party, "tempered to the necessities of the times," to quote from the eloquent language of Franklin Pierce in his inaugural. Luther declared himself in his sublime argument against the corruptions which he believed had crept into the Church. He reasoned for its early purity, to be in harmony with the teachings of the first apostles. The times have come, and are fully ripe, for leaders in the Democratic Party to become reformers, and to be worthy of that best meaning.

Senator McLaurin was chosen by his State Legislature for the full term of six years as being qualified to represent South Carolina in the United States Senate. With a university culture and a thorough legal training, he has had a broader preparation than the senior Senator. That election was never meant to be shortened at the caprice of a Democratic State Committee, to obey its call for a resignation whenever it might be demanded by machine politicians. Were it not better for the people of that State of the true Democratic creed to call a convention and ask for the resignation of that committee? Is he not to act as he understands it for the good of his State? and with that in view, will he not promote the best interests of his political party? If Tillman belongs to another wing, of which he is a fitting type, when Senators come to be chosen again, those Legislatures can make such choices as their wisdom shall dictate. The old Federalists were ruined by their mistaken politicians, as were the later Whigs who followed them. Democrats now, if we have any sense left among us after the follies committed in the two last Presidential campaigns, "may profit by their example."

It is to be hoped for the good of our common country that we have not come to "the last of the Romans," and that we may see the valiant young Senator of South Carolina "armed at all points," putting on glorious strength, like many others throughout our Union, among whom we may select one in another campaign such candidates as shall lead us to victory.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, July 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Rush of Correspondence.

Postman—Here's a letter for your folks.

Farmer—Well, well, that's two letters we got this Summer. People must think we don't do nothin' but write.—Indianapolis News.

Better than "Burke's Peerage."

"What's the name of that book that shows the social standing of the aristocratic families?" inquired the seeker after knowledge.

"'Bradstreet's,'" promptly replied the man who knew.—Philadelphia Press.

Those Convenient Laws.

"Paterson, N. J., seems to be the home of Anarchists and King-killers," said Squildig to McSwilligen.

"Yes," added the latter; "I suppose they are getting ready to organize under the laws of New Jersey."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Profession.

"Do you consider acting a profession?" said the young woman who asks very direct questions.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "at all events, it must be admitted that there are a great many more people professing to act than actually acting."—Washington Star.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Reapin' or sowin',
The world keeps a-goin',
In spite o' storm-banners unfurled;
What o' the sighin',
Of livin' or dyin'?
"That is the way o' the world!"

Bells may be ringin'
An' sweet birds a-singin'—
All the glad rivers impearled;
Up where the light is,
Or down where the night is—
"That is the way o' the world!"

Still in Night's sorrow
Shine dreams of to-morrow,
When all the rent sails shall be furled;
Heaven above us
And true hearts to love us—
"That is the way o' the world!"

TO CONTROL WORLD'S WINDOW GLASS SUPPLY

Pittsburgers Trying to Form an International Trust.

Negotiations in Belgium, Where the Only Large Factories in Europe Are Situated, Now Going On.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—Mr. Chambers, a representative of American capitalists, who is negotiating to acquire the Charleroi Glass Works, had a three hours' conference with the proprietors of the works this afternoon. The result of the meeting was not announced. The glass company owns forty furnaces and values them at 500,000f. each.

Referring to the negotiations, the Journal says:

"In the improbable event of the transfer being consumated, the Americans would not close up the factories, as has been rumored, but the whole product of the factories would be thrown upon the American market."

The paper adds that several Belgian manufacturers have decided to sell, if their terms are accepted.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The Times to-morrow will say:

"Another vast industrial combination, one of the greatest that has ever been planned, is evidently under way, and two prominent Pittsburgers are taking a leading part in the consummation of the project that has for its object the placing in the power of the corporation the control of the world's supply of window glass.

"The proposed combination is to take in all of the window-glass manufacturers of the world, and if effected the business will be conducted from Pittsburg, as the nucleus of the organization is the American Window Glass Company of this city. This company practically controls the window-glass business of the United States, and the only factories in Europe that amount to anything are located in Belgium.

"A combination of these, judging from the item from Brussels, is now under way, and as one of the men who is accredited with engineering the deal is one of Pittsburg's leading financiers, one who has participated successfully in previous deals of a like nature, it is safe to assume that the present one will be consummated.

"The Pittsburgers who are conducting the negotiations are President James A. Chambers and Vice President M. K. McMullin of the American Window Glass Company. They left this city for Europe about ten days ago."

THE MARSEILLES COAL TRADE.

British Consul Says Americans Are Trying to Obtain a Monopoly.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The British Consular report regarding trade at Marseilles, issued yesterday, asserts that the most vital recent development, from a British point of view, is the determined attempt of Americans to obtain a monopoly of the coal imports at that port.

The report further says that it is still too early to say how much of the general activity of Marseilles in the future will be due to American enterprise and energy, but it is certain that a large share of the future trade and commercial activity both at Marseilles and in the south of France generally will be absorbed by the United States—a considerable portion of it at the expense of the United Kingdom, unless British traders wake up to the danger and fight it by combination.

London Dock Dues to be Raised.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—At a meeting to-day of the London and India Docks Company, the Chairman, Mr. Stott, announced that he had this day formally notified the shipowners and brokers that on Jan. 1 the shipping dues would be raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a ton. Mr. Stott explained that increased dock accommodation was imperative, and that the company could not hope to raise the capital necessary to bring this about unless it improved the revenue.

WALDERSEE'S HOME-COMING.

German Papers Admit that His Mission Was Not of Great Importance—His Wife Greets Him at Cuxhaven.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The return of Count von Waldersee from China has been quite overshadowed as an event of importance by the death of the Dowager Empress. Some of the papers comment on the Field Marshal's career in the Far East in somewhat disappointed tones. His work is highly praised, but, running through the commendation is the admission that the German Nation a year ago greatly misconceived the scope and character of his mission. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung admits that he brings no laurel wreaths, but explains that this is because such things were not to be obtained in China.

Countess von Waldersee this morning went on board the Gera at Cuxhaven to greet her husband, and the Gera then ascended the Elbe to Brunshausen. On the way Count von Waldersee bestowed the China medal upon the officers and crew of the steamer. The Columbia lay at Brunshausen with relatives of the officers, including Admiral von Waldersee.

The steamer Blankenese transferred Count von Waldersee and his staff to the Columbia, where they were greeted by Herr Ballin, President of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and other Directors of the line.

The Count has received many warm messages of welcome from various parts of Germany. He will attend the funeral of the Dowager Empress Frederick. The Neueste Nachrichten reiterates the statement that he will shortly be appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.

Troops at Tien-Tsin Dying of Typhoid.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 7.—There is great mortality from malignant typhoid fever among the German troops here.

HONORS FOR AMERICANS.

Jules L. Stewart an Officer and A. E. Valois and L. S. Ware Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Jules L. Stewart, the artist, has been promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor.

A. E. Valois and Lewis S. Ware have been made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Jules L. Stewart is a native of Philadelphia and was born in 1855. He received his art education in Paris, studying under Gérôme and de Madrazo. He spends the greater part of his time in the French capital, where he has a studio in the Rue Copernic. He received gold medals at Berlin in 1891 and 1895, and at Munich in 1897. He is an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts and a member of the Paris Society of American Painters.

Arthur E. Valois is a New York lawyer, and was one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was born in Valois, Canada, about fifty-four years ago. He became an American citizen, and about twenty years ago began the practice of law in this city, making international law a specialty. He is the counsel for the American Consul in Paris, and was also counsel for the late Dr. Evans of Philadelphia, who died some time ago, after accumulating a fortune in Paris, where he followed his profession of dentistry. Although a resident of New York, Mr. Valois spends the greater part of his time in Paris. His New York office is at 20 Broad Street.

VICTORY FOR DE RODAYS.

He and Perivier Reinstated in Their Positions on The Figaro by the Tribunal of Commerce.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Tribunal of Commerce yesterday rendered judgment in favor of MM. Perivier, the manager, and de Rodays, the editor, of the Figaro, declaring that the resolutions for their dismissal passed by the shareholders of that paper were null and void because they contravened the articles of association.

Insane Owing to Leipsic Bank Failure.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Dr. Hans Blum, one of the biographers of Bismarck, has become mentally deranged owing to his losses through the recent failure of the Leipziger Bank, and has been placed in an asylum. He is the son of Robert Blum, who was executed in Vienna at the time of the revolution of 1848.

EMPRESS FREDERICK WILL REST BESIDE HER HUSBAND.

Her Body to be Placed in Friedenskirche Mausoleum—King Edward Starts for Homburg To-morrow.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—It has been decided that the body of Dowager Empress Frederick will be deposited in the Friedenskirche (Church of Peace) mausoleum, near Potsdam, in which is the body of Emperor Frederick.

Emperor William has issued a decree ordering the army to go into mourning for six weeks and giving minute details as to how the mourning emblems are to be worn. There will be no military music for eight days. Members of the Court are to wear full mourning until Aug. 26, medium mourning until Sept. 23, and minor mourning until Nov. 5.

Some of the papers take exception to the mourning orders. One paper, referring to the prohibition of public entertainments and musical and theatrical performances until after the funeral, says it believes this will hinder, to a certain degree, the purpose for which it was designed. It contrasts this order with Emperor Frederick's order upon the death of Emperor William I., in which he declined to make any mourning regulations, leaving the people to show their sympathy in their own way.

The Hamburger Nachrichten (Prince Bismarck's old organ) says Bismarck repeatedly asserted in private conversation that it was untrue that the Empress Frederick put great obstacles in his way during Emperor Frederick's reign, adding that, on the contrary, there was no time in his entire career in which he was freer from friction than during the "ninety-nine days."

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, an influential Conservative organ, which also cherishes Bismarckian traditions, has repeatedly denied that Empress Frederick took part in the intrigues which caused Bismarck's downfall, saying, "She was much too shrewd a woman to do so."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Prince Nicholas of Greece, who is the guest of their Majesties, will start for Homburg to-morrow to attend the funeral service to be held in the presence of Empress Frederick's family next Sunday.

A resolution providing for an address of sympathy with King Edward and Emperor William on the death of the Dowager Empress was unanimously adopted in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, in moving the resolution, highly eulogized the Empress. He said that throughout her life she strove to the utmost to promote mutual comprehension and sympathy between two great nations, upon whom so much of the future of civilization depended.

The London Gazette announces that the Court of St. James's will assume full mourning for the Dowager Empress of Germany to-day, continuing the same until Aug. 29, when the mourning will be changed and black dresses with colored ribbons, flowers, or feathers, or gray or white dresses with black ribbons or ornaments may be worn.

Half-mourning for Queen Victoria will be resumed on Sept. 19.

The army and navy mourning regulations call for arm crape until Sept. 19.

It was officially announced yesterday that the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will not be curtailed.

Prince Henry to Land at Brest.

BREST, Aug. 7.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who has been at Cadiz with the German fleet, is to land here. A special train is waiting to convey him to Homburg.

RAID BY INDIAN TRIBESMEN.

Militia Post at Kashmirkar Surprised by Mahsuds and Looted—Several Men Killed.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.—Two hundred Mahsuds attacked a militia post at Kashmirkar on Aug. 6. They killed a sentry and surprised the garrison, which sought refuge in the barracks.

The Mahsuds demanded the rifles, threatening to burn the post if the weapons were not given up. The militia then surrendered their rifles. Seven of the men were killed and an officer and three men were wounded.

The Mahsuds then decamped with the rifles, ammunition, uniforms, and kits of the garrison, without losing a man.

GERMAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The German antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Ehrich von Drygalski of Berlin, noted for his study of arctic glaciers, will sail from Kiel on Aug. 11.

The German antarctic expedition will, to some extent, co-operate with the British expedition on the steamship Discovery, which sailed for the South on Tuesday. The two expeditions divide between them the antarctic continent and its adjacent ice, each devoting its attention to one-half. The British will study the region from longitude 90° east to longitude 90° west, and the Germans will take the other half of the circle. It is expected that when the observations of both expeditions are compared the value of the work of each will be greatly increased.

Two other antarctic expeditions are to sail this year—a Swedish expedition under Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, a nephew of the famous explorer, and a Scottish expedition under Dr. William S. Bruce.

Prof. von Drygalski, the leader of the German expedition, will be accompanied by Dr. Ernst van Hoefen of Kiel, zoologist and botanist; Dr. Hans Gazert of Munich, medical officer and bacteriologist; Dr. Emil Philippi of Breslau, geologist and chemist, and Dr. Freidrich Bidlingmaier of Laufpen-on-the-Neckar, magnetician and meteorologist.

The German Government has assisted the expedition financially. The Gauss, the vessel on which the party will sail, has been specailly built for the antarctic regions. She is entirely of wood, and resembles Nansen's Fram. She is especially strengthened by internal supports and a triple planking of oak and pitchpine. She is 150 feet long, draws 16 feet of water, is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and has engines which give her a speed of seven knots an hour.

A large number of dogs accompany the expedition, as it is expected that sledges will be extensively used.

HAD CHECKS STOLEN IN PARIS.

Man Arrested in Berlin with Drafts from American Express Office.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—A man claiming to be E. C. Bolles of San Francisco, but who registered at the Kaiserhof as Bolles of Boston, was arrested to-day. He had presented at a branch of the Dresdner Bank checks identified as part of the booty obtained by the robbery of the American Express Company's office in Paris on April 26.

Bolles claims that he acquired the checks legitimately.

BRITISH ARREST A GERMAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Berliner Tageblatt announces that Wilhelm Meyerbach, its correspondent with the Boers, has been arrested by the British on a charge of espionage.

Kaiser's Gift to Sultan of Morocco.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Emperor William, reciprocating the recent courtesy of the Sultan of Morocco, has presented to Abdul Aziz for the new zoological garden at Fez, a lion, a bengal tiger, leopards, bears, stags, and Indian and Japanese cranes and parrots, all purchased through a German dealer.

Herbert Gladstone to Marry.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The approaching marriage of the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone and a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., is announced.

Herbert Gladstone is the youngest son of the famous Prime Minister and is the only one of W. E. Gladstone's sons who has become prominent as a politician. He has held various Ministerial positions, and was at one time private secretary to his father. Sir Richard Paget was made a Baronet in 1886. He was a member of Parliament for thirty years, and is a member of the Privy Council.

Prof. Wilson Sees Encke's Comet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 7.—A telegram has been received at the Harvard Observatory from Prof. H. C. Wilson at Northfield, stating that he observed Encke's comet on Aug. 5, 8:09:24, Greenwich mean time. The right ascension is 6 hours .02 minutes 01.8 seconds; declination plus 31 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds. The time given in the official announcement is the astronomical time, which reduced to civil time, makes the discovery on Aug. 6 at 9 hours 25 minutes and 3.36 seconds, reckoned at Greenwich mean time, or 4 hours 25 minutes and 3.36 seconds eastern meridian time.

A SUIT OVER "FLORODORA"

John Dunne Seeks an Injunction and Applies for Receiver.

SAYS HE GETS NO PROFITS

Charges that Ryley and Fisher Refuse an Accounting—Declares the Production Will Net $300,000.

The successful run of "Florodora" at the Casino has led to unexpected trouble, which came to light yesterday in the Supreme Court, where Justice O'Gorman, in a suit instituted by John Dunne against Thomas W. Ryley and John C. Fisher, signed an order for the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from transferring any rights in or making any contracts with regard to the production. Also why a temporary receiver should not be appointed, and why the defendants should not be required to give a bond for the performance of the court's order.

Mr. Dunne, in an affidavit, alleges that he is known as the senior partner of Dunne & Ryley, managers of Matthews and Bulger in Hoyt's "Milk White Flag," "By the Sad Sea Waves," and other theatrical attractions. He says that while he was in San Francisco managing the road productions of the firm, in May, 1900, he received a letter from Ryley stating that he had secured an option from Frank Sanger, the New York representative of Greet & Co., owners of "Florodora," then playing in the British metropolis, and saying that he was going over to secure the attraction for America and Canada.

Ryley came back two months later with the rights for "Florodora," and brought with him John C. Fisher, a Californian, who was said to have money.

Fisher and Ryley, Mr. Dunne says in his affidavit, went to the law office of Henry Staten, in the Knickerbocker Building, and agreed to bring out the production of "Florodora" on a share-and-share-alike basis; the letterheads and the office signs were then changed, and he was taken as a copartner, and he (Dunne) was telegraphed to to engage Camille D'Arville for the leading part in the production and I. B. McDonald for the scenery.

Dunne further says that he borrowed $4,000 from Joseph L. Eppinger, a well-known man about town of San Francisco, and the performance opened on Nov. 12, and he, Dunne, then went out on the road with other plays, while Ryley and Fisher staid in town.

The plaintiff says that Ryley then wrote to him that the road companies were not paying, that "Florodora" was making all the money that was coming in, that they were paying old Dunne & Ryley bills out of these profits, and he was tired of the arrangement.

Mr. Dunne also says that on May 17, 1901, he came to New York and went to the Knickerbocker Building, and was then told he was no longer a partner. He found that "Florodora," in one week, the record week, had made $16,000.

He declares that in the latter part of May Ryley and Fisher moved their offices to the Casino and steadfastly refused to give him an accounting, and when he went there last Tuesday night they refused to have anything to do with him. Then he engaged Vidaver & Josephson, lawyers, of 116 Nassau Street, to protect his interests.

Mr. Dunne says he has not received one cent from the production of "Florodora," but understands that the profits already amount to $125,000, and he has affidavits from five prominent theatrical men saying that the play should net $300,000 in the ensuing twelve months with the two companies which it is proposed to put on the road.

Mr. Dunne claims one-quarter of the profits already received and wants a bond given securing him a like share in the prospective profits of the coming six years, the period covered by the rights of the play as sold to the firm for Canada and the United States.

He assers thae the piece only cost $2,500 a week to run, and that very profitable contracts have already been made in addition to the present one with T. B. Harms & Co. and others for the publication and reproduction of the music.

He states that Sire Brothers, owners of the Casino, agreed to let the production go on at that theatre for 50 per cent., until their share should reach $5,000, and when they had received this sum, their share as landlords should be reduced to 40 per cent.

John C. Fisher, who has, since the production of "Florodora" in this country, taken the most active interest in the musical comedy, said last evening when seen at the Casino:

"Mr. Dunne never had, and never will have, a financial interest in the production. Some years ago the copartnership of Dunne and Ryley was formed for the purpose of producing Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag." After the termination of this engagement the company ceased to exist.

"The financial end of 'Florodora' has always, as far as this country is concerned, been looked after by Mr. Ryley and myself, not one cent having been contributed by Mr. Dunne. His claim is absolutely absurd, and will so be shown in court at the proper time."

Mr. Ryley also asserted that Dunne had no rights in the partnership between him and Fisher.

SOUSA TO TOUR ENGLAND.

Bandmaster to Take His Musicians Through Great Britain, Where They Have Never Been.

John Philip Sousa has arranged to take again his band abroad on a concert tour, which will introduce his musicians to Great Britain, where they have never appeared. The arrangements for this English tour only have recently been completed.

The band will sail from this city Sept. 25, and will appear at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Oct. 4 and 5. On Monday, Oct. 7, they will open the International Exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland, where they will remain for four weeks. Upon the conclusion of this engagement. Mr. Sousa will make a provincial tour of five weeks, playing in Edinburgh, Dundee, Newcastle, York, Hull, Bradford, Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Sheffield, Bath, Bristol, and many other important towns in Great Britain.

The English tour, aside from the Glasgow engagement, will be under the direction of a syndicate organized in London for the purpose of exploiting the Sousa Band in Great Britain, and of which Philip Yorke of the Palace Theatre is the active manager. Fifty men will be taken over, and two concerts will be played each day. Miss Dorothy Doyle, the violinist, who has played two seasons with the band in this country, will be the violin soloist. An American soprano soloist will also be heard.

The band will return to America about the middle of December. The customary Winter tour will open early in January, covering the entire South and the Middle West. Another European tour is contemplated for the Summer of 1902.

Carnival Nights at the Exposition.

The Director General of the Pan-American Exposition announces that the managers have arranged with Pain, the fireworks expert, for the production of an elaborate water carnival on the lake in the Exposition grounds on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening of each week during August, and probably September as well. The carnival will end with a brilliant fireworks exhibition concluding with the bombardment of the forts at Taku. It will include a ballet and water pantomime, brilliantly illuminated, and midair acrobatic performances.

PRELATES AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Scalabrini Inspect the Immigrant Depot.

Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by Archbishop Scalabrini of Piacenza, Italy, who is making a tour of the station missions in America, inspected the immigration depot at Ellis Island yesterday. They were warmly greeted by Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, who escorted them to the main building, where, in Commissioner Fitchie's office, a detailed description was given to them of the methods in use in examining immigrants.

Archbishop Corrigan was as much interested as the Italian Prelate in observing the routine through which foreigners have to pass before they are permitted to land in the United States. He praised the thoroughness of the safeguards maintained for the protection of the immigrants, and thanked Mr. McSweeney for his courtesy.

After lunching with Commissioner Fitchie and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, the party of priests took a sail on the bay in an excursion boat.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Beall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Pequot Chapel in the Pequot Summer colony was the scene of a brilliant naval wedding at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Esther Grubb Beall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bond Beall of New York, became the wife of Lieut. George Tucker Smith of the United States Navy. The bridegroom is a Surgeon in the navy and a graduate of the Charlotteville University. The wedding was to have taken place next October, but, owing to the fact that Lieut. Smith has been ordered to sea duty, the nuptials were moved forward.

The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with family lace, and she wore her grandmother's wedding veil. Miss Lily Beall of New York was maid of honor, and Lieut. Charles F. Preston, United States Navy, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Beall of New York, Miss Mary Grubb Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Daisy Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Constance Berry of New York, Miss Catherine Baxter of New York, and Miss Beatrice De Forest of New York. Each of the bridesmaids was gowned in white organdy, wore a white hat, and carried pink sweetpeas.

The ushers were Naval Constructor Lawrence Spear, Surgeon Charles Crawford, Paymaster F. Thornton Arms, Surgeon George Rothgauger, Surgeon Charles E. Riggs, and Ensign Z. E. Riggs, all of whom wore the uniform of their rank. In honor of the wedding the chapel was decorated with palms and smilax. The Rev. Dr. Alfred Poole Grint, rector of St. James's Church, of this city, performed the wedding ceremony.

Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mrs. Grubb of Philadelphia, Mrs. L. Heber Smith of Philadelphia, Mrs. Thomas A. White of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Birdsborough, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grubb of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Brooke of Birdsborough, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Smith of Virginia, and Gen. John E. Brooke, United States Army. Among the local guests were Col. and Mrs. Eugene T. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sackett, Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowland P. Kearsby. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a beautiful turquois and diamond pendant. A coincidence is noted in the fact that the Beall family occupy the Lowery cottage, where three years ago the Spanish Minister to Mexico, Duke d'Arcos, married Miss Virginia Woodbury Lowery.

Ferris—Chapman.

Charles Starr Ferris and Miss Sara Frances Chapman were married Tuesday by the Rev. Joseph T. McKeon at the Church of St. Michael. The bridesmaid was Miss Gertrude V. Chapman, the bride's sister. The best man was George R. Balfour, Jr.

A breakfast and a reception were given by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman, at their residence, 474 West Thirty-fourth Street. After a short stay at Greenwich, at the Summer home of the bridegroom's father, C. W. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris will go to Saratoga and Buffalo. Charles Starr Ferris is the second son of Charles W. Ferris and grandson of the late Henry Ferris of this city.

Van Wagenen—Stevens.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Miss Lucy Katherine Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, was married this morning to Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., of New York City. Only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wagenen will live in New York.

THREE-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Will Be Put in Operation Tuesday, and Commissioner Murphy Says It Is Perfect.

Commissioner Murphy's long-talked-of plan for policing the city by the three-platoon method will be begun at 8 A. M. next Tuesday. Among the advantages he claimed for it in announcing the completion of his plans yesterday was that it will not involve the expenditure of an extra dollar of the public money nor the employment of an extra policeman, yet, he says, the department will have the largest reserve force it ever has had in the station houses at all times, while at the same time there will be more men on post than ever before.

"The system has been so arranged that the men on post will almost be in sight of each other day and night," he said, "and when it goes into effect the people will wonder why it had not been thought of before."

Late in the afternoon, however, the Commissioner appointed twenty more probationary policemen, in addition to the long list of additions he has already made to the roll of the force.

BLOWN INTO MORRIS CANAL.

Lehigh Valley Freight Handler Meets Death in the Storm—Damage in Hudson County.

While the storm of Tuesday night was at its height in Jersey City Herman Buckholtz, a freight handler employed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad docks, was blown into the Morris Canal basin and drowned. The body was not recovered. Buekholtz had been in the company's employ but a short time and his address is not known.

The most serious damage done by the storm was the washing away of about fifty feet of the recently completed Ravine Road sewer. The break occurred at the point where the sewer descends from the Heights and the meadows below were quickly flooded. The water finally reached the Lackawanna Railroad at the Hoboken line. A portion of the railroad embankment was washed away. This caused a depression of the tracks for about forty feet and traffic was delayed about two hours. The damage to the sewer is about $3,000.

Cellars throughout the city and streets on the west slope of the Heights were flooded, but no serious damage was done. Trolley traffic was suspended about half an hour.

The Hudson Boulevard was damaged at various points, but the most serious break was on the Weehawken loop and at Renner's Hill. The entire damage is estimated by the Commissioners at $5,000.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Helen Grantley has been engaged by Delcher and Brennan to assume the rôle of Katherine in their revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," in which Charles B. Hanford will be starred.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Miss Ella Snyder, who so cleverly played the title rôle in "The Casino Girl." She will play the part of Princess Beauty and Jane Whitbeck that of Lord Jocelyn in the coming presentation of the Drury Lane extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."

Kathryn Kidder will star this coming season under the management of Brennan and Delcher in a new play by Glen MacDonough, entitled "Molly Pitcher." The play is founded on incidents in the life of the Revolutionary heroine, and will introduce the historical scene of the battle of Monmouth.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who has had an engagement to appear in grand opera at Warsaw, has decided to cancel this so she might be enabled to sail for this country on Sept. 19. She has arranged with Maurice Grau to appear under his management fifty-two times. Six appearances will be made under her own direction. These will be in the form of recitals in this city principally.

Henrietta Crosman will open her season on Sept. 9 in New Bedford, Mass., and play for three weeks in the larger cities around Boston. She then goes to Philadelphia, and thence to Chicago, where she will be seen for the first time in "Twelfth Night." During the early part of the season Miss Crosman will produce Mrs. Sutherland's "Jean o' the Shoals" and Mr. Hazelton's new play which is nearing completion. Manager Campbell has received information from Denver to the effect that his leading man, Hobart Bosworth, would be obliged to cancel his contract owing to ill-health.

The Sire Brothers were recently informed that Harry Bulger, one of the principal members of their company, had indulged in the act of making several contracts calling for his appearance the approaching season. In order that they should have the exclusive right to his services, according to an existing contract, their counsel appeared before Justice O'Gorman yesterday and applied for an injunction restraining Mr. Bulger from appearing with any other company but theirs, which is to be seen in a revival of "The King's Carnival" early next month at the New York. The order to show cause why the injunction should not be granted was served upon the actor last night.

SAYS DON'T HONOR MR. WU.

Returned Missionary to China Declares that Distinction Accorded China's Minister Is Ill-Advised.

The Rev. George S. Miner, who has been for some years at the head of a private school system in and around Foochow, China, arrived here yesterday.

"Minister Wu, at Washington," said Mr. Miner, "is a part of the present clever Chinese diplomacy of the same Li Hung Chang who bought war materials—which was later used against us—all the time we were entertaining him in this country two or three years ago. Honors paid to Minister Wu are, in the judgment of missionaries in China, quite ill advised. How much he influenced the course of our Government I do not know, but Americans in China think we made a mistake in withdrawing our troops so soon.

"The Chinese are at this moment buying war material in vast quantities. They are spending money in that way and pleading inability to pay indemnities because of poverty. In the matter of looting, I want to say that no part of the missionary body apologizes for it. Whether in war or in peace, the taking of other people's property is stealing. That one or two persons have been found among the entire missionary body who have sought to justify it ought not to inculpate the rest of us.

"The mandarin class in China is untrustworthy. We ought not to take their word. Chinese diplomacy is not to be counted upon, and our Government makes a mistake when it builds upon it. On the other hand, the Chinese people are honest. They are paying off damages done by Boxers, and doing it cheerfully."

TO IMPROVE MANY STREETS.

Board of Public Improvements Decides on Work in the Bronx.

The Board of Public Improvements at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions for street improvements in the Borough of the Bronx, as follows:

To regulate and grade Two Hundred and Fifth Street between Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue, at a cost of $16,000; Prospect Avenue from Crotona Park to East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, at a cost of $60,000; Ryer Avenue from Tremont Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, at a cost of $69,000; to pave Tremont Avenue between Third Avenue and the Boston Road with asphalt, at a cost of $120,000; Walton Avenue from East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the bridge over the Port Morris branch of the New York Central Railroad, at a cost of $21,000; East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street from Third Avenue to Arthur Avenue, at a cost of $18,500, and East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, at a cost of $23,000.

Bronx Free Library's Quick Growth.

The Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, President of the Bronx Free Library, asks for aid for that institution, which is probably the youngest library in the city. It is at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and was opened in January, incorporated in March, and employed a librarian in May. It now has 2,000 books, 300 applicants by card for library privileges, and in July issued over 600 volumes. The library has no endowment nor stated fund except a gift of $50 from the Board of Regents. The library is also engaging in educational work. Any gift of books or money to aid in the development of the institution should be sent to the address given above.

IN THE SHOPS.

Effective things are to be found now in the way of lettering for linens of all kinds, bed linen or underwear. This lettering comes upon medallions of fine Hamburg with an initial in the centre, the medallion being two or three inches in length or barely one inch, as the case may be. The initial is embroidered, and the embroidery is more or less elaborate. The medallions are appliqued upon whatever article they are to appear, by the embroidered edge. They vary in price according to the size and amount of work in them. A large one will cost 75 cents and a small one, very simple, only 5, or by the dozen, the smaller letter will be 55 cents. The work is all in good taste, and furnishes a simple means to the woman who cannot or will not embroider to have her pillowcases, sheets, &c., marked with her initials. This is a French idea. The medallions can be obtained without the letter, if desired.

For more practical use the lettering upon tape is invaluable, particularly for the traveler. It comes upon the finest of cambric tape, and may be had in lettering of any style, single initials, or monogram, or the name is reproduced to match the calling card in English or Roman letters or script.

Great big yachting pillows are on the market now, large denim covered pillows bearing the insignia of the different yacht clubs in the correct coloring. The pillows entire cost $5.50, and the slips $2.98.

Pillows which are not as new, but which make more pretension to elegance are much less expensive. Empire pillows showing coats of arms and floral designs on satin cost $1.98. Attractive hammock pillows can be found at very low prices.

Pretty little colored flannel underpetticoats for women are the most attractive in the French twilled printed flannels, in delicate shades and simply made, frequently trimmed with lace.

One way of finishing the neck of a nightdress of cambric is to have a wide binding, perhaps two inches of the material, outlining the neck, and through this is run a wide ribbon which shows through slightly, and is tied in a big bow in front.

An attractive white petticoat has the lower part of the flounce made of broad and deep panels of all-over embroidery set in bands of lace insertion, and finished with a ruffle of the lace on the edge.

Ningpoo fans are now selling for 10 cents apiece, $1 a dozen.

In India silk there is a pretty little tan waist made with a tucked yoke and two groups of tucking with a band of lace insertion between running around the waist below the yoke.

To return to sofa pillows, big flowers of cretonne are appliqued upon denim for the covers, and with good effect. A big pink rose upon green denim is effective.

The cretonne is used also upon thin curtains of white, but with a less satisfactory result. The best use of the cretonne with white is in bands edging the curtains at the lower edge and sides, and the straight little valance curtain which finishes the top of the window. This has a pretty, old-time effect that is very good. The white is most attractive, with a woven stripe or figure of any kind.

Attractive things for the windows come in the art muslins, which are fifty inches wide and in delightful designs and colors.

Double the number of garments can be hung in a well ordered closet with regular clothes hangers than where ordinary hooks are used. There are bars which come to fasten to the under side of shelves upon which at least six hangers can be hung, and there are loops to fasten to the inside of the closet door upon which as many more will go, and there can be as many bars as there is shelf space to secure them. The bar and loop will each cost 20 cents, and clothes hooks for either waists or skirts will cost 15 cents. With the proper ordering of the closet the gowns in it are less liable to injury. A set of six skirt hangers, six waist hangers, and a bar and a loop will cost $1.75.

Neckwear is being reduced with other things to the lowest prices. Pretty little colored muslin stocks and ties can be bought for 12½ cents, 10, and even 5 cents. A pretty little muslin stock and tie has the stock part tucked, and with a very pretty and neat little dotted Hamburg turnover the tie finished with two hemstitched tucks and a hemstitched hem, and it costs 19 cents.

Beautiful lace sleeves, which are to be found in all lengths to be worn with different styles of gowns are in some instances given a lining of chiffon to soften the effect and bring out the design of the lace. With very open work laces for the neck or sleeves the chiffon is a great addition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cooler weather brought an unusual number of fashionable people to town yesterday. Mrs. Seth Barton French was with her mother, Mrs. Falker Fearn. Mrs. French came in from Newport, where she is spending the Summer. Mrs. Richard Lounsberry, the Misses Ives, and Miss Louise McAllister were also in town.

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The Deutschland, sailing to-day, has booked among her passengers C. Aufmordt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Agar, the Countess Bethlem, J. A. Burden, William C. Hunter, William M. Ivins and William M. Ivins, Jr., Baroness von Richthofen, Mrs. Lyon Gardiner, and Arthur Hughes Lamson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes will give a dinner to-morrow evening at Southampton which is also the evening for the weekly club meeting. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll have invitations out for a dinner on Saturday evening, Aug. 17. On this Saturday will take place the races at the country seat of Mrs. Henry Trevor. The men who have it in charge are Charles T. Barney, Henry McVickar, George R. Schieffelin, Henry E. Howland, George C. Clark, James L. Breese, Stephen Peabody, and Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.

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A fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium will take place at Paul Smith's on Friday, Aug. 23. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mrs. A. J. Milbank, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, Mrs. J. C. Jones, Mrs. P. C. Maffit, Mrs. W. B. Johnson, Mrs. S. M. Stevenson, and Miss Polhemus.

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Miss Ethel Grubb Beall, the daughter of Mrs. Joseph Bond Beall, and Dr. George Tucker Smith of the United States Navy were married at New London yesterday afternoon. Miss Lily Beall was maid of honor and there were six bridesmaids, Miss Mary Grubb Smith, Miss Daisy E. Smith, Miss Florence Beall, Miss Constance Berry, Miss Beatrice de Forest, and Miss Katherine C. Baxter. Lieut. Charles Preston was best man. The ushers were Dr. Riggs, Dr. Crawford, Lieut. Briggs, Lieut. Spear, and Lieut. Arms. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents.

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Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmet, who has been spending the Summer at Lake Lucerne, N. Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hezron A. Johnson, 414 Fifth Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan have closed their Summer residence at the Highlands of Navesink and have gone to Northeast Harbor for the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney are the guests of Mr. Whitney's mother, Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney, at her country place, Fair Lawn, Morris Plains, N. J.

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Mrs. Eugene Kelly is abroad and will remain there this Summer. Eugene Kelly and Thomas Hugh Kelly were among those who sailed yesterday on the White Star liner for this country from Liverpool. They will remain here several weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dimock have arrived at their cottage at Bar Harbor, where they will be for the rest of the season. William C. Whitney will be at Saratoga during the races. He has just purchased two pieces of real estate there. He will not build a cottage, but may have erected stables on the lots for his horses with rooms for his stablemen.

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This morning at Bar Harbor there will be a recital at the St. Sauveur to be given by Miss Martha Strickland, assisted by Theodore Bjorksten. There are a large number of patronesses, among whom are Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Miss Louise Taylor, Mrs. J. de Courcey Ireland, and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

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Among recent arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe, W. West Durant, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, and the Misses Weatherbee.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, for the ninth successive year, to-day entertained the members of Whomsoever Circle of King's Daughters, of which she is a member, and with whom she worked. The entertainment consisted of a luncheon and musicale at the Vanderbilt villa, at Rough Point. The circle not only does a large amount of charity in Newport, but during the Winter provided between thirty and forty families in New York with garments, which were distributed under Mrs. Vanderbilt's personal direction.

The principal entertainment of the evening was a dinner given by Mrs. John R. Drexel at her villa, on Ochre Point. This was followed by a musicale, at which Miss Booker and Heathe Gregory, sang, and Lewis C. Hall rendered piano selections. A dinner and musicale were also given by Mrs. William T. Bull.

A luncheon was given by Mrs. Charles A. Child at the Pumpelly cottage, and dinners by Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., who has taken the Chanler villa, near Easton's Beach, gave a small dinner, and Mrs. William M. Kingsland also entertained at dinner at the Pinard cottages.

Capt. Tamaweski of the Russian Army has taken rooms at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Peter Goelet Gerry, who has just returned from Europe, arrived here this evening, accompanied by his father, who went to New York to meet him.

Count and Countess de Castel Menardo have arrived here from Englewood, N. J.

E. A. Bruguiere of New York is a guest of Louis S. Bruguiere at the Hawthorne villa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Edie of New York are guests of Mr. Francis J. Otis.

M. W. French of New York arrived this evening as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French.

Miss Stella D. Hayes, who is occupying the Fay cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, has gone to Magnolia, Mass., for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, who have guests among the cottages, have gone to the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason are entertaining Mrs. Salma Rutherford of New York.

Commander Richard Wainwright, United States Navy, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is at Conanicut Island.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Mrs. Bulkeley, H. Cunningham, V. M. de Roguelain, G. A. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Farlow, W. Harris, Hayden B. Harris, L. Townsend, W. A. Pond Phipps and Mrs. W. H. Phipps of New York, J. Browne and A. Browne of Pittsburg, Leon Cassier of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. William Francis of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Buford and Miss Neville Davis of Louisville, Ky., and W. Cushing of Boston.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 7.—The Malvern ball to-night marked the busiest day society has had thus far this season. It was the event of the week, more than 800 persons being present. A large number of dinner parties were given previously, both at the inn and among the cottagers.

Those who entertained were Mrs. Gerard of New York, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter of Philadelphia, Mrs. James B. Haggin of New York, Mrs. S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia, Miss Rutherford of New York, Miss Suydam, and C. Morton Smith of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Gerard's guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Edwards, Miss Bend, Sumner Gerard, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Baldwin, Miss Coles, Miss Furnis, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright entertained Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, D. W. Falls, Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Conover, Charles Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

Mrs. James B. Haggin entertained Mrs. Richard Lounsbury, Countess Festetics, Miss Mae Handy, Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Miss Lounsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, and Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox.

C. Morton Smith entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and Mrs. Thorndike.

Mrs. Huger Pratt entertained Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Miss Barney, Mr. Greppo, Miss Sedley Creighton Webb, Mr. Huger Pratt, and Mr. Parkhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have gone to Newport for a short series of visits.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN BURIED AT GREAT NECK

Impressive Ceremonies in Which Eleven Bishops Participate.

Nearly 150 Clergymen Present—A Large Congregation of the Laity at the Garden City Cathedral.

The Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Long Island, was buried yesterday in the family plot at Great Neck, L. I., after funeral services of a most impressive character, at which eleven Bishops and nearly 150 clergymen assisted, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City.

The services at the cathedral, in spite of the torrents of rain that fell and which made the thoroughfares of Garden City a series of pools, attracted enough of those who revered the dead dignitary to take up all seating room in the edifice. They came not only from all parts of the diocese, but from many States, and the majority of those who came to pay the last tribute of affection or respect were women. Special trains for the funeral were run on the Long Island Railroad.

The pillars of the cathedral and the chancel were draped in purple, but the sombre effect was relieved by the many floral tributes banked before the altar and its beautiful, illuminated Episcopal cross. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. J. Clarence Jones of St. Mark's, Brooklyn. As the clergy and dignitaries arrived they went to the crypt and the vestry rooms, and each learned of his part in the elaborate ceremonial. At 10:30 o'clock all were ready in the sacerdotal robes for the procession. The casket, which had lain in the private mortuary chapel in the See House, was at 8 A. M. taken to the centre of the cathedral. It was covered with purple cloth. On it were two palms, the Bishop's purple hat, and his scarlet gown as a Doctor of Laws, the degree conferred on him by the University of Cambridge. At 8:30 o'clock the Very Reverend Samuel Cox, D. D., Dean, celebrated the Holy Eucharist. He was assisted by the venerable H. B. Bryan, Archdeacon of Queens and Nassau. From 9 to 10 o'clock friends and clergy viewed the body. It was then taken to the town vestibule.

When, at 10:30 o'clock, the clerical procession moved from the crypt, there was a deluge outside. One hour later, when the casket was carried out of the cathedral to the hearse, there was a burst of sunshine. The storm was over.

The procession moved in the following order:

The cathedral choir.
The vested clergy.
The Bishops—The Right Revs. H. C. Potter of New York, W. D. Walker of Western New York, T. F. Gailor of Tennessee, George Worthington of Nebraska, Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut, E. G. Weed of Florida, H. Y. Satterlee of Washington, J. S. Johnston of Western Texas, T. U. Dudley of Kentucky, Leighton Coleman of Delaware, and W. C. Gray of Southern Florida.
The Pall Bearers—The Cathedral Chapter: Alexander E. Orr, H. H. Cammann, A. M. Weller, Col. W. S. Cogswell, the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, August Belmont, Wilhelmus Mynderse, The Verger of the cathedral.
Canon H. B. Bryan, acting as Chaplain, carrying the Bishop's pastoral staff.
The casket.
The family and friends, numbering twenty-two, the chief mourner being Bishop Littlejohn's daughter, Mrs. W. P. Bird, who was supported by her husband.

When the casket was lifted in the vestibule Bishop Potter began the service of the dead with "I am the Resurrection and the Life." On reaching the chancel the Bishops and the Rev. H. L. Swentzel, D. D., President of the Standing Committee, entered the sanctuary. Archdeacon William Holden of Suffolk County and the Rev. Dr. Homer, the Rev. Dr. Bacchus, the Rev. Mr. Kimber, the Rev. Mr. Pycott, the Rev. Dr. Darlington, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, the Rev. Dr. Matson, the Rev. Dr. Burgess, Dr. George W. Smith, President of Trinity College; the Rev. Dr. Lowndes, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Secretary of the diocese; the Rev. Dean Marvin, the Rev. Robert Weeks, and the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing took their seats in the clergy stalls. The other clergy were seated in the choir stalls.

The casket when it reached the chancel was placed before the altar facing it. After the choir had chanted the three hundred and seventh and ninetieth Psalms of the Burial Office, the Lesson, First Corinthians, xv., 20, was read by Bishop Brewster. Then followed the anthem, "Whoso Dwelleth Under the Defense of the Most High," by Sir John Stainer. Bishop Dudley read the Creed and Prayers, and Dykes's hymn "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand" was sung in lieu of a Processional.

The Committal was by Bishops Potter and Worthington. Goss's Burial Anthem "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" was followed by the Collects and the Benediction by Bishop Worthington. The Recessional was Stubbs's "Jerusalem, My Happy Home." The body was taken from the Cathedral to Great Neck, accompanied in carriages by the cathedral choir, the family, and a representative body of attending clergy. In the churchyard of All Saints' were the services at the grave. They were very simple, and the Rev. Kirkland Huske, rector of All Saints', officiated. After an invocation the Lord's Prayer was said. The Collect for All Saints' followed, and the office ended with an anthem, a benediction, and Stainer's "Seven-fold Amen."

In the cathedral were delegations from the General Theological Seminary, the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the American Church Missionary Society, the Church Charity Foundation, and the American Church Building Fund Commission.

GEN. GEO. S. BATCHELLER HERE

Member of International Court of Egypt Comes to See President McKinley.

Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, one of the Judges of the International court at Cairo, Egypt, arrived yesterday on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia. He will be in this country about six weeks, and in the meantime will see President McKinley and visit Saratoga. Judge Batcheller does not believe that a canal across the isthmus of Panama will be of any benefit to the United States in a commercial sense, but if a canal is built there he prefers the Panama, to the Nicaragua route.

"The matter that is attracting most attention in Europe just now," said the Judge, "is the efforts of the German Emperor to put a high protective duty on cereals and meats to discourage the importation of American goods. But the German people are opposed to the idea. They must have cereal and meat from this country, and realize that if there is a tax on these articles they will have to pay it.

"Germany is overpopulated and the Emperor is encouraging emigration. But he doesn't want his people to come to the United States. He prefers to have them establish colonies in South American countries, so as to find markets for German goods.

"Our country does not do what it should for its diplomatic representatives. In the main, the Consuls of other countries are practically commercial agents, while the American Consuls simply run up the Stars and Stripes, talk about the flag, and give dinners. The United States is succeeding abroad, and is doing so in spite of itself.

"Ambassador A. D. White has no idea of resigning. It is true he has given up his house or the part of the building he occupied. He did so because the little State of Bavaria bought the structure for legation purposes, and the representative of the great American Republic is living in a hotel until he can find suitable quarters."

Decision Reinstates Forty-five Doctors.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has notified President Sexton of the Board of Health that the action of the Civil Service Board in refusing to sign the pay roll of the forty-five Health Board Inspectors, assigned to vaccinate during the smallpox scare, because the doctors were getting $100 a month, is unconstitutional. All the men have been reappointed at $100 a month.

The Monument to Von Ketteler.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 7.—News was received from Peking by the steamship Empress of Japan that a large hole has been dug in Halamen Street, on the spot where Baron von Ketteler was assassinated, for the purpose of erecting a monument. The monument will be in the centre of the street, diverting traffic.

Doctor Shoots Army Officer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7.—Capt. Noble Wiley, son of Congressman Wiley of this district, and who recently received an appointment as Lieutenant in the regular army, was shot and seriously wounded tonight by Dr. J. H. Crossland. The cause of the difficulty is not known.

THREATS AGAINST MR. CLEVELAND.

Crazy Man Was Arrested and in His Pocket Was a Letter to Mr. McKinley.

Threats to kill ex-President Cleveland caused the arrest of Matthew B. Schillinger, a middle-aged, shabbily dressed bookbinder, in a lodging house at 275 Bowery yesterday, and his subsequent incarceration in the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue. He addressed a letter to George England, Clerk of the Fifth Municipal District Court, in Brooklyn, a few days ago, charging Mr. Cleveland with having treated him brutally. Mr. England turned it over to the police, who arrested Schillinger.

In his pockets were found a clasp knife with a blade nearly four inches long and a letter written in German to President McKinley. In this letter he asserted that he had a claim of $25,000,000,000 against the Government, and said he owned a fabulously valuable estate in Washington, which swindlers were trying to steal from him. When committed by Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court, he believed that he was going to be taken to a place where he would be placed in possession of an enormous fortune.

DEATH LIST OF A DA

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
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67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex.; 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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BANKERS,
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44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
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FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.
Just arrived in the city from Sonora, Mexico. I have a large copper and silver mining property; is now producing, and has been for two years past, a net profit of 15 per cent. per annum on a million dollars.
Will sell a half interest for four hundred thousand dollars and will join buyer in increasing plant and putting up a smelter. One hundred thousand dollars required for this purpose.
Smelter returns for the past two years show 10 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. lead, and three hundred ounces silver.
Present rate of freight from the mine to the smelter, $48 per ton.
None but absolute investors will receive attention.
Have complete report and all data with me. Will be in the city ten days. Address W. R. J. DYAS, 50 Broadway, Room 40, New York.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 97, 473, 485, 488, 614, 917, 1058, 1104, 1905, 1909, 2033, 2233, 2560, 2608, 2632, 3102, 3119, 3434, 3453, 3493, 3495, 3637, 4010,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1901.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANOKE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Certificate of Stock issued in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the C., R. I. & P. R. Co., held June 5, 1901, will be delivered in exchange for the receipts issued on subscriptions, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, No. 13 William St., New York City, on and after Aug. 8, 1901.
Out-of-town stockholders may send their receipts (properly indorsed) and certificates will be returned by registered mail.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Treas., C., R. I. & P. R. Co.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF DEBENTURE BONDS OF The American Type Founders' Company,
DATED MAY 1ST, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that **The Mercantile Trust Co.,** Trustee under the Indenture of Trust of the American Type Founders' Company dated May 1st, 1896, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Indenture will receive sealed proposals for the sale of Bonds for account of the said Sinking Fund on or before August 15, 1901, to an amount sufficient to absorb $20,000.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
120 Broadway, New York, August 8, 1901.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893. Luyster, Isaac; unknown	$66.87
DIVIDENDS.	
70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown	$296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown	411.50
113 dividends, 10 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown	2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown	272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901. W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 100 per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding can be obtained and standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Sept. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 15, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Aug. 15, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
A dividend of 2 per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid August 15th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1901. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 5th, 1901, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 16th, 1901, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.; and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
New York, August 6, 1901.
The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 15, 1901.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 10th and reopen at 10 A. M. August 16th.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
New York, August 6, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the COMMON STOCK of this Company will be paid Sept. 5.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 31st and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 6th.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bougsy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

SEVENTH NATIONAL INQUIRY.

Federal Grand Jury Adjourns After Examining Witnesses and Conferring with District Attorney.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday morning resumed its investigation into the affairs of the Seventh National Bank. Capt. W. S. Ball, and William M. Hardt, one of the experts designated to assist the United States District Attorney in the examination of the books of the bank, went before the jury.
Shortly after noon Gen. Burnett, United States District Attorney, arrived, and was at once ushered into the Grand Jury room, where he remained for about half an hour. The Grand Jury then adjourned.
At the office of William Nelson Cromwell, special counsel for the bank, there was yesterday the usual meeting of the reorganization committee. Mr. Cromwell, when seen after the meeting, said that there would be no statement regarding what progress was being made in the work of rehabilitating the bank for at least three days.

NEW SUGAR PLANT PLANS.

Crooks & Co.'s Representative Intimates that the Trust Will Find Its Domination Menaced.

A representative of Robert Crooks & Co. of Liverpool, who are behind the new sugar refinery venture on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River, opposite Grant's Tomb, said that not only had the land been purchased and contracts let, but the work of driving piles may be begun next week. This official also said that the new refinery interests, together with the beet sugar interests, within two years will make the sugar trade "so interesting that the American Sugar Refining Company will no longer be the dominating factor."
Henry S. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Company and the American Beet Sugar Association, talking of Mr. Havemeyer's declaration for a reduction of the duty on raw sugar, said:
"What we want is to let the tariff stand for ten years exactly as it is to-day. We will then be in a position to talk about a lower duty, having in that time developed a home industry equal to the requirements of home consumption."

COBRE GRANDE COPPER COMPANY.

The Application of Mr. Hallenborg for a Receiver Successful.

Axel W. Hallenborg, a member of the firm of Armstrong, Schrimer & Co., bankers, has been successful in his application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Cobre Grande Copper Company, situated at Sonora, Mexico. Justice O'Gorman yesterday, on the application of Atwater & Cruikshank, attorneys for the plaintiff, held that Hallenborg was entitled to the relief sought by him, and that the actions of William C. Greene, the majority stockholder in the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and his associates have been in violation of Hallenborg's rights as a stockholder.
Mr. Hallenborg is owner of over 8,000 shares in the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and, according to the statements of his counsel, Alfred B. Cruikshank, has been badly treated by Mr. Greene. The application for a receiver was opposed by counsel for Greene and his brother Directors, who denied the allegations of bad faith and collusion. Justice O'Gorman will appoint the receiver when the formal order is submitted to him.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Jenness & Taylor have been appointed Baltimore agents of the Insurance Company of North America.
The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company at a regular meeting to be held on Aug. 12 will choose a new President to fill the vacancy due to the death of Judge Champlin.
The Bankers' Life Association of Minnesota, which has been operating as an assessment concern for over twenty years, has been reorganized under the new legal reserve statute of Minnesota and will conduct an "old line" life insurance business under the name of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The fire loss ratio in the City of Chicago for this year so far has been about 30 per cent. in excess of the ratio for 1900. For the first six months of 1901 the insurance losses as fixed by the actual adjustments aggregated $2,428,513, as against $1,833,732 for the corresponding period of last year. The number of fires in that time was 3,812, an increase of 215.

Mr. Frick in the Equitable.

Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg was yesterday elected a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. Van Santvoord. Mr. Frick was President of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the largest producers of coke in the world, and is a Director in many Pittsburg institutions, and also of the Mercantile Trust Company of this city.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 7	314,822
To date this year	194,085,871
Corresponding date last year	73,292,788

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 7	$1,188,000
To date this year	$693,546,220
Corresponding date last year	$310,303,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
Am. Sugar	1¼	Missouri Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Brklyn R. T.	¾	Norf. & West.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	People's Gas	¼
Diamond Match	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	2¼	Rep. Steel	½
St. North. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	St. Law. & Ad.	⅝
Int. Pump pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	3½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	4½	Union Pacific	¾
Lake Erie & W.	8	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
L. E. & W. pf.	7	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. S. Steel	¾
Manhattan	1	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Met. Street Railway	¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Mexican Central	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	General Electric	2½
Am. Ice pf.	⅛	Mo., K. & T.	¾
Am. Linseed	3	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	National Biscuit	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North. American	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅛	Ont. Sil. Mining	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Rubber Goods	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅛	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Consol. Gas	¾	Union Pac. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	7	Wabash	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mohawk & Malone inc. 5s 3¼

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1	E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

At the opening of the security market yesterday there was some brief hesitation because of the desire to see what effect would be produced by the issuance of the formal order for a general strike to take effect Aug. 10 by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. The Steel shares declined ⅝ for both the common and preferred, the former touching 39⅝, and the latter 89. These proved to be low points, improvement setting in almost immediately and continuing until the close of business, both issues scoring fair net gains. The feeling became general that the sharper the issue the sooner the settlement, that a general strike if found feasible would precipitate quick conclusion. There is no wavering in the attitude of Wall Street any more than of the public regarding this dispute—sentiment being practically unanimous in support of the United States Steel Corporation, which is sufficient explanation of the stubborn strength shown in the market for the stocks. Wall Street knows that no important strike has ever succeeded unless backed by public sympathy.
There was considerable decrease in the quantity of Steel shares traded in, the total for common and preferred not much exceeding 60,000 shares. It is an interesting question as to who is doing the selling, as there is no evidence of any uneasiness on the part of investors, the deduction seeming reasonable that a large short interest must have come into existence.
Coincident with the attempt to depress Steel a sharp drive was made at Union Pacific, which also proved futile, the stock rallying quickly and gaining ¾ for the day on transactions of over 39,000 shares. Southern Pacific was very strong, at a net gain of 1¼ on sales of 19,000 shares. The other Pacific stocks and the Grangers all scored substantial advances on limited trading. Atchison moved up easily on sales of over 28,000 shares, gaining 1⅜ net.
Nickel Plate common was again unusually active, closing at 39, and at no time selling below 38⅞. In connection with the strength in Nickel Plate there were suggestive and fairly sensational rises in the Lake Erie and Wheeling stocks, of which the common advanced 8 points and the preferred 7 points. Important developments may soon be announced affecting what are known as "the junior Vanderbilts." Another notable special advance took place in Iowa Central, the common stock gaining 3½ points and the preferred 4½. The advance was accompanied by rumors of a pending alliance with Minneapolis and St. Louis. St. Lawrence and Adirondack rose nearly 6 points more on buying reflecting satisfaction over the dividend declaration.
The industrial list was fairly active and generally higher, Sugar scoring an advance of 1¼ on about 10,000 shares, the Leather stocks rising ⅝ for the common and ¾ for the preferred, People's Gas advancing 1¼ and United States Rubber preferred a point. An exception was a decline of a point in Tennessee Coal and Iron.
There was a further advance of over a cent a bushel in wheat, with continued export demand. Corn also advanced nearly a cent, but the grain markets exerted no influence on the security market, though certainly favorable in character. Any rise in wheat is, per se, favorable to securities, while the maintenance of a high level for corn is also a favorable influence. The grain situation will no doubt receive more marked attention next week after the publication of the Government's monthly crop report next Saturday afternoon.
The money market continues very easy, the ruling rate of call loans yesterday being 2¼ per cent. The sterling exchange market keeps strong, but no gold has been engaged as yet, and best opinion is that there will be none this week.
There seems to be a slow but appreciable change in speculative sentiment. The feeling grows that as regards the strike situation nothing worse will develop and that as regards the corn crop situation there has been much exaggeration.
These two factors have for some weeks received almost exclusive consideration, and in the nature of things are becoming as tales that are told. Aside from them there are many favorable influences still in full force, which will receive due weight when a more impartial frame of mind shall prevail.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Transfers of stock of the National Bank of the Republic are coming in rapidly, and on Saturday noon the institution will go into liquidation, its assets becoming the property of the First National Bank. Vice President Fahnestock said that, as no difficulties stand in the way, it would be a "quick and easy liquidation."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:
2 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 425.
$5,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway 4 per cent. gold bonds, Series D of 1945, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Company, interest May and November, 104⅝.
$5,000 Central of Georgia Railway consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1945, interest April and October, 106⅛.
$1,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1995, interest April and October, 102¾.
$3,000 New York City 6 per cent. assessment fund stock, due Nov. 1, 1910, interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 120.
$1,000 Chicago and Erie Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due May, 1982, coupons May and November, guaranteed by New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, 122¾.
83 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 270½.
12 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 205.
10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 150½.
25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 308½.
1 membership Adirondack League Club, $500.
40 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 301¼.
4 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 105.
50 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 105¾.
1 certificate New York Produce Exchange, (all assessments paid) $176.
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1901, 107½.
250 shares Royal Copper Company, $4 per share.
100 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 300½.
25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 376¼.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Anthracite coal production for July officially estimated as 3,698,814 tons, as against 3,581,0[illegible] tons in the same month last year and 3[illegible],000 tons in July, 1899.
Memphis (Tenn.) dispatches stating that the Bell Telephone Company has brought suit to enjoin the operation of independent lines.
Abandonment of the proposition to consolidate the breweries of New Orleans.
Filing of the amended articles of incorporation of the Missouri Pacific Railway, adding $45,000,000 to the capital stock.
Duluth and Iron Range Railroad said to have forwarded 1,005,614 tons of iron ore during the month of July, the largest monthly movement on record.
Decrease of 9,085 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended July 20.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.
Time money 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.
Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $215,549,801; balances, $16,453,908; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $923,587.
Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.
Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.88⅝; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85⅝.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¼, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—20@30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c @$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The abundance of money in the market tends to depress discounts, but bill buyers are awaiting developments.
Operators in the Stock Exchange to-day were indisposed to enter into fresh engagements. Business generally was dull, almost featureless, and the fact that there was no prospect of a stimulus strengthened the belief that the inactivity would continue for some time.
Americans opened irregular and hardened to above parity, except Denver. The buying was not extensive, though the view taken of the outcome of the steel strike in the United States was hopeful. Americans closed steady.
Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for the account, 93 7-16; Anaconda, 8⅝; Canadian Pacific, 109⅜; St. Paul, 159½; Louisville, 102⅝; Illinois Central, 146; New York Central, 153; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 53⅜; United States Steel, 41; preferred, 91¼; Atchison, 72⅝; preferred, 96½; Baltimore and Ohio, 97½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45; Chicago Great Western, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande, 41⅜; preferred, 92; Erie, 36⅛; first preferred, 65½; second preferred, 50; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 51⅜; preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 32½; Reading, 20⅜; first preferred, 80; second preferred, 26; Southern Railway, 28⅜; preferred, 85; Union Pacific, 96; preferred, 89½; Wabash, 21; preferred, 38½; Rand mines, 41.
Spanish fours, 69¼.
The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £102,000.
Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.90; Madrid, 39.85; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.30.
Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent.
Bar silver firm at 27d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day and business was inactive. There were some realizations in consequence of the Franco-Turkish dispute, but the tone was soon more favorable. Rentes reacted owing to decreased demand. Spanish fours were offered as a result of the rise in exchange. Tanks were weak. Industrials rallied, notably Metropolitan. Rio Tintos declined and recovered on the improvement in copper.
Three per cent. rentes, 101f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.30.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Home funds were weaker. Foreign securities were firm, except Spanish fours, which declined. Bank shares were active. Iron was in good demand on the more favorable iron trade reports. Best prices were not maintained, owing to realizations. Canadian Pacifics were steady.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.
The Boerse will be closed on Aug. 13, the day set for the funeral of Dowager Empress Frederick.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Spanish Fours closed to-day at 88⅝. Gold was quoted at 39.70.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good demand, both old and new money being quoted at 4 per cent. This advance from 3 per cent. does not entirely represent an increased strength in money. The fact is some of the larger banks are more and more indisposed to loan their balances at the Clearing House. The Journal says a leading State Street bank has had no official representative at the Clearing House for nearly two years. The President of a prominent Congress Street bank has not been in attendance since last Friday, and it is known that he is opposed to the present policy of borrowing and loaning between the banks. New York funds sold at 20 and 30 cents discount. Exchanges, $22,472,673; balances, $1,369,795.
Money on call rules from 3½@4½ per cent., mostly 3¼@4 per cent. Time money is inactive at 4@5 per cent., according to names and collateral. Business paper sells from 4½@5 per cent., with mill paper quoted as low as 4 per cent.
The stock market was slow to-day, and closely followed the course of the New York market. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

1,350	Atchison	72	70¾	72
25	Atchison pf.	94	94	94
20	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
20	Boston & Lowell	241

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111¼	111½	1,710	Amalgamated Copper	110¾	111⅝	110⅝	111¼	+ ⅝
28½	28¾	1,250	Am. Car & Found. Co.	27¾	28¾	27¾	28½	+ ½
82¾	83	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	−1
33⅜	34	1,200	American Cotton Oil	33¼	34¼	33¼	34	
31⅜	32	200	American Ice Co.	31½	31½	31½	31⅜	
67½	69	100	American Ice Co. pf	68	68	68	68	− ½
23½	28	150	American Linseed Co.	25	25	25	25	−3
27	29	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	− ⅜
51¼	51⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51	51½	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
99⅞	100	1,200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	
84½	85	200	Am. Locomotive pf	84¾	85	84⅜	85	
132½	133	10,300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	133¼	131	132¾	+1¼
17	18	100	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
42⅞	43	1,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	43½	42⅝	43	− ⅛
72	72⅛	28,910	At., T. & S. F.	70⅝	72⅝	70⅝	72⅛	+1⅝
		4,612	At., T. & S. F. pf.	93½	94½	93¼	94½	+1
94¾	95¾	200	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅜	94¾	94¼	94¼	−1¼
73⅜	74	5,490	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73	74	72⅝	73¾	+ ¾
107¼	107½	800	Canadian Pacific	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107½	
43⅞	44	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	44	43¼	44	
36⅜	36⅝	800	Chicago & Alton	36¼	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	− ¼
21⅞	22	1,600	Chicago Great West.	21	22	21	22	+ ⅜
46¼	47⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	46	46⅜	46	46⅛	+ ⅜
32	33	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	32½	33	32½	32½	− ½
156⅜	157	13,220	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	155¾	157½	155¼	157	+1½
190	195	100	Chicago & Northw.	190	190	190	190	− ⅛
137¾	138	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	136	138½	136	138½	+1⅛
18¾	18½	1,420	Chicago Term. Trans.	18	18½	17⅜	18	− ⅛
37	37½	650	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	− ⅛
88½	89	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	89	89	88¾	88¾	− ⅜
66	72	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	− ⅛
90¼	92	1,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	90	92	90	92	+ ⅜
12½	13	500	Colorado Southern	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
218	219	100	Consolidated Gas	218	218	218	218	− ¾
65	66	500	Con. Tobacco Co.	65⅛	65⅛	65	65	− ¼
158½	159	800	Delaware & Hudson.	157	158½	157	158½	
220	224	300	Del., Lack. & West.	220	220½	220	220½	−7
40⅜	41½	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	40⅜	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	
88⅜	89	475	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅞	+ ⅛
144½	147	100	Diamond Match	146	146	146	146	+1
7⅞	8	300	Dist. Co. of America.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
9½	10	100	Dul. S. S. & At.	9	9	9	9	−1
35⅞	36	11,110	Erie	35¼	36	35¼	36	+ ¼
63⅜	64	800	Erie 1st pf	63½	64	63⅜	64	
47⅜	49¾	150	Erie 2d pf	48	48	48	48	
247	248	1,200	General Electric	247½	247½	246½	247¼	−2½
56	57½	900	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55	56⅝	55	56⅛	+2¼
174	175	400	Great North. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
73½	74	100	Hocking Valley	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	+ ⅜
97	101	25	Homestake Mining	100½	100½	100½	100½	
143⅜	144¼	200	Illinois Central	143¼	144	143¼	144	+ ½
20½	21	100	International Paper	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
90	90¼	400	Internat. Power Co.	90¼	90⅜	90	90¼	+ ¼
39	39½	950	Iowa Central	37	39½	37	39½	+3½
75½	76½	3,000	Iowa Central pf.	71	76½	71	76½	+4½
80	84	100	Internat. Pump pf.	83	83	83	83	+2
53	59	400	Lake Erie & Western.	53½	58⅝	53½	58¾	+8
126	128	1,930	Lake Erie & West.	120	125	120	125	+7
100¼	100⅝	950	Louisville & Nashville.	100½	100⅝	99¾	100⅜	+ ¼
115⅝	115⅞	4,310	Manhattan Elevated	115⅜	116	114¼	116	+1
163½	164	1,300	Met. Street Railway	163¼	167	163	164	+ ⅝
22⅞	23½	500	Mexican Central	22	22	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
9	9¼	1,000	Mexican National ctfs		9	9¼	9	− ⅛
106	107	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	107	107	107	106⅞	+ ⅜
113	113½	700	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	114	115	114	115	
24	24½	25	Minn., S. P. & S. M.	24	25½	24	25	+1⅜
25½	26	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25	25	25	25	− ¾
51½	52½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52	52	51½	51½	−1
95⅜	96	3,010	Missouri Pacific	95¼	96¼	94⅜	95¾	+ ⅛
41	41¾	700	National Biscuit Co.	41½	41¾	41	41	− ¼
19½	20	2,600	National Lead Co.	19¼	19½	19	19½	
88	92	500	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	
151¼	151⅝	930	New York Central.	149¼	151¼	149¼	151¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	39¼	3,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39	+ ¼
78	138½	100	N. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	
32¼	32¾	3,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31¼	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	51	4,150	Norfolk & Western.	50½	51	50	51	+ ½
97	100	200	North American	97	97	97	97	−1
8	9¼	530	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	−1¼
38	40	300	Pacific Mail	37½	40	37⅜	40	+1
142¾	143	8,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	143	141¾	143	+ ¼
113¾	114	500	People's Gas, Chicago.	113	113⅞	113	113⅜	+1½
42½	44	400	Pressed Steel Car.	41⅜	42½	41⅜	42½	+ ¼
84	84½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	83	84½	83	84½	
204	206	20	Pullman Company	206½	206½	206½	206½	
39⅝	39⅞	11,600	Reading	39¼	40	39	39¾	− ¼
76½	76⅝	600	Reading 1st pf.	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	1,030	Reading 2d pf.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅛	− ⅛
19	19¼	400	Republic Iron & Steel.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅝	700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	73	73⅝	73	73⅜	+ ⅛
28	28¼	500	Rubber Goods	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	− ⅞
113	114	8,600	St. L. & Adirondack.	107⅝	114½	106⅝	113½	+5⅞
38¼	38⅝	800	St. L. & San Fran.	38⅛	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
66⅜	67	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	66⅛	66½	66	66⅞	+ ⅜
59	61	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	60	60	60	
31¼	32¼	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
53⅝	54¼	20,400	Southern Pacific	52½	53½	52	53¼	+1⅛
28⅜	28½	2,900	Southern Railway pf.	28⅛	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	500	Southern Railway pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	+ ⅜
6	6¾	800	Standard R. & T.	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
59	59⅝	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	58¾	58½	58¼	58¼	−1
38⅜	38½	1,625	Texas Pacific	38	38½	37¾	38½	+ ½
32	33	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
95¼	95⅜	38,300	Union Pacific	94	95¾	93⅝	95¾	+ ⅛
87¾	88	1,700	Union Pacific pf.	87⅝	88	87½	87½	− ⅛
40⅝	40⅝	40,725	United States Steel.	40	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
89⅞	90	21,570	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	90	89	90	+ ⅜
13⅛	13⅜	3,240	United States Leather.	12¾	13⅛	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
80⅛	80⅜	3,540	U. S. Leather pf.	78¼	80½	79	80⅜	+ ¼
55	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56	56	56	+1
20⅜	20⅝	1,800	Wabash.	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	38⅞	600	Wabash pf.	37¾	38½	37¾	38⅜	+ ⅜
90	90½	2,600	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90¼	90	90½	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
48	49½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	−1
28½	31	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28½	29	28½	29	
20	20⅝	500	Wisconsin Central	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	
Sales.....		314,822						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108½
2s, c., 1930	107¼	108½
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp.	170	180
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Ate. & W.	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	28	29
A. A. C. pf.	85	89
Am. Bicycle.	3	4
Am. Blc. pf.	20	..
Am. Coal.	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	90	91½
Am. D. T.	34	39¾
Am. Express.	190	200
A. L. Co. pf.	80½	83
Am. M. Co.	6¾	7
Am. Locom.	25	26
Am. Snuff.	41	46
Am. S. pf.	85	89
A. T. & C.	98	101
A. Tob. ctfs.	130	132
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co. pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor.	21¼	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	92	93¼
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	214	219
Bruns. City.	9½	10
B., R. & P.	83	91
B., R. & P. pf.	122	125
Canada So.	66½	67½
C., C. & C.	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	162
C. & A. pf.	75¾	76
C. & E. Ill.	120	128
C. & E. I. pf.	..	133
C. G. W. pf.	A.	81¼	81½
C., I. & L. pf.	68	70
C. M. & St. P. pf.	182½	185
C., St. P., M. & Om.	125	135
C., St. M. & O. pf.	185	198
Chi. Un. Tr.	16	20
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	118
C., L. & W.	30	35
Cleve. & P.	188	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
C. St. 1st pf.	49¾	50
C. S. 2d pf.	21	22
C. & H. C. & I.	18	20
Com. Cable.	180	190
Cons. Coal.	61	..
Cont. T. pf.	115	118½
D. M. & Ft. D.	33	38
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	125
D. of A. pf.	27	29
D., S. S. & A. pf.	17¼	18
Ev. & T. H.	51	53
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co.	34	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce, and in New York at 58⅝c. Mexican dollars at 46c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 Anaconda Gold sold at .35, 200 Best & Belcher at .23, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.00@2.05, 300 Dunkin at .12, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .19, seller 10; 200 Isabella at .45, 50 Ontario at 8.50, 100 Small Hopes at .65, and 100 Standard at 3.70.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Central of Georgia	$50,789
Chicago Terminal Transfer	7,058
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	136,672
Grand Trunk System	92,921
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	17,495
Total increase 5 roads	$304,935
Increase previously reported	1,895,850
Total increase 40 roads	$2,200,824
Decrease 3 roads previously reported	23,438
Net increase	$2,177,386

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 8,000 ..... 108¾
Adams Express 4s 2,000 105
1,000 ..... 104¾
500 105
500 105
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 500 ..... 103½
3,000 ..... 103½
8,000 ..... 103¼
Adjustment 4s 1,000 96
Adj. 4s, stamped 10,000 94
Balt & Ohio 4s 10,000 ..... 102⅞
3,000 103
Balt & Ohio 3½s 10,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s 38,000 ..... 89½
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con. gtd, 1911, 6th ins. pd 20,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104½
B'klyn Un El 1st 5,000 ..... 106½
2,000 ..... 100¼
10,000 ..... 100¾
B'klyn W & W H 5s, tr co ctfs 5,000 72
Cent of Ga con 5s 3,000 ..... 106½
1,000 106
Cent Pac gtd 4s 10,000 ..... 101¼
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s 6,000 101
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 73,000 97
6,000 ..... 97¼
50,000 97
26,000 ..... 97¼
49,000 ..... 97⅛
4,000 ..... 97½
6,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 ..... 97½
45,000 ..... 97½
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 5s 16,000 109
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909 2,000 109
Chi Term Tran 4s 2,000 94
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 17,000 80
Den & So gen 5s 3,000 ..... 94¾
East Tenn, V & G con. 1st 5s 7,000 118
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅞
10,000 ..... 98¾
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s 3,000 ..... 93½
4,000 93
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 115½
Kentucky Cent 4s 1,000 100
L S & M S 2d 7s 25,000 ..... 108½
Mex Cent 1st inc 140,000 31
Total sales $1,188,000

Mich Cent con 7s 2,000 ..... 103½
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 104½
Mo, K & T of T 5s 6,000 ..... 105½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 12,000 80
Moh & Mal inc 5,000 100
5,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 101
10,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101¾
5,000 102
10,000 ..... 102½
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s 7,000 ..... 95¼
N Y, L E & W D Imp 1st cur 6s 10,000 ..... 118½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 5,000 ..... 103¾
Norfolk & West 4s 500 ..... 102½
North Pac gen 3s 10,000 ..... 71¾
7,000 72
Reading gen 4s 2,000 95
Rio Gr West 1st 2,000 ..... 100½
St L, I M & South gen 5s 1,000 ..... 116½
1,000 116
St L S'w'n 1st 5,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97¼
3,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 ..... 97¾
5,000 97
6,000 ..... 97⅜
St L S'w'n 2d 1,000 ..... 74½
San A & A P 4s 25,000 ..... 85⅜
8,000 ..... 85⅞
South Pac 4s 10,000 91
10,000 ..... 90⅝
South Pac 4½s 1,000 99
South Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 115¼
Third Av 1st 5s 6,000 123
Tol, St L & W 4s 2,000 84
Union Pac 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 103¾
8,000 104
5,000 ..... 104⅛
7,000 104
Union Pac conv 4s 20,000 ..... 105⅜
15,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105¼
15,000 ..... 105¼
5,000 ..... 105¼
25,000 ..... 105⅝
8,000 ..... 105¾
5,000 ..... 105⅝
4,000 ..... 105¼
34,000 ..... 105¼
5,000 ..... 105¼
34,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105¾
20,000 ..... 105¼
7,000 ..... 105⅝
34,000 ..... 105⅞
Wabash deb, B 35,000 ..... 60¼
78,310

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	96	96	96	96
5,000	St. L. S. W. pf.	97	97	97	97
$6,000					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,849	Amal. Copper	110¾	111⅝	110⅝	111⅛
90	Am. Car & F.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
7,950	Am. Sugar Ref.	131½	133¼	131½	132⅝
11,650	At., T. & S. F.	70⅞	72⅝	70⅞	72⅜
20	At., T. & S. F. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
20	Bay State Gas	1	1	1	1
3,130	Brook. Rap. Tr.	73¼	74	72⅜	74
80	Ches. & Ohio	43¼	44¼	43¼	44⅛
7,620	Chi., M. & St. P.	156½	157½	155⅝	156⅝
20	Chi., R. I. & P.	136¾	138½	136½	137½
50	Col. Southern	12⅞	13	12⅞	13
8,330	Erie	35½	36	35¼	35⅝
100	Louis. & Nash.	100	100¾	100	100¾
350	Manhattan	115¼	115½	114⅝	115⅜
10	Mexican Nat.	9	9	9	9
430	Mo. Pacific	95	96	94¾	96
20	N. Y. Central	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼
110	N. Y., O. & W.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
10	Nor. & Western	50	50	50	50
10	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38
170	People's Gas	112¼	113⅜	112¼	113⅜
1,470	Reading	39⅜	40⅛	39⅜	39⅞
260	Reading 1st pf.	77	77	77	77
770	Reading 2d pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50⅝
20	St. L. & W.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5,960	Southern Pacific.	52¼	53⅜	52¼	53½
190	Southern Ry.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½
100	Tenn. C. & I.	59	59	58½	58½
190	Texas Pacific	37¾	38¼	37¾	38¼
15,860	Union Pacific	94⅜	95¾	93⅞	95¾
10	Union Pac. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,770	U. S. Leather	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼
130	U. S. Leather pf.	80¼	80½	80¼	80½
13,540	U. S. Steel	40	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜
660	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	90	89¼	90
80	Wabash	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
70	Wabash pf.	37⅝	38½	37⅝	38½
90	Western Union.	90¼	90⅝	90	90⅜
78,310					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	96	96	96	96
5,000	St. L. S. W. pf.	97	97	97	97
$6,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.05	.05
Best & Belcher	.20	.19
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.30	.27
Challenge Con.	.30	.20
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	1.90
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.09	.08
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.24	.22
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.14	.14
Occidental Con.	.02	.03
Ophir	.06	.06
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.05	.06
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.13	.12
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.10	.12
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.25	.24
Silver bars	58⅝	58⅜
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07¼	.07¼
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 7.—Gardner & Co., report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16½	16⅝	16	16½
Alamo	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Argentum	14½	14⅝	14½	17
Anaconda	35	36	35	36
Battle Mountain	16½	17	15⅝	17¼
Blue Bell	14	16	14⅜	16
Butterfly	40	41	40	41
C. C. Cons.	7⅜	8	7½	7⅝
Coriolanus	10⅞	12	10½	11¼
C. C. & M.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Columbine Victor	8	8⅜	8	9
Dante	4½	5	4⅝	5
Dr. Jackpot	64	66	62	66
Elkton	175	178	176½	180
El Paso	48¾	49¾	48⅝	50
Fanny Rawlings	15	20	15	20
Findlay	9½	10	9⅞	10
Gold Dollar	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17½
Golden Cycle	66⅝	66⅝	65	69
Golden Fleece	34	40	34	40
Gold Knob	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Gold Sovereign	4⅝	5	4⅝	5¼
Gould	16½	17¼	16¼	17
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	15½	16	15⅜	15⅞
Isabella	47	48	47½	48
Jackpot	40	43	39½	41
Keystone	8¼	9¼	8	9¼
Last Dollar	55	67½	55	67½
Lexington	6½	6⅜	6¼	6¼
Little Puck	7¼	7¾	7½	7⅞
Mint	18⅜	19½	18	20
Molly Gibson	36½	37	36¼	39¼
Molly Dwyer	6⅞	7	7	7⅞
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13	15
Moon Anchor	28½	29½	28¼	29
National	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
Nugget	18½	19⅜	19¼	20
New Haven	5¼	6	5⅜	6
Orphan	17½	18	17	18
Pharmacist	8	8¼	8	8¼
Pinnacle	7½	8½	7⅜	8¼
Pointer	8½	8½	8⅜	8½
Portland	305	307	305	307
Rose Maud	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
Rose Nicol	6¾	7	6¾	7
Republic	4⅜	5½	4⅜	5½
Rocky Mountain	4⅛	4½	3⅜	3⅞
Sedan	7	7½	7¼	7½
Vindicator	118	120	117⅜	119½
Work	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Zoe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,207,117
Gold	102,486,748
Silver	26,209,202
United States notes	13,302,374
Treasury notes of 1890	136,662
National bank notes	8,625,517
Total receipts this day	2,185,135
Total receipts this month	10,331,148
Total receipts this year	63,151,488
Total expenditures this day	1,750,000
Total expenditures this month	10,075,000
Total expenditures this year	62,382,590
Deposits in National banks	103,471,572
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	889,103
Government receipts from internal revenue	828,838
Customs	1,244,288
Miscellaneous	112,028

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$293,085,689
Silver dollars	437,782,000
Silver dollars of 1890	237,367
Silver bullion of 1890	45,486,833
Total	$775,593,889

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$292,085,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,782,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,724,000
Total	$775,591,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$66,867,508
Gold certificates	35,569,240
Silver coin and bullion	19,747,665
Silver certificates	6,461,537
United States notes	13,302,374
Other assets	19,767,432
Total in Treasury	$161,715,750
Deposits in National banks	103,471,572
Total	$265,187,331
Current liabilities	88,980,214
Available cash balance	$176,207,117

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,835	1,560	1,524
4th week July	$208,588	$157,799	$143,371
Month	571,943	523,084	428,702
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	107	102	93
4th week July	43,526	36,468	29,297
Month	133,376	118,505	100,680
C., C., C. AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
4th week July	590,887	454,215	386,091
Month	1,596,278	1,362,645	1,254,797
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	4,042
4th week July	793,310	700,389	594,533
Month	2,365,970	2,177,498	1,799,945
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER—			
Month July	5,940,095	5,391,394	4,435,407
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week July

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Hotel on Forty-seventh Street Sold from the Plans.

Century Realty Company Buys Broadway Corner from Justice Dugro —129 Fifth Avenue Sold— Other Dealings.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Henry L. Felt, from the plans, the twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 216.8 feet east of Broadway, on a plot 70.10 by 100.5. Mr. Felt purchased the site from the Longacre Realty Company only a few weeks ago, through Messrs. Mordecai & Son, and the plans for the new structure have just been filed. The purchaser of the property is said to be an investor.

The Century Realty Company has bought from Justice P. Henry Dugro the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, 116.2 by 106.7 by 100.5 by 164. Justice Dugro bought the property at the last Eno estate sale for $175,000. The price in the present transaction is reported at about $240,000. The brokers in the deal were William A. White & Sons.

The Townsend estate has sold to Charles F. Ruffner of Chicago the five-story building 129 Fifth Avenue, east side, 47.6 feet south of Twentieth Street, 22.6 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Percy M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith 353 Riverside Drive, a five-story American basement dwelling, 26.1 by 80, on a lot 41.1 by 100.11. Contracts were signed for the purchaser by his attorney, Willard A. Mitchell.

Isaac T. Meyer has sold for the estate of Isaac Bernheimer to T. J. McLaughlin, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 East Fifty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.5.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James Carlew the new five-story American basement dwelling 12 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 70 by 102.2.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for A. Hagan, for $46,000, the two five-story tenements 117 and 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, on plot 50.6 by 100.8.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Corlin estate the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 248 East Eighty-ninth Street, 21 by 98.9.

William M. Christie has sold for Mrs. Catharine Demarest to Mrs. Mary E. Sparks, the two-story brick dwelling 421 East Eighty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.8.

B. Nauheim has sold to Joseph & Werner to Michael Santangelo, for $35,000, the six-story tenement 331 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 31.6 by 100.11; also, for the same sellers, to Peter Dilemi, for $28,000, the six-story tenement, adjoining, 329 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 27 by 100.11.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Paul G. Decker to a Dr. Kahlenburg, the four-story double brick flat 3,206 Third Avenue; also, for Daniel Hayes to J. F. Harrison, the three-story frame dwelling 913 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100; also, for T. F. Costello to an investor, the two-story frame building 2,329 Bassford Avenue.

It is reported that John Hickey has sold the five-story flat 253 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 39 by 45.

The Century Realty Company took title yesterday to the northeast corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets, an old building, 27.10 feet front and irregular. The consideration indicated by the revenue stamps on the deed was $152,000.

The Auction Room.

The tenement properties 331 and 333 East Fifty-ninth Street and 334 East Sixtieth Street, sold under partition proceedings by Auctioneer Meyer yesterday, brought out considerable competition on account of the fact that they are situated in a block which will be needed for the approach to the new Blackwell's Island bridge. Gutwillig Brothers bought the two Fifty-ninth Street parcels, paying $12,850 for No. 331 and $14,100 for No. 333. The Sixtieth Street house went to Silkening & Co. for $11,000.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 97 by 25, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William W. Caswell.....$26,000

674 West End Avenue, east side, 47.5 feet south of Ninety-third Street, 20 by 68 and irregular, five-story American basement brick and limestone dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Carlos C. Burr..... 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 255 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 48.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 53 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,256; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, W. L. Turner, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 92.8 by 85.3 to St. Nicholas Terrace by 90.7 by 65.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. F. S. Hart, referee, 572 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Cortlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,305.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 247 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,972.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 109 feet east of Broadway, for an eight-story brick storage house, 75 by 95; Charles M. Rosenthal of 171 Broadway, owner; Benjamin W. Levitan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 341 Madison Avenue, for a nine-story brick apartment, with store, 25.5 by 85; Charles A. Dards of 536 Fifth Avenue, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $90,000.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundredth Street, for a one-story frame office, 16 by 30; John Thompson, premises, owner; R. A. Little of 2,227 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of Garfield Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 22; William Beerli, premises, owner; John J. McMillian of 111 East Two Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $350.

Clay Avenue, west side, 222 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; H. Weichmann, Clay Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 West Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Sarah J. Hurtt of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Thomas Hardeman of 244 West Seventy-second Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 206 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; G. M. Pagain of 204 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $175.

No. 305 East Twentieth Street, to a seven-story hospital; New York Post-Graduate Hospital, premises, owner; George M. Huss of 1,285 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,200.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 79.1 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, to a one-story frame store; L. Levy of 20 Broad Street, owner; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 7 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Joseph C. Baldwin, premises, owner; Henry Read of 160 Cliff Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 206 East Fifty-second Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable; H. G. Trevor of 6 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; John Sexton of 206 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 922 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick office building and stores; J. J. Clancy, premises, owner; Charles H. Fox of 369 West Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 319 Broadway, five-story brick office building; Society of the New York Hospital, premises, owner; J. Odell Whitmark of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 304 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Frederick Elsele, Mount Vernon, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Westchester Turnpike, south side, 70 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, to a two-story frame shop; Henry Bungerz of 2,945 Third Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 771 and 773 First Avenue, to a five-story brick factory; John Goerlitz of 400 East Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to a five-story brick power house; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owners; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles V. Halley, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of 534 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 43 Market Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; H. Dempowsky, premises, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

No. 632 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Elizabeth Walski, premises, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store; James McCreery, premises, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $530.

No. 642 Eagle Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Catherine Tippel, premises, owner; Joseph Tippel, premises, architect; cost, $100.

No. 152 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 and 3 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 20 West Eleventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; George H. Benjamin, premises, owner; A. W. Allen of 35 East Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

$4,000,000 REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

Incorporated at Albany to Do Business in Brooklyn.

The Greater New York Development Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital stock of $4,000,000, to deal generally in real estate. The Directors for the first year are William E. Harmon and Leonidas Keever of New York, Frank Bailey of Brooklyn, John H. Storer, Arthur Lyman, Robert T. Paine, Second; Herbert Lyman and Robert T. Paine, Jr., of Boston, and Russell Tyson of Chicago.

William E. Harmon has for several years past been largely interested in Brooklyn real estate as a member of the firm of Wood, Harmon & Co. He said yesterday that the new company would take up and develop the tracts recently purchased through him and McNulty & Fitzgerald in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of Brooklyn, including the Shults farm on Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue and several other parcels now under contract of purchase. Mr. Harmon added that, while intended primarily for the development of suburban property, the new company might also engage in investment operations involving improved real estate.

Another Private Residence Gone.

The Gerry leasehold of 11 West Forty-second Street has been taken up by James Slater, who will remodel the building for business immediately. This removes the last of the private dwellings on what was an aristocratic block in the residential section of New York in the early seventies.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 30.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x104.6; Morris Av, n w corner of 196th St, 125x95; Allan Manderson to Jessie Mark, (R S $11.25).....$22,500

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Rosa Place, 50x115; George W. Mildeberger to Charlotte H. Mildeberger, (mtg $2,500, R S $1.50)..... 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 110 ft s of 176th St, 54x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Theodore Aspell..... Nom.

BERTHINE ST, 19, n s, 295 ft e of Washington St, 22x76.8x22x77.5; Joseph Haight to George H. Foster..... 1

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 145th St, 100.6x38.8x99.11x27.9; Alvah Crockett to John H. Jones, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.10) 100

CARMINE ST, 82, s s, 58.9 ft e of Varick St, 20x60; George W. Mildeberger to Charlotte H. Mildeberger, (mtg $6,000).. 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, 32x100x32x100; Samuel C. Boehm to Moses Bachman, (R S $3.50)..... 100

DOWNING ST, 13, n s, 29.8x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Joseph Fontana and others, (mtg $14,000, R S $3.50)..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 139, s w corner of 142d St, 25.3x112.11 to centre line of old King's Bridge Road x25.1x109.10; Amelia M. Wheaton to William Crockett, mtg $27,000, R S $11)..... 100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 110.1 ft s of 176th or Mott St, 54x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell to Theodore Aspell..... 1

FULTON AV, 1,236, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 14.9x110.2x111.5; Theophilus C. Smith, as trustee, to Henry A. Brann, (R S $2)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Max Isman to Celia Isman, (mtg $6,000, R S 25 cents)..... 3,000

LORILLARD ST, 1, Lot 114, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, Fordham; Daniel Brady to John H. and Harry Metzler, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,000

LOT 315, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Hugh D. Fowley to Joseph Sagges..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 29th St, 74.1x95; George W. Millar and others, as trustees, &c., to Myer Hellman, (mtg $152,000, R S $86.50,) other consideration and..... 50

MORRIS AV, e s, 130.6 ft s of 140th St, 29.8x irregular; Victor W. Hungerford, referee, to Edward Winslow, (R S $6.50) 13,000

PARK, 1962, n w corner of 82d St, 102.2x115; Frank Squier, executor, &c., to Isaac Metzger, (mtg $100,000, R S $23.75).....150,000

PEARL ST, 25, n e corner of Whitehall St, 10x irregular; Maria W. Livingston and another to Wesley Thorn, (mtgs $60,000, R S $73.75).....150,000

PEARL ST, 25, n e corner of Whitehall St, 27.10x irregular; Wesley Thorn to Century Realty Company, (mtgs $120,000, R S $14.75)..... 1

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Arthur Av, 50x85; Mary E. Dalton to Charles Genz. 1

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Arthur Av, 50x85; Charles Genz to Julius A. Stursberg, (R S $4.50)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Dawson St, 65.11x106.10x127.9; John C. Barr to Walter B. Odell, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.75) 40,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 303.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Allan Manderson to Jessie Monk, (mtg $700, R S $1.75)..... 4,000

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; Samuel D. Tomback to Louis Lese and Albert Deutsch, (mtg $46,500)..... 1

7TH ST, 33, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x74.10; Jacob Hertz to Margaret M. Sullivan, (mtg $13,750, R S $3)..... 1

36TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Central Land Company of New York Central Land Company of New Jersey, (Re $10.75)..... 1

52D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 26x100.5; Emil Wissler to Kathchen Elm, (mtg $16,200, R S $1)..... 1

59TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; John A. Hadden to Georgiana McGinley, (R S $10.25)..... 23,000

88TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, 75.5x100.8; Albert Brod to Joseph Hamerschlag, (mtg $120,000, R S $5)..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 124.3x100.11; Susan Jacockes to Isaac M. Bernstein..... 1

108TH ST, 103 and 110, s s, 76.6 ft e of Park Av, 50.10x irregular; Arnold Adler to Bridget C. Sullivan, mtgs $15,850, R S $3.50)..... 24,500

136TH ST, 842, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Bridget C. Sullivan to Arnold Adler, (R S $8.25)..... 1

151ST ST, 552, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.6; George E. Babcock to Laura Wehman, (mtg $3,500, R S 50c). 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,296, store, &c.; Nathalie F. Reynal to Jacob Leicht, Jr., 6 years, from May 1, 1901..... $1,800

CHERRY ST, 27, alt; Michael F. O'Neil to Lass. Osnato, 1 year, from May 1, 1901..... 1,020

PINE ST, 30, Room 21, 3d story; Goold Hoyt to John McMahon, 3 years, from May 1, 1901..... 300

SOUTH ST, 227, store, Julius J. Lyons to Jacob Schaefer, 3 years, from June 1, 1901..... 480

1ST AV, 2,070, n e corner of 107th St, store, &c.; Henry Krakower to Benjamin M. Abraham, 2 years, from Aug. 1, 1901. 900

1ST AV, 82, s e corner of 5th St, alt; John P. Friedhoff and another to Bernhard Bergstede, 9 years 8 months and 25 days, from Aug. 6, 1901..... 3,250

2D AV, 2,357, store, &c.; Bertolomeo Zunino to Lawrence and Joseph Kinsella, 10 years, from May 1, 1901.....$1,080 1,114

68TH ST, 301 West, stable; Michael Flick to Joseph Egan, 6 years, from Sept. 1, 1899..... 660

83D ST, 222 West, store, &c.; Nathalie F. Reynal to Jacob Leicht, Jr., 5 years, from May 1, 1902..... 600

104TH ST, s s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11, all; Richard H. Handley to Michael Mahoney, 18 years 10 months and 15 days from June 15, 1901..... 400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Arnold, to Dollar Savings Bank; 136th St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... $11,000

BACKMAN, Moses, to Thomas O'Connor; Crotona Av, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, 2 mortgages, 5 years.....each $2,750

BACKMAN, Moses, to Samuel C. Boehm; Crotona Av, e s, 16 ft n of Oakland Place, 2 mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent.....each 1,250

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Broome St, s w corns or Orchard St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

BORGSTEDE, Bernhard, to Lembeck & Betz, Eagle Brewing Company; 82 1st Av, s of 5th St, leasehold, intsrest and time due, notes..... 8,062

BROGAN, Charles, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Amsterdam Am, n w corner of 97th St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 51,000

BROGAN, Charles, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, n w corner 97th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4 per cent...180,000

CORNELL, Emma A., to Annie McFeat; 201st St, e s, 52.6 ft s of Perry Av, 3 years..... 6,500

CORNELL, Emma A., to Annie McFeat; 201st St, s w s, 94.1 ft n of Decatur Av, 3 years..... 4,500

CORNELL, Emma A., to Annie McFeat; 201st St, e s, 82.6 ft s of Perry Av; 201st St, s w s, 94.1 ft n of Decatur Av, 3 years, 6 per cent, gold..... 1,500

DANZIGER, Adolph, to Leo S. Bing; Willett St, 44, due May 7, 1902, 6 per cent..... 15,000

FILLEY, Abbie R., to David K. Case; 134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, due Nov. 9, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Prince St, 17, prior mortgage $25,350, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

HELLMAN, Myer, to George W. Millar and others, as trustees of the Consistory of New York City of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of United States; Madison Av, s w corner of 29th St, due Oct. 8, 1901, 6 per cent..... 13,000

ISMAN, Celia, and another to Berry B. Simons and another; Houston St, s s 40 East Goerck St, prior mortgage $6,000, (secures lease of 639 East 9th St,) demand..... 750

MAGUIRE, Dennis M., and wife to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Lot 96, on amended map Bronxwood Park, installments monthly, 6 per cent. 4,120

McGINLEY, Georgiana, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 59th St, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

METZLER, John H., and another to Daniel Brady; Lorillard St, s e s Lot 114, map Union Hill, Fordham, 2 mortgages, 6 months.....each 3,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 1 year, 6 per cent...125,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to William H. Scott; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 3 mortgages, 5 per cent..... 2,697

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to the City Real Estate Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

NIEBERG, Benjamin, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 125th St, 223 and 231 East, prior mtg $43,500, building loan, due May 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 30,000

NIEBERG, Benjamin, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Clinton St, 71, n w corner of Livingston St, 160 and 162, prior mtg $34,500, building loan, due May 15, 1902, 6 per cent..... 20,000

ODELL, Walter B., to Georgs P. Montague and others, as trustees; Prospect Av, e s, at n w s Dawson St, 3 years..... 23,000

ODELL, Walter B., to John C. Barr; Prospect Av, e s, at n w s Dawson St, prior mortgage $23,000, 3 years..... 2,000

PERLMAN, David, to Henry Meyer; 228 to 32 Stanton St, 5 months, 6 per cent.. 45,000

PERSONETTE, Sophia, to James C. Thomson; 136th St, 203 West, 3 years.. 12,000

PLASCYK, Anthony, to Joseph M. W. Kucker and another, as trustees; Union Av, 1,163, due July 1, 1908, gold.. Union 1,200

QUINN, Margaret, and another, individually and as executors and trustees, to Lamont McLaughlin, sub-trustee; 150th St, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.. 3,500

RUDE, Rebecca, to Isaac Beck; Lewis St, 140, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SAURWEIN, John L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,501, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SCHAEPERING, Frederick, and wife to Jeremiah Costello; 201st St, s s, 258.4 ft e of Anthony Av, Concourse and Boulevard, formerly Marion Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 350

THORN, Wesley, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25 Pearl St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

THORN, Wesley, to Maria W. Livingston and another; 25 Pearl St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

VAN HOUTEN, Erskine, to Charles E. Scott; 24 West 119th St, 1 year, 4 per cent., gold..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHEDSEY, Josephine, to The Jefferson Bank..... $2,000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill, and others, as trustees..... Nom.

COHEN, Myer, to Abraham Ruth..... Nom.

FRASER, Mary L., to Mary Fraser..... 2,000

MAYER, Rebecca, and another, as executors, to Jacobs, and another..... 20,294

NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles M. Rosenthal..... Nom.

NEIL, James, trustee, to Eliza J. Taylor. 11,000

SABIN, C. A., & Co., to Loven M. Lewitt, trustee..... Nom.

SCHELAND, Herman F. H., and others, executors, to Carl W. Scheland..... Nom.

STEEUES, John F., to Lavina E. Ludington..... 325

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, assigns two mortgages, aggregating..... 63,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany, to Charles D. Towt, and others, trustees..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany, to Brooklyn Savings Bank.....110,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, e s, 211.11 ft n of 152d St, 40x100; Edward Weber against Catherine McDonald and John McKinnin, owners; Alexander McDonald, agent and contractor..... $52

EAST BROADWAY, 209; Joseph Cohen & Brother against Wolf Rosenberg, owner; L. Rohn, contractor..... 184

LEXINGTON AV, 743; Samuel Stertz against Greenberg Brothers, owners; J. Moses and Walter Powers, contractors.. 515

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n 151st St, 25x102.11; William A. Walte against Otto Weber, owner; Alfred Marsick, contractor..... 152

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East; M. Ottarsh and Rabinowitz against Leopold Heilbrun, owner; Morris Jacobson and another, contractors..... 532

58TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 200x 200 to 59th St; H. Krantz Manufacturing Company against F. and Schaefer Brewing Company, owner; Stuyvesant Electric Company, contractor..... 1,367

123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, and 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; F. Beck & Co. against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor..... 218

124TH ST, 451 West; Pietrowski, Keller & Co. against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor..... 437

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108 x100.11; Sigmund Adler against William C. Hunter, owner and contractor..... 150

179TH ST AND PARK AV, n w corner, 25.4x100; John Bell Company against Katharine M. Hubner, owner; Masche & Hubner, contractors..... 288

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 24.4 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Daniel Brady with John H. and Harry Metzler..... 3,000

STANTON ST, 28 to 32, and 212½ Chrystie St; Henry Meyer with David Perlman..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

FULTON and Dutch Sts, s e corner, 25x24.6x 25.2x24.6, and 16 and 18 Dutch St; Clarence D. Ryder against Henry W. Ryan and another, (partition;) attorney, R. G. Langdon.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 111 ft n of Columbia St, 50.6x98.6x irregular; John Ryan against Charles Faber and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Howe & Hummel.

TRINITY AV and 165th St, n w corner, 100x73.5; Mary R. McAvoy against Sarah McLaughlin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Early.

24TH ST, s s, 171.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.1x98.9; Joseph Stickney against Mary T. McQuaid, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murphy & Metcalf.

24TH ST, s s, 195.3 ft w of 2d Av, 24.4x98.9; Ella T. Stickney against Mary T. McQuaid and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murphy & Metcalf.

84TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x 102.2; Catharine L. Fairweather and another, executors, against James O'Brien and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

145TH ST, s s, 126 ft w of Convent Av, 16x 99.11; William T. Mason against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Clarence Mason.

155TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x 100; Charles E. Appleby and another, trustees, against Thomas Donnelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Wagner.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN F. LEE.—Schedules in the assignment of John F. Lee, stock broker of 52 Broadway, show liabilities $70,230, nominal assets $73,904, and actual assets $5,996. The assignment was filed on May 9 last by Mr. Lee's representative. Mr. Lee being at that time in Europe on his wedding trip.

MAX LEVIN.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received a writ of replevin against Max Levin, shirt manufacturer at 246 Canal Street, from Stern, Singer & Barr, for $470 worth of cotton goods sold to him by Liberman, Levy & Co. The Sheriff took away the goods called for in the writ.

Attachment for Services as Architects.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $45,000 against the General Carriage Company in favor of Trowbridge & Livingston for services as architects in preparing plans for the proposed building for the company at Sixth Avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The company ceased work on the building in November, 1900, and, it is alleged, refused to pay the claim of the architects, who were to receive 2½ per cent. on the estimated cost of the building, which was $2,000,000. The commission was $50,000, and the architects were paid $5,000 of that amount. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

Affairs of Herman Colell.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed James J. McEvilley of 100 Broadway temporary receiver of the assets of Herman Colell, wholesale dealer in tobacco at 10 Chatham Square, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, on the application of Einstein, Townsend, Gulterman & Shearn, attorneys for E. Rosenwald & Brother, creditors for $4,100. It was stated that the petitioners believe that Mr. Colell has pledged stock of tobacco valued at $40,000 to certain of his creditors, and that it is believed that these creditors will dispose of the tobacco, and that it would be for the best interests of all the creditors that a receiver be appointed for the assets, and to collect the outstanding accounts, of which there are a large number.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER-PANCOAST COMPANY — F. Noll..... $38

BOWMAN, Albert M., and Issy Rosenthal —People of the State of New York..... 500

BERLIN, Alfred—B. Schnitzler..... 133

BROWN, Henry—F. O. Pierce Company., 202

BUTLER, Orlando W., surviving partner— W. J. Van Pelt..... 102

BACON, George A.—H. Baer..... 81

BECKER, Francis L.—M. November..... 39

BARRINGER, Jacob—J. Hoch..... 74

BROGAN, Martha and Charles—A. C. Stephens..... 1,521

BROGAN, Martha and Charles—J. C. Stephens..... 1,533

COHN, Esther—R. Goldsmith and others. 102

CARY, Caroline—H. H. Hurt and others. 250

AUTO ELECTRIC COMPANY—New York Life Insurance Company..... 1,187

DONNELLY, Thomas F.—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company..... 48

DAVIS, Jennie B.—O. J. Stephens..... 98

FLANNERY, Joseph F.—New York Telephone Company..... 109

FREEDMAN, John, and John Feldman—B. Schnitzler..... 104

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, and Michael Naughton—J. F. Dolan, Jr..... 456

FLYNN, Patrick—R. G. Newbegin.. 41

FELOUS, John W.—M. T. Carroll..... 205

GRELL, William F., Sheriff of the County of New York—H. Baer..... 119

HALLAHAN, Henry S.—E. J. Gillies and others..... 72

HIGSON & CO.—J. Lynch and others.... 323

HINKLEY, Silas—R. G. Newberger..... 273

JUNGE, William—A. Kaiser and others. 295

JACOBSON, Israel—D. Rosenblum..... 77

KIERAN, Francis—W. J. Jones..... 34

LOWENSTEIN, William—B. Schnitzler.. 67

McRERNESS, William H.—The Karsch Brewing Company..... 156

McCAFFERY, James—J. C. Hillery..... 46

McCARTY, Paul—A. M. Cahn..... 110

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. T. Willis..... 2,719

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. T. Willis..... 160

MOENK, William—J. Gouldrup..... 44

NAUGHTON, Michael—J. F. Dolan, Jr... 271

PERLEY, Frank L., and William G. Smyth—H. A. Parsloe, costs..... 49

PICKHARDT, Emil B.—R. G. Newbegin... 332

PHELPS, Harry E.—A. J. A. Callaghan... 518

QUALEY, John M., and Rosario Lentino—People of the State of New York..... 1,000

SOLEY, John C.—G. Eckhard..... 787

SCHROER, Joseph—J. Danzig..... 222

STYLES, John E.—Seventh National Bank of New York..... 860

STARBUCK, Matilda E., William H., Ruth, and Matilda E., executrix—M. H. Starbuck..... 126

SWAN, William—J. E. Hillery..... 78

TIETZ, Carl—C. M. Wunderlich and others..... 110

THE BUYER AND CHRONICLE COMpany—The Martin B. Brown Company... 829

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. E. O'Donnell, committee..... 742

WEYAND, Charles L.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York..... 1,528

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River,	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River,	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch,
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

A Charming Saturday $ Half Holiday Trip . . . 1.50

A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, for New Haven, returning via express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Fare for round trip only $1.50. Tickets good only on date for which sold and on special connecting train from steamboat dock. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets. The sail up the East River and through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip abounding in fascinating features.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

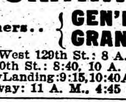
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

50c. Round Trip.

Leave West 129th St.; 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves Pier 32 and 236 Sts., 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. OBERLIN M. CARTER et al.—In equity, bill, &c. April Term, 1901.

The complainants having commenced in this Court a suit as above-entitled to enforce a legal and equitable lien up

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ARTHUR GORSCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of June, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold in one parcel, and therein described as follows:

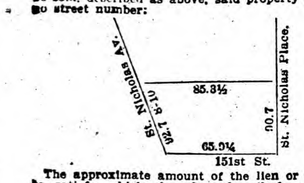
All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place ninety (90) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to St. Nicholas Place eighty-five (85) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue ninety-two (92) feet seven and eight-tenths (7 8-10) inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street sixty-five (65) feet nine and one-quarter (9¼) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. The said premises above described lie in Section 7, in Block 2,068, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PIRSSON & BEALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, described as above, said property having no street number:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $40,000, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale, and also unpaid water rents for the year 1899 and 1900, the amount of which is unfixed.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, June twentieth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, June 6th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, June twenty-seventh, 1901, at the same time and places.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Saturday, July eleventh, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, July twenty-fifth, 1901, at same time and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, Aug. eighth, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD A. PRICE and Caroline M. Butterfield, as surviving executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY HAWKES, John W. Haaren, and others, defendants.

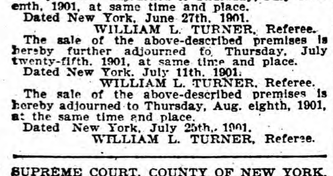
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue distant forty-one (41) feet one (1) inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof one hundred feet, thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, the northerly and southerly walls of the building standing on the lot hereby described being hereby declared to be party walls, said property being now situated in Section 6, Block 1,620, on the Land Map of the County of New York.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

JAMES W. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 155 and 157 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,385 Fifth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $18,246.18, with interest thereon from the 10th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $362.29, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $325.20, and interest.—Dated New York, 19th day of July, 1901.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTh&M&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BRADLEY L. EATON, plaintiff, against EUGENE M. BOWMAN and others, defendants.

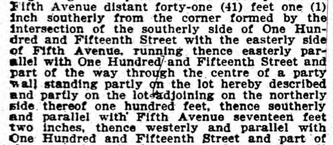
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John P. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2,488, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Gerard Avenue, distant 350 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Gerard Avenue with the northerly side of 167th Street, (formerly James Street,) as the same measured prior to the widening of 167th Street, but now 339.61 feet northeasterly from the said corner formed by the said intersection of said streets, running thence northwesterly and parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Gerard Avenue 25 feet; thence southeasterly and again parallel with the northerly side of 167th Street 100 feet, to the westerly side of Gerard Avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly line of Gerard Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being described on a certain map entitled "Mortgage map of the farm of William H. Morris, situated at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated November 13, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as (a part of) Plot No. 10.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 171 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,626.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $254.28, with interest from July 27, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $27.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 29, 1901.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Referee.

jy30-2aw3wTu&Th&au20

Surrogate Notices.

BECKER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH BECKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 40 West 73d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1901.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BECKER, CORNELIA BORETHEA BECKER, Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE,

Below Chambers Street,

East of Park Row, a corner plot for improvement, containing over 10,000 square feet; desirable for printing or manufacturing. Price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 64 CEDAR STREET.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

TO AN INVESTOR.—Large, modern apartment house, within 500 feet of new rapid transit station; handsome building, fully rented, and in A1 order; nets handsome return on investment. Address Principal, Box 142 Times Up-town Office.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

8th Av. and 116th St.—Three-family flat and store, $34,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Fine site, no buildings, 14 acres running to bay and river; also farm 24 acres, house, barn, fruit trees, ½ mile to depot. Valentine & Reeve, Brook Haven, L. I.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600. Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—S. BEACH JONES as Trustee for J. CHESTER JONES, under the last will and testament of S. BEACH JONES, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK J. GRAFFE or FRANCIS J. GRAFFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

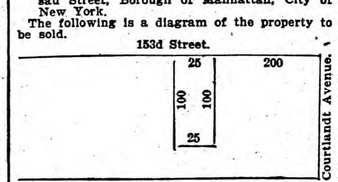
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is fourteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and five cents, ($14,909.05,) with interest thereon from 20th June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-six dollars and six cents, ($396.06,) with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of said sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and two dollars and sixty-two cents ($302.62) and interest.—Dated New York, 15th July, 1901.

W. F. S. HART, Referee.

JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

jy17-2aw3wW&S&au8

Surrogate Notices.

BAIRD, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matthew Baird, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 433 East Ninety-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1901. ISABELLA BAIRD, Executrix. SHEPARD, HOUGHTON & STODDARD, Attorneys for Executrix, 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT, CHARLES N. McCALL, Executors.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

McMANNIS, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McMANNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE PUTNAM McMANNIS, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street New York City. f28-1aw6mTh

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901. HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-1aw6mTh&s24

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale or to Lease.

Light two-story and basement brick factory, 40x90 feet, within 60 miles of New York, on Erie R. R.; new engine and boiler; water on premises; electric light; within two blocks of freight and passenger depot; plot 100x125 feet, extending back to railroad. For further particulars address Lock Box No. 21, Hawley, Penn.

FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 80 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE, Stafford Springs, Conn.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near DELAWARE & LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage on complete elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel., 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

11 West 42d St.

(adjoining the "Popular Shop")

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS

Improvements to suit tenant

APPLY TO

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,

5 West 42d St.,

OR YOUR OWN BROKERS.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine flat, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 48x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS, BRILL, 351 WEST 50TH.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Choice large light apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath.

MASON, 6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,

Close to Central Park Plaza; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rents $1,500 up; possession Oct. 1. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

HAMPSHIRE, 46-50 West 9th St.

Apartments of 4 rooms and bath to let (no kitchen) to baohelors or man and wife; steam heat, elevator, and service; rent $600. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048. Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn.

$25.—The absolutely best large 7-room apartment. Owner, 825 Park Place, cor. Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

1,443 Lexington Av.—7 and 8 large rooms and bath, $30 and $32; improvements; see janitor.

5 extra large, light rooms; bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house; 9 rooms; shade; one month only, $40. U., Box 176 Times.

Summer Resorts.

WHY HAVE YOU NOT DECIDED

What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

Everything for the Pan-American.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,331 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

TOURISTS GOING TO

LONG LAKE RESORTS

will find a restful stopping place en route at the

WILDERNESS INN,

LONG LAKE WEST,

P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.

GEO. A. DUKELOW.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach

HOTEL

and

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga, The Grand Union

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

WINDSOR HOTEL

open June 27 to October 1. $4.00 per day and upward.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.

Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.

Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.

BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.

Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,

Millbrook, N. Y.

Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

Lake George.

Before arranging your outing write for

"PICTURESQUE HULETTS,"

Describing the most charming resort on Lake George. Booklet. HENRY W. BUCKELL, PROP., Hulett's Landing P. O.

THE WORDEN, Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y. $10 to $15. Send for Booklet. E. J. WORDEN.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN. PEQUOT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters. Combination of Seashore and Country Life. GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

ALLEN & HAGER.

HAWKHURST,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet. Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Hampshire.

The Chiswick Inn and Cottages.

White Mountains, Littleton, N. H.; on the slope of Pine Hill, overlooking Mount Washington and the Presidential Range; always cool; elevation 1,600 feet; appointments perfect; $7 to $12 per week; circular. Mrs. William Spratt, Prop.

GREY'S INN,

Jackson, White Mts., New Hampshire. Write for circular. C. W. GREY, Prop.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet. C. C. SMALL.

Vermont.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

THE GUY MANSION, 2d Av., near beach; convenient to points of interest; no infants or nurses.

Sea Girt.

BEACH HOUSE.

Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN H. RISDON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE, MILFORD, PIKE CO., PA.

OPEN AUGUST 15 TO OCTOBER 1.

Most beautiful resort on bank of Delaware River, 85 miles from New York City, via Erie R. R. All modern conveniences; orchestra, golf, half-mile track, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing. Send for illustrated booklet.

P. N. BOURNIQUE, Proprietor.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE KITTATINNY.

The favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA, GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PA. Strictly elite; tennis, bathing, golf, boating; coaching parties daily; elevation 1,000 ft. M. TUCKER.

Pianos and Organs.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Now is the time to secure

WILSON PIANOS

At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 5 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

The Big West Side Piano House.

Pianos at all prices and terms to suit. Old pianos exchanged. Rent from $3; bargain list mailed.

741 and 743 8th Av., near 46th St.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Chickering, $165; Steinway, $100; 10 square pianos, special sale, $15 upward; several bargains in uprights.

CHANDLER 489 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OPERA PIANOS,

1569 Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" WISE, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 38 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Steinway, every improvement; beautifully carved; great sacrifice; elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, WITH WALLPAPER AND WINDOW SHADE STOCK. LOCATED IN GROWING MANUFACTURING CITY IN WESTERN MICHIGAN. ADDRESS B., BOX 127 TIMES OFFICE.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; the eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Veltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

PUBLISHING opportunity: Incorporation of established monthly furnishes opportunity for young man to acquire substantial, active interest by investment of selling stock. CAMBRIDGE, Box 102 Times Office.

Patent for Sale.—Something entirely new; merry-go-round; cheapness of construction and operating recommends it; patent No. 611,482; must sell quick to close estate of patentee. Inquire L., Box 101 Times.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 105 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. BLACK, bankrupt. No. 4,009.

To the creditors of Joseph R. Black of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Joseph R. Black was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 5th, 1901.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRED C. MASTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Fred C. Maston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 7th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS M. RASIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas M. Rasin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 7th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE UNION CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, bankrupt. No. 4,006.

To the creditors of The Union Cloak and Suit Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said The Union Cloak and Suit Company were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1901.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction.

Notice is hereby given that all real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of William Walker, Trustee, by Charles Jacobs & Co., auctioneers, on Tuesday, August 20th, 1901, 10 A.M., of said date, at Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, at Nos. 202-204 Mercer St., N. Y. City.

This property consists of an entire cap manufacturer's plant, and a general description thereof is as follows: Cutting, Donkey, Edge, and Hand Machines, one (1) Hall's Safe, Desks, Tables, Leather Pads, Rims, Wire, Pasteboard, Oilcloth, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the

MORE DISCLOSURES IN GARBAGE CONTRACT CASE

Mr. Nagle Responsible for Delay in Advertising for Bids.

HE OFFERS EXPLANATIONS

Officers and Directors of the Utilization Company—Decision Reserved on Application to Continue Injunction.

Responsibility for the long delay in advertising for bids for the disposal of garbage for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday reverted to Commissioner Nagle. It was learned that the Commissioner sent out the five-year contract for garbage disposal for examination and approval on April 20, and it was returned to the Street Cleaning Department approved on May 17. When asked yesterday for an explanation of the delay, Commissioner Nagle said:

"The contract had to go from here to the Board of Estimate to get its approval. That took several days, and then the contract had to go to the printers. All those things take time. My letter to the Board of Estimate, however, which I sent on July 30, explains better than anything I could say what caused the delay. It has never been printed."

Commissioner Nagle allowed the reporter to have a copy of the letter. It sets forth that bids were duly opened on that day, July 30, and those received for the Borough of Manhattan were as follows: James J. Barrett, 584 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, $120,000 per annum; Magill & Co., 128 East Fourteenth Street, $140,000 per annum. For the Borough of the Bronx but one bid was presented, that of Magill & Co., $30,000 per annum.

WHY BIDS WERE REJECTED.

A copy of a letter of Mr. Barrett was inclosed, showing that he proposed to carry the material to places in and around Canarsie and use it for filling in low lands in that locality. The Commissioner states that he rejected Mr. Barrett's bid because the means he proposed to employ were in direct violation of Section 1,213 of the Greater New York charter. He adds that he rejected Magill & Co.'s bids not only because they submitted no description of the methods to be pursued but also because there were no sureties accompanying their bids.

Touching upon his recommendation for the reconsideration of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company's bid of $232,000 per year for the Borough of Manhattan for five years, he says that criticism has been made on his request for the approval of that contract to the effect that sufficient time was not given by the department in its advertisement for bidders to construct a plant and enable them to carry on the work, and adds:

"In answer to this I beg to say that the department gave all the time it was possible to give. The present contract with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company was to expire Aug. 1, 1901. In 1900 the Legislature passed an act preventing the carrying on of this or any similar work in the Borough of Brooklyn, which, in my opinion, and in that of my predecessors, is the most convenient place in which such work can be satisfactorily carried on. The constitutionality of this act was tested in the Supreme Court, and not until May 1 was the final decision of the Appellate Division given, declaring the act unconstitutional.

"An advertisement for bids before the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the above-mentioned act by the court would necessarily have put the city at the mercy of bidders with impractical or enormously expensive methods, none of which, it is believed, could have properly carried ou the work. Such proposals could only have been for the method of cremation, which investigation has convinced me is entirely unsuited to the conditions of a city like New York."

The delay in advertising after May 10 the Commissioner adds, was "entirely due to the fact of securing the approval of the different authorities whose approval was necessary, and it was in no way the fault of this department."

THE UTILIZATION COMPANY.

The personnel of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company was learned yesterday, and it was discovered that Francis L. Wellman is one of the Directors, and that among the stockholders is ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and the report of the company filed at Trenton, April 11, 1901, gives the authorized capital as $1,300,000, all of which is issued.

The list of Directors is as follows: George W. McClintock, David B. Martin, Clarence B. Kugler, R. Walter Peterson, Thomas F. White, Frederick L. Cranford, William L. Gooch, Francis L. Wellman, Walter V. Cranford, John H. Michener, and Daniel J. Creem.

The officers of the company are: David B. Martin, President; Thomas F. White, Vice President, and Walter V. Cranford, Treasurer. Martin, Kugler, Peterson, and Michener are all Philadelphians. Mr. Michener being President of the Bank of North America of that city. All are interested in the garbage disposing business there. Mr. McClintock lives in New Jersey, and the others in this city.

Asked yesterday if it was true that he had stock in the company, Mr. Nicoll said: "Why, yes, surely. The company was organized in my office five years ago. I represented some English capitalists, and Mr. Wellman represented the Philadelphians."

"How much stock have you?"

"Oh, I don't know. Only a few shares. I took it for my fees. I have held it ever since because I could not get rid of it. It was not worth anything. It has never paid a cent."

"But it is likely to pay now, isn't it?"

"It all depends on the price of grease," answered Mr. Nicoll. "You see grease fluctuates from a cent and a half to four cents. I would like to see the city buy it. They are welcome to the whole thing if they want it. All this talk about a lot of money being made is nonsense."

Commissioner Nagle expressed himself as being opposed to the city's purchase of the plant.

Argument was heard yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court on the application of James F. Meaden, a taxpayer, for the continuance, pending trial, of a temporary injunction granted by Justice Blanchard restraining the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Street-Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, the City of New York, and the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, from carrying out the contract by which the Utilization Company was to dispose of the garbage of the city for a period of five years at a remuneration of $232,000 a year. John W. Brainsby, counsel for Madden, appeared in support of the motion to continue the injunction.

Mr. Brainsby said that when the bids were opened on June 27, that of the Sanitary Utilization Company was lowest, but as all the bids were extremely high, they were rejected and a new contract advertised for.

BLAME FOR MR. NAGLE.

"The Street Cleaning Commissioner was to blame," said Mr. Brainsby, "for he dillied and dallied along after objecting to the contract with the Sanitary Utilization Company until no other contractor could erect a suitable plant. It should not be tolerated that a contract for five years at $232,000 should be granted, whereas only $90,000 a year had been previously paid."

Mr. Nicoll, for the Utilization Company, said that Col. Waring came to the conclusion that the old plan of dumping the garbage into the sea should be abandoned.

"Garbage dumped in this way," said Mr. Nicoll, "always drifts back to the shore. Our bid was the lowest bid. It cost us $700,000 to erect the plant, and any other bidder would have to get over that sum for one year to carry it out. The Legislature, recognizing the necessity for having the garbage removed with due regard to the health of the inhabitants, did not insist on the acceptance of the lowest bid."

Mr. Nicoll said the city had the right to buy the plant, and the Utilization Company would not demand any profits for the loss of the business. Justice Gildersleeve reserved his decision.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Controller Coler will probably select James C. Bayles, the engineer, as the expert for the city, to appraise the value of the garbage plant on Barren Island, and estimate the cost of operating it. The Utilization Company will also appoint an expert, and if the two cannot agree, a third will be chosen.

LABOR'S COMPLAINTS TAKEN UP.

District Attorney Begins an Examination of Mr. Nagle's Department.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday began an investigation of the complaints of the Central Federated Union against the award of certain contracts for garbage disposal, made by Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle.

District Attorney Philbin said that the investigation might lead to a close inspection of many dealings of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle with contractors and possibly an investigation of the entire department.

CITY'S FINEST PARKWAY.

First Section of Plan for Riverside Drive Extension Completed—Work to Begin Soon.

After several years of preparations, during which time there have come up many complications and protests from property holders along the upper west side, the finally adopted plans for Section 1 of the Riverside Drive extension are now completed. Andrew E. Foye, Chief Engineer of the Department of Highways, has the plans in his office, and he says that the parkway will not only be the finest one ever built in this city, but that it will rank among the most beautiful of similar improvements in the world.

It will run from the north end of the Manhattan Valley Viaduct, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, all the way to the Boulevard Lafayette, entering the latter beyond Audubon Park. This extension will be built in two sections, the first running from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and the second from the latter street to the Boulevard Lafayette. As yet the plans for Section 2 are not finished. Those of Section 1 will be presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before the middle of September, possibly earlier. The cost of the section is broadly estimated at $1,700,000.

The general lay of the land throughout the extension is similar to that of Riverside Drive, the natural inclination from the river bank to the heights being a steep one. On the easterly edge of the new park, at the high part of the slope on which it is built, will be an asphalt walkway. Next to this, toward the river, comes a strip of trees and grass and shrubs, and then, beyond that, a sixty-foot-wide macadam driveway. More grass bounds the west side of the drive, and here, too, will be foliage of various sorts. A bridle path runs along the river side of this second green strip, and from the path to the railroad tracks along the water's edge are series after series of sloping grass plots, walks, terraces, flights of stone steps, flower circles, and plazas. Along the drive, path, and walks will be rustic seats.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the southern boundary of the extension, is to be graded and leveled as far east as Broadway, thus giving a connection between the latter, the extension, and the viaduct. Throughout the length of the extension there are but two streets that go all the way to the river—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth. These will be bridged over in such a way that there will hardly appear to be a break in the parkway. The rest of the streets intervening between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and the Boulevard Lafayette are eventually to be so graded that they will have entrances into the macadam drive of the park.

CONEY ISLAND IMPROVED.

Controller Coler and Other City Officials Visited It and Found It Cleaner —Talked of a Park.

Controller Coler, Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer, Park Commissioner Brower, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning P. H. Quinn, and a representative of the Department of Health paid Coney Island a visit yesterday and inspected the sanitary conditions of the ramshackle buildings of the Bowery section.

The improvements since Controller Coler first called attention to the dirt was marked, and greatly pleased the officials of the party. They were escorted about by Mr. Quinn, who pointed out the work his department had accomplished in the last ten days. The stagnant water that formerly laid in the gutters is now absent, and the air is much sweeter in consequence. Since Controller Coler first took an interest in the condition of the island, the Sewer Department has added a force of men to the department who pump the waters from the gutter after each rainfall.

Mr. Coler announced yesterday that the next meeting of the Board of Public Improvement would decide on a relief measure, and that an appropriation likely would be made for the purpose of laying a sewer to carry off the surface water. After a tour of the West End the party visited the city park lands. Commissioner Brower pointed out the improvements needed, and advocated the establishment of a monster bathing pavilion for the accommodation of those who could not afford to pay the regular fee.

Mr. Guggenheimer said that the city officials should do something at once, and not wait until a large appropriation could be obtained. He favored adding more lights and benches and the enforcement of cleanliness.

Commissioner Brower's plan means the spending of $10,000,000, while Mr. Coler and Mr. Guggenheimer favor making a breathing spot at little cost at once and gradually adding to it until the desired park has been effected. The city, Mr. Coler said, had a $40,000 claim against one of the iron piers, and that in his opinion it should be condemned and made a recreation pier.

LONG ISLAND CITY CANAL.

Old Scheme to Join Newtown Creek and Flushing Bay Again Up—Mr. Guggenheimer Opposed to It.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday said that nothing will be done now toward constructing a waterway from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay. This scheme was proposed several years ago as a sanitary measure, but it was opposed by the oyster interests and taxpayers because of the great expense. The most conservative estimates place the cost of the proposed canal at $5,000,000.

The revival of the scheme at this time is credited to Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements. President Holahan yesterday, when asked as to this, said:

"The improvement is a very necessary one. Newtown Creek is very foul at low tide, and the people of Long Island City suffer greatly at times from it. The idea is to build a canal connecting with Flushing Bay, so that the tide rushing through will clean the creek out. The waterway would also serve as a sewer for the land along the route. I think the construction of the canal is of sufficient importance to be carried out at this time. We put the building of sewers first among public improvements. This is a sewer, and the health of the public is to be considered."

"I know there isn't any $5,000,000 of city money to expend for a canal," said Mr. Guggenheimer, when the matter was called to his attention. "I guess that plan can be postponed for a few years without much harm."

The plans for the proposed canal which have been accepted by the Board of Public Improvements contemplate a three-mile canal, and many small parks. The canal is to be 200 feet wide and from 12 to 20 feet deep, with wharves 150 feet wide on each side.

Mr. Holahan admits that the improvement will greatly increase land values by the drainage and filling in of marsh lands.

Sample Street Signs in Place.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies yesterday sent a letter to the Mayor about street signs. In his communication Mr. Kearny says he has placed frames on Broadway electric light lamps at Barclay Street and Third Street, with the names thereon so arranged that they can be read by night or day. The Acting Mayor is requested to examine them. Mr. Guggenheimer will do so and reply to Mr. Kearny's letter.

MRS. ALLIEN AT RANCOCAS.

JOBSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Allien's presence at Rancocas Farm at this time is taken to mean that she is watching the appraisement of the farm and its appurtenances and stock, which is now being made by G. F. Perkins of New York.

He has been selected by all parties, and it is understood his decision is to be final as to the value of the farm as it stands. The gates of the farm are now closed, and all visitors are refused admittance. All connected with the farm refuse to talk.

NEW TAX RATE FOR THIS BOROUGH, 2.31

In Brooklyn the Rate Will Be 2.38; in Queens, 2.35.

Republicans Say There Is No Good Reason Why the Rate Should Be Higher than Last Year.

The tax rate for this city in the year 1901 has been virtually settled, and it will be .696 of 1 per cent higher than it was last year in this borough. The other boroughs also show an increase. The new rate is embodied in the report to the Council and Board of Aldermen yesterday of the Joint Finance Committee.

The total budget is $98,100,413.43, which includes county charges for the four counties in the municipality and an item of $4,000 for the claim of James F. Carey. The report fixes the tax rate in the five boroughs as follows:

Manhattan	2.31733
The Bronx	2.31733
Brooklyn	2.38853
Queens	2.35702
Richmond	2.35191

The following statement shows the proportion of the budget which is to be raised by taxation at a uniform rate throughout the whole city:

Total budget, less appropriation for claim of James F. Carey	$98,096,413.43
Less estimated revenues of the general fund as certified by the Controller and deducted pursuant to Section 247 of the Greater New York charter	11,787,949.88
Net budget to be collected by tax	$86,308,463.55
Less aggregate of county budgets to be severally raised in the respective counties as provided by Section 902 of the charter	10,620,568.62
Tax to be raised by a general rate throughout the city	$75,687,894.93

The county charges and expenses included in the budget are:

New York	$7,658,704.84
Kings	2,437,945.45
Queens	363,861.71
Richmond	160,056.62
	$10,620,568.62

The county lines correspond with the borough lines in all the boroughs except Manhattan and the Bronx, which together constitute New York County. The assessed valuation of the personal estate of corporations, joint stock companies, or associations which have been found to be exempt under Section 202 of Chapter 908 of the Laws of 1896 from taxation for State purposes in the year 1901, as appears by a detailed statement thereof on file in the Department of Finance, is as follows:

New York County	94,016,394.00
Kings County	15,576,900.00
Queens County	2,531,850.00
Richmond County	285,100.00
Total	$112,410,244.00

The amount to be raised by one uniform rate throughout the entire city for general city purposes is $75,687,894.93, to which must be added 2 per cent. for deficiencies in collection, $1,513,757.89, making a total of $77,201,652.82. The assessed valuation of property liable to taxation for general city purposes is $3,786,813,473, upon which the amount to be levied will be produced by a tax rate of 2.03869 per cent.

Alderman Goodman, Republican, said that as the members had not had an opportunity to examine the report he would move to adjourn until noon on Wednesday next. The motion was adopted.

Alderman McInnes, the Republican leader, said after adjournment that a minority report might be presented next week. It was intimated about the chamber that the minority report, if presented, will call attention to the fact that the majority offer no excuses for a higher tax rate on an increased valuation. The increase in the rate is shown by the following table:

	1901.	1900.	Inc.
Manhattan	2.31733	2.2477	.696
The Bronx	2.31733	2.2477	.696
Brooklyn	2.38853	2.3211	.674
Queens	2.35702	2.3416	.086
Richmond	2.35191	2.2207	.1312

It is very improbable that the corrected tax rolls can be delivered to the Receiver of Taxes earlier than Oct. 1, although the charter, Section 911, expressly provides they shall be delivered to that official on or before the first September. By this unnecessary delay the city saves and the taxpayers lose the rebate for an additional month the latter would be entitled to by paying their taxes on Sept. 1. But the same delay occurs every year for the same reason regardless of Section 912, which says:

"If the Municipal Assembly shall willfully refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of them by the two preceding sections, each member so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit to the City of New York the sum of $500, to be recovered in a civil action; and shall also be punishable for a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit his office."

Tax Books Now Balance.

Many employés in the office of the Receiver of Taxes rejoiced yesterday over the solution of a problem that had been giving them great trouble for five weeks. A true balance could not be obtained, a difference of $449.54 existing. There are 630 books in Receiver Austen's office, and more than 580 of these were examined before the error was found. Thus it was discovered that an entry of $449.54 had been made, and, owing to the blunder of a clerk, had not been carried out to the proper column. So it was omitted in the tabulation, causing the difference.

STRANGE PARK THEFTS.

Many Brass Plates Stolen from the Asphalt Walks While Rain Poured Down.

After the heavy rain which had driven the people out of Central Park yesterday morning had subsided, it was found that thieves had stolen many of the brass plates bearing the names of the contractors for the artificial stone walks, which are imbedded in the surface of the footways at various intervals, and which may be seen in the asphalt pavements all over the city. The thefts must have been committed during the heaviest part of the downpour, when the policemen themselves left the walks temporarily for shelter beneath the trees or in little buildings in the upper part of the Park.

The first plate was missed on the walk along the west side of the Harlem Mere, and reports of others speedily came in by telephone to the Arsenal, and all from the neighborhood of the same lake and from the walks about the North Meadow. The thieves had worked quickly and had done probably a hundred times as much damage to the walks as the value of the property they took, for they splintered the hard surface for a considerable distance about each plate as they wrenched it away, leaving ragged holes in the walk, from which in many instances big cracks radiated to the edges.

All the thefts must have been committed between 8 o'clock yesterday morning and noon, at which time the reports of the depredations showed that twelve plates had been taken. The plates weigh about two pounds and are of what is known as heavy brass, being rich in copper. The police think they would bring about 30 cents apiece in a junk shop. They could be easily disposed of, too, for no dealer in old metal would be apt to suspect that such articles had been stolen or would be likely to ask a question of any one who brought them to his place.

As soon as the police perceived the wholesale nature of the depredations, five detectives were sent out to make a canvass of the junk shops nearest to the Park, there being many such on the east side. They hoped in this way either to fall in with the thieves themselves while negotiating for the sale of their booty, or at least to get track of them, but in this they were unsuccessful.

Summer Church at Tremont Assured.

Trinity, Christ Congregational, and the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, all of Tremont, have entered into a special arrangement covering a period of four years. By this agreement the pastor of one of the churches will remain in Tremont during August of each year to hold services. The Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, the pastor of Trinity Church, will remain during August this year. Any person in the four parishes or any one who desires the assistance of a clergyman will find him always ready. Requests may be left at his residence, 577 Ash Street, Mount Hope, or at the Bronx Free Library, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Tremont. Trinity Congregational Church will be open through the Summer.

To sell 10,000 negligee shirts in one rainy day is too much even for us.

Some left.

$2.50, $2, and $1.50 negligee shirts, 85 cents.

During August stores close at 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DROVE HORSES THROUGH WALL

Fireman Risked His Life on the Way to a Fire to Keep from Running Into Children.

In order to save the lives of a number of children, John Biggers, driver of Fire Engine 74, which was responding to an alarm from its headquarters at 204 West Seventy-seventh Street yesterday morning, drove his triple team through a brick wall at the foot of West Sixty-ninth Street, where there is a sheer drop of thirty feet to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. The animals carried away a big section of the brick work and the iron railing surmounting it, and the débris fell with a crash upon the railroad track, while the horses, held only by their harness, hung struggling in midair. The shafts of the engine, which struck into the ground at the very edge, was all that kept the machine from plunging down the precipice.

Biggers unstrapped himself from the seat, and with the aid of the crew climbed down and cut the horses loose. They fell upon the wreckage of the wall and were badly wounded by the sharp iron pickets. None, however, will have to be killed, though all are forever useless as fire horses. They were young animals and had been purchased recently.

A train was approaching, but was stopped by a fireman. The alarm had been caused by a blazing mattress in the rooms of an Italian in the five-story tenement 327 West Sixty-ninth Street, and the fire was confined to the bed. A steep incline leads down to the wall which closes the end of the street, and Biggers was making for a fire hydrant near the foot of it. The children ran about the hydrant as the engine came down the hill, and he was forced to keep his course straight down the middle of the street or drive among them.

Just before the horses struck the wall Fireman John Carroll of Engine 40 and Policeman Booth of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station seized their bridles, but their holds were broken and they were thrown from their feet just before the crash.

GRAFF & CO.'S LAWYER TALKS.

Says It Will Be Proved that Messrs. McCarty and Shevlin Were Partners in the Firm.

Alfred Epstein, counsel to G. Edward Graff of the bankrupt brokerage firm of G. Edward Graff & Co., yesterday issued a statement in reply to former Senator John McCarty and James Shevlin, who declared on Tuesday that their signatures to the blind pool agreement were not genuine. He declared that the contract would be produced in court and the signatures proved. This would compel the two gentlemen to bear their share of the debts of the firm.

Mr. Epstein said that Messrs. Shevlin and McCarty were actually partners of Graff and Nevins, only, being politicians, they did not want to appear to be members of the firm. Mr. Epstein added:

"We expected them to deny the contract. They had already told us they would do so. The facts are, that Nevins and Graff have been trying to protect Shevlin and McCarty, or did try to do so as long as they could. Now, the whole truth must come out. The receiver of the firm has checks given as payment of dividends. They are marked on the back 'Payment No. 1,' 'No. 2,' &c. The books will show that payments were made on account of the great pool."

"Mr. Nevins I believe, will tell the whole truth. I do not believe that he is holding any property back. We can pay the debts of the firm if Shevlin and McCarty pay their losses."

PATIENT KILLED HIMSELF.

Albany Man Leaped from Window at Presbyterian Hospital and Landed On His Head.

Patients and nurses in one of the medical wards of the Presbyterian Hospital on Park and Madison Avenues were horrified yesterday afternoon when Allan H. Hinman, thirty-two years old, who had been in the institution but a few hours, without the least warning sprang from his cot and threw himself from a window on the Seventy-first Street side of the building, to be instantly killed on the sidewalk, forty feet below.

Hinman lived with his stepmother, Mrs. L. A. Hinman, at 12 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y., and she brought him to the hospital late Tuesday night to be treated for consumption of the bowels. He was not at all in a serious condition, and at no time while in the hospital until the time he killed himself did he show any evidence of mental derangement. About fifteen minutes before he killed himself Dr. C. Irving Fisher, the superintendent, and a female nurse, conversed with him, and he semed then to be even cheerful.

As he man gained the window sill the nurse saw what he was about, and seized him as he leaped. She was not strong enough to hold him. Policeman Jones of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was the first to reach the body. The skull had been shattered on the flagstones, and not a sign of life remained.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Allan A. Hinman is the step-son of Mrs. Lillis A. Hinman, a bookkeeper in the State Excise Department in this city. Mrs. Hinman brought her family here from Wellsville, Chenango County, five years ago. Subsequently Allan secured employment in New York City. He had been a sufferer from consumption of the bowels for some months, and had been under treatment for the disease at the Albany Hospital and at his old home in Wellsville.

On Tuesday he was taken by his stepmother to the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York City, for treatment. He was thirty-two years old.

EXTRAORDINARY COURT TERM.

Justice Gildersleeve to Preside—Scannell and Marks to Plead.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that Justice Gildersleeve had been assigned by the Appellate Division to hold the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, beginning next Monday, which Mr. Philbin asked for.

The three indictments for conspiracy, neglect of duty, and fraud against the city found against Fire Commissioner Scannell and his friend, William L. Marks, will be placed on the calendar for pleading on Monday. The indictments will probably be demurred to, and some days may be consumed with the arguments and decision thereon.

The District Attorney desires to bring the case to trial at the earliest possible time. In the interim, however, he will dispose of a number of homicide cases in this county. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Garvan have been assigned to conduct the trials.

Suit Dep't.

Third Floor.

Tailor-made Suits,—various models, sizes and materials, Percaline and Silk lined,

$10.00, $15.00, and $17.50.

Unlined Canvas Skirts,—colors light green, light blue, strawberry and castor,—also black and navy blue Mohair Skirts,

$5.00 each.

Shirt Waists Suits,

$3.75 and $5.00.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

BISSERT NOT SENTENCED

Promises Made to Bissert's Counsel, It Is Alleged.

Final Arraignment on Next Monday—Other Justices Would Hear Motion for Appeal Then.

Capt. Thomas J. Diamond's ward man, George Bissert, convicted of accepting a bribe from a Stuyvesant Street disorderly house keeper, was not sentenced by Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, although he demanded, through his counsel, that a sentence be pronounced upon him at once. Instead, the Recorder, at the instance of District Attorney Philbin, postponed the sentencing until next Monday.

Neither District Attorney Philbin nor any of his staff would give any reason other than that stated in court for the significant adjournment, and this reticence gave rise to three theories regarding the matter. One was that Bissert had turned State's evidence. This was not credited. Another was that Mr. Philbin had received additional evidence from residents, lawbreakers, or policemen of the Fifteenth Police Precinct against Bissert and Capt. Diamond.

This rumor found some believers. Many accepted it as true on account of the fact that it became known later that Capt. Diamond will in all probability be proceeded against before the Grand Jury on next Monday. The coincidence of this fact with the postponement of the sentence until Monday was taken to be highly significant.

The third theory, and the one which was regarded as correct, is to the effect that Mr. Philbin had heard that Bissert's counsel had been promised by a certain Supreme Court Justice a certificate of reasonable doubt, which would act as a stay of sentence pending appeal. Abraham Levy denied this rumor emphatically. The District Attorney, it was said, wished the motion for the order to show cause, which acts as a temporary stay and the argument on the granting of the certificate to be heard according to the rules of the Appellate Division. These rules provide that the argument on such motions be made in Part I. of the Supreme Court and the preliminary application in Part II.

It was stated in the Criminal Courts Building on Tuesday that Bissert's lawyers would not in all probability follow the usual course, but would apply to some Justice other than one of those sitting in Parts I. and II. this week. When seen that night Bissert's counsel stated that they had not decided before what Justice they would make the motion.

Bissert's friends met the third rumor yesterday with the counter-statement that the District Attorney for political reasons, did not wish the application for a stay made before Justice O'Gorman, who is now sitting in Part II., nor argued before Justice Gildersleeve, as both of those Justices were elected on Tammany tickets.

Mr. Philbin's adherents replied to this with the assertion that Justice Gildersleeve had just been assigned by the Appellate Division, with Mr. Philbin's approval, to hold the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch, which opens on Monday. Justices MacLean and Lawrence will sit in Parts I. and II., Special Term, next week.

Another story was that told to one of Bissert's counsel to the effect that, previous to the arraignment of Bissert, the District Attorney was in conference with Recorder Goff for some time, urging that the sentence imposed upon Bissert be as heavy as possible. The Recorder, this informant said, was inclined to be somewhat lenient with the convicted wardman, holding to the opinion that Bissert was merely a minor part of the machinery of corruption, and a tool in the hands of those in authority.

Bissert was brought into the courtroom to hear sentence pronounced about 11 o'clock. The room was crowded to the doors with policemen, politicians, and representatives of east side proprietors of various kinds of resorts. Bissert smiled and nodded at many acquaintances in the crowd.

"George Bissert to the bar," called Clerk Brophy.

Bissert faced the Recorder. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sanford then said:

"Your Honor, I am instructed by the District Attorney to request an adjournment of the sentence until Monday. The District Attorney is in possession of information bearing on the case which he deems you should know before passing sentence."

Messrs. Levy, Unger, and Vorhaus, representing Bissert, looked surprised and startled. Mr. Levy sprang to his feet.

"The defendant demands a sentence," said he. "The statute is mandatory and provides that sentence must be pronounced upon the date set unless the defendant requests a deferment. An adjournment will serve no public good and will interfere with the plans of counsel."

The Recorder examined the statutes for a moment and said: "Sentence is deferred until Monday."

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the Court may inquire into circumstances upon the suggestion of either prosecution or defendant, after conviction, which might tend to aggravate or mitigate the punishment of the defendant. All that could be advanced as a possible reason why the District Attorney should ask for mitigation was the defendant's confession or a plea of guilty. This was declared by Abraham Levy to be absurd and impossible.

"I asked Bissert," said he, "if any one had approached him with any overtures to plead or confess. 'No,' said he. 'I am a policeman's son and a policeman. I have nothing to confess. I am innocent of this charge. I will take my medicine if I have to. I look to you in that regard.' So that disposes of that rumor."

The District Attorney, it is expected, will oppose the granting of a motion for a certificate of reasonable doubt, holding that the moral effect of the punishment on the community would be greatly lessened if the convict were released on bail pending appeal, and not have his case disposed of or enter on his sentence until much later. Bissert's lawyers will allege errors in the trial which they think will insure the granting of their motion.

The Case Against Capt. Diamond.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gans, who has charge of the preparation of the case against Capt. Diamond, denied yesterday that any complaint had been drawn. But at the time he made this denial papers were in Mr. Gans's possession which bore the significant legend, "The People of the State of New York vs. Thomas J. Diamond." Mr. Gans stated that none of these papers was a formal complaint.

Wanted History to Repeat Itself.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday performed a marriage ceremony at the City Hall for Bruno P. Kestler and Mrs. Jennie Lieberman. Mr. Kestler desired to be married by the Mayor because his father was united to the bridegroom's mother by Mayor John T. Hoffman in 1866.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Dep'ts

(Third Floor)

Until Sept. 1st orders will be accepted for

Tailor-made Gowns, Riding Habits, Golf Suits and Street Costumes At Substantial Reductions

from prices prevailing during the regular season.

West Twenty-third Street

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

STILL FURTHER REDUCED.

Perfect for the Veranda.

To enhance the enjoyment of "green fields and pastures new"

RUSTIC "OLD HICKORY."

	were	now
Chairs	$ 2.00	$ 1.00
Child's Rockers	$ 2.50	$ 1.50
Rockers	$ 2.75	$ 1.50
Large Rockers	$ 5.50	$ 3.00
Window Seats	$ 3.00	$ 1.50
Couches	$20.00	$15.00

Made entirely of hickory, so will stand any amount of wear. Also enameled and stained reed novelties, as well as suites and odd pieces for every purpose—some with cushions—all far below even factory prices, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

DIRECTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

A "WANT AD." CAUSES TROUBLE.

Practical Joker Causes a Grocery Store to be Overrun with Young Women.

A practical joker inserted the following advertisement in a morning newspaper yesterday:

Cashier.—Young lady for grocery; hours 8 to 7; salary $10. Call between 10-12 A. M., William Behnken, 92 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

The first Behnken knew of the advertisement was when a young woman walked into the store and applied for the position. She came all the way from the Borough of the Bronx. While they were discussing matters another young woman walked into the store. She said she had come from Garden City in answer to the advertisement. Another, who said her home was in Jamaica, soon appeared, and by 11 o'clock the store was filled with young women, all anxious to obtain the position.

After the case had developed into a state of abject hopelessness, Behnken decided to inform the young women that it was all a joke, and he didn't know who was responsible. There was a stormy time in the store, but at last the young women became convinced also that the case was hopeless and they went away.

LEGAL NOTES.

EMPLOYE UNLAWFULLY REMOVED ENTITLED TO PAY.—Henry C. Holt, an attendant at the public baths, was reinstated by the Supreme Court, after his summary removal by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. He has now been partially successful in his suit against the city to recover compensation at the rate of $3 per day from June 11, 1898, the date of his removal, to July 22, 1899, when he was reinstated. Justice Clarke, who gives the decision, finds that Holt is only entitled to pay up to Sept. 30, 1898, because on that date his services might properly have been dispensed with, his employment having been previously held to be only temporary in its nature. A defense by the city that another person had been employed in the place of the plaintiff was found by a jury not to be so. Two other defenses were set up by the city. One was that Holt, having performed no services, and being a mere per diem employe, was entitled to no pay. The other defense, that the bathing season closed on Oct. 1, and plaintiff's employment being held to be only temporary in its nature, he was only entitled to compensation up to Sept. 30, 1898, is upheld. As to the defense that because Holt was employed by the day he was entitled to no pay, Justice Clarke says: "The statutes have given permanency to position in the public service, whether they be called officers or employes, and if in violation of the statute the individual is removed and subsequently reinstated by the courts, he may recover his salary or compensation when no other person has filled the position and been paid for the performance of the duties."

IN THE WRONG COURT.—The complaint in an action brought by Charles G. Reichert's three children by his first wife against Elizabeth Reichert, his widow; their stepsister, Thadeuse M. Reichert, and three savings banks in this city, alleged that Mrs. Reichert and her daughter had drawn out of the banks, after Mr. Reichert's death, some $6,000, by filling up drafts signed in blank by the decedent before his death. It was also alleged that the defendants recorded an assignment of a mortgage for $1,300, although they knew the instrument had never been delivered by Mr. Reichert. It appeared that Mrs. Reichert had been appointed one of the administrators of Mr. Reichert's estate by the Surrogate of Suffolk County. The plaintiffs charged a conspiracy on the part of the widow and her daughter to defraud them of their share of the estate, and demanded that it be adjudged that the moneys on deposit to the credit of the decedent at the time of his death were a part of his estate. A demurrer to the complaint has been sustained by Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court, Special Term, on the ground that the plaintiffs should first exhaust their remedies in the Surrogate's Court before resorting to the Supreme Court. Justice Clarke says: "The legal title to the personal estate of decedent is in the administrators duly appointed, and it does not appear what standing the plaintiffs as creditors of the intestate have at the present time to maintain this action. The court which appointed the administrators has entire jurisdiction in the premises. If the administratrix has been guilty of the acts charged it would seem as if the proper remedy would be an application to that court for the revocation of her letters upon the ground that she was an unfit and improper person. It is not alleged in the complaint that there has been any demand made upon the administrators to reduce the property enumerated to possession, and a refusal by them to act. To be sure, it is alleged that they are hostile to the plaintiffs herein and will take no steps for the purpose of setting aside the acts complained of, but that is a mere conclusion. If the administrators do not reduce to possession property belonging to the estate and duly administer it they may be surcharged with the amount thereof in their accounts. In short, a full, adequate, and complete remedy appears to be vested in the Surrogate's Court now having jurisdiction of the estate. That being so, the Supreme Court will not take jurisdiction. Therefore, it not appearing that the appropriate remedies have been pursued in the Surrogate's Court, and that there is need at the present time to apply to this court to supplement insufficient authority in the Surrogate's Court to meet the conditions of the particular case, or that for any other reason full and complete justice cannot be done in that court, the demurrer is sustained."

Dog Buried in Family Plot.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. George Scales yesterday buried their pet dog Gyp in their family plot, in the Alpine Cemetery, here. When the dog died they made a formal application for a permit. Secretary Garretson said he could find no provision in the by-laws of the cemetery relative to the matter, and refused to issue the formal permit used when a human being is buried, but said the owners could bury the animal if they wished to. The dog was placed in a tiny coffin, and this was covered with flowers.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 9 CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. THE MIKADO Matinée Sat. at 4. NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Ave. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Ev'gs, 8:15. Admission 50

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; light south-westerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,096. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

NEW WATER SUPPLY FROM THE CATSKILLS

One Billion Gallons Daily Available in That Region.

COST MAY BE $100,000,000

Scheme of Department Officials to Enlarge New York's System—Engineers Making Surveys.

The officials of the Department of Water Supply are making careful survey of the watersheds of Ulster, Greene, and Delaware Counties in the Catskill Mountains, with a view to obtaining a supply of water from those sources. Many engineers, under the direction of Chief Engineer Birdsall, have been at work for several weeks measuring the flow of water in various streams, deciding on the question of places for storage reservoirs, and making other preliminary plans necessary to such an enormous undertaking.

An appropriation of $100,000 was made some months ago by the Board of Estimate, which authorized Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department to investigate all the sources of water supply around New York and make a report as to the most available plan for the extension of the system. From present indications, the engineers of the department will favor going to the Catskills for more water. Their reports, however, are far from final, as the matter will have to be considered by the Board of Estimate and bond issues approved by the city officials before the Catskill scheme can be finally adopted.

The region from which Engineer Birdsall proposes to take water is that in which the Ramapo Water Company had options on thousands of acres of land. Many of these options have expired, and it is a part of the plan of the city officials to secure further options on land which will be needed for a watershed.

The main point which will have to be considered by the Board of Estimate is the cost of the new system. Water will have to be brought eighty-five miles, and some of the engineers estimate that complete the necessary reservoirs, conduits, and storage places would cost the city from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said:

"The supply of water in this Catskill region is practically inexhaustible. There will be more water there than the City of New York will ever need. It has been estimated that at least 1,000,000,000 gallons a day can be taken from this region.

"I had for some time favored the idea of going into Dutchess County, near the Connecticut line, for New York's future supply of water. The proximity of this region to New York would allow of the water being brought here for very much less money. The main reason why I decided that it would be best for the city to abandon the idea of going to the Ten-Mile watershed was because we could not get as much water from that section as we desired, and also because legal complications might arise with the officials of the State of Connecticut.

"After a searching investigation, I am led to believe that the most feasible plan would be for this city to go to the Catskills for water. Our engineers are now in those mountains, and have been there for some time. The work in this section has been nearly completed, and the reports of the engineers will be made within the next six weeks. Surveys have been made of the Delaware River and of Schoharie, Esopus, and Catskill Creeks. There is no doubt but that the finest water in the country can be found in that section. The present plan is to bring the water from this region through large conduits to the extent of say 250,000,000 gallons a day."

"What will be the cost to the city?" was asked.

"It is too early yet to discuss that matter. Whether it will cost $1,000,000 a mile for the whole eighty-five or ninety miles I would not like to say at this time. Engineers have believed, estimated the cost at something like that sum. Conduits and mountain reservoirs would have to be built on a very large scale."

Commissioner Dalton, when asked about the Catskill plan, said:

"In a few weeks I will receive the reports of the engineers who have been working under the $100,000 appropriation to search for a future water supply for the city. I think the Catskill plans is a feasible one. Chief Engineer Birdsall has found a place in the Catskill Mountains where at least 1,000,000,000 gallons of water a day can be obtained from the several watersheds. No action can be taken in the matter until the reports are received and a report made to the Board of Estimate."

The surveying engineers were at work yesterday at Bishop's Falls, within fifteen miles of the Hudson River, and about eighty-five miles from New York.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) STORMSWEPT

Granite Shed Destroyed and Two Persons Who Were Under It Killed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8.—A disastrous windstorm passed over here this afternoon, causing the death of two persons on Seavey's Island and injuring half a dozen others.

The dead are Mrs. L. M. Mealey, wife of Howard H. Mealey, a member of the naval band at the navy yard, and Joel Pearson, a stone cutter.

The storm came directly from the west. The greatest force of the wind was exerted on Seavey's Island, where the big granite shed of Contractor John Pierce of New York, who is constructing the new dry dock at the navy yard, was converted into a mass of debris. The shed consisted simply of a large roof supported by timbers, with no sides to it, and under this several persons had gathered seeking protection. The roof was lifted bodily from its supports, and even the large traveling crane was lifted from its foundations.

Mrs. Mealey was struck by the crane, and her death was almost instantaneous. Her husband and two-year-old son were with her at the time, but both escaped injury.

Pearson was struck by flying timbers and died at the hospital. None of the injuries sustained by the others is considered serious. As soon as word of the disaster had been received at the navy yard the Naval Hospital Corps gave assistance.

School Election Run by Women.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A school election held here yesterday was won by the side which had the most energetic canvassers among the women, who are allowed to vote on school matters in Spring Valley. Dr. A. O. Bogart and Alvin Graff were candidates for School Trustees against William Seaman and George Wicks. The two former were successful, having a majority of 80. Their women supporters, as well as those of their opponents, spent the whole day electioneering, driving about in carriages and collecting voters by the score.

SAYS PEOPLE FAVOR SCHLEY.

Senator Burton of Kansas Declares the Public Has Already Judged the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Ex-Senator Thurston's avowed favor for Rear Admiral Schley was expressed publicly a day or two ago, and now Senator Burton, from his neighbor State of Kansas, declares in positive language his opinion that whatever the outcome of the naval court of inquiry the people will continue to regard Rear Admiral Schley with favor because he accomplished results. Senator Burton says:

"Ninety per cent. of the American people have already decided in favor of Rear Admiral Schley in this controversy, and it matters not what the verdict of the court may be. That body may decide in favor of Rear Admiral Sampson, or it may vindicate Rear Admiral Schley. What it will do, however, will cut absolutely no figure in public estimation. Nine out of every ten persons in the country are with Schley, and the official stand of the Navy Department on the case will have no effect either for or against him.

"I think the American people regard this affair as a closed incident. The conviction is a settled one, and it can never be changed. I have no personal feelings in the matter, and I do not believe the people at large have. Rear Admiral Sampson, like Rear Admiral Schley, is undoubtedly a brave and capable officer, but Schley produced results, and it is that for which he is to be given credit. That is what the American people want, and that is what they got.

"The people don't care a rap how long Schley remained at Cienfuegos or at just what time he arrived at Santiago. They are not bothering themselves about such technical points in the affair. The fact remains that Schley arrived at Santiago in ample time, and when the engagement was progressing Cervera's ships trained their guns upon the Brooklyn, Schley's flagship. The Brooklyn was in action. It was fired upon, and it did some shooting itself. What if Schley did turn his ship in a certain direction during the fight? Do you suppose the public cares anything for that? It cannot be gainsaid that the Brooklyn participated in the engagement from start to finish. That is history. The ship was in action up to the time the last Spanish vessel lowered its colors and surrendered.

"That is evidence of just what the Brooklyn was doing and to what extent it contributed to the American victory. The people don't care much whether Schley turned to the right, the left, or completely around, just so long as his ship was in the thick of the affray, and there it was.

"There can be no doubt in the public mind that if the engagement had proved disastrous to the American squadron Schley would have been blamed for the outcome. The shoe would then have been on the other foot. I think the people are willing to give credit where it is due. If Schley had lost the battle he would have been blamed, and in view of the fact that he won it he ought to have received the credit. Take the case of Cedar Creek during the civil war, for instance. A Union defeat was turned into a victory. Sheridan, who rode from Winchester to rally the Federal troops, received credit for it. Schley, from every point of view, is certainly given full credit by nine-tenths of the people for the Santiago triumph."

WARRANTS FOR FAITH CURISTS.

Hamilton (Ohio) Couple Charged with Manslaughter—Refused to Allow Physician to Attend Child.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Warrants were signed in Judge McGreevy's court here this morning by Humane Society officers, charging Sylva and Leota Bishop, faith curists, with manslaughter. The Bishops' eight-year-old daughter Esther died from burns five days ago. The parents refused to let a physician attend the child until forced to do so.

Mr. Bishop was arrested here to-day, and Mrs. Bishop will be arrested at Greenville, Ohio, where she went to bury the child.

Coroner T. D. Sharkey, after an investigation, submitted this verdict, which has been approved by Prosecuting Attorney Gard:

"I do find that said deceased came to her death by shock, as a result of extensive burns accidentally received fourteen hours prior to her death. I further find that Mr. Sylva Bishop and Mrs. Leota Bishop, parents of this child, believe in Curry faith, and therefore absolutely refused to let a physician be sent for, and when Humane Officer C. J. Smith forced a physician upon them, almost seven hours after the accident occurred, they very reluctantly permitted him to take charge. I further find that this child's life, in all probability, might have been saved had she been given the proper medical attention early. Because of these facts, I find that Mr. Sylva Bishop and Mrs. Leota Bishop are criminally responsible for the death of this, their child."

It is expected that further action will be taken to-morrow and that the developments will be of a sensational nature.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERY.

Montana Towns Abandoned by People Seeking Riches in the Big Snowy Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 8.—An old-fashioned mining stampede to the Big Snowy Mountains has been started by the discovery of rich gold-bearing copper and sand carrying free gold. It has practically depopulated several towns along the Montana Railroad, and is constantly drawing more people to the scene of the new discovery. The first information of the movement was brought to Helena to-day by Lewis Penwell, Assistant County Attorney.

"I was told that a man named Ayers had found native copper in sand on Carless Creek, near its head in the Big Snowy Mountains," said Mr. Penwell. "I was shown some samples of sand. It was wonderfully rich and full of pinheads of gold. There were said to be great quantities of it. The white population of Martensdale, Two Dot, Harlowton, Ubet, and Barnall had gone up the mountain to look for placers, and they were almost deserted."

Carless Creek is about thirty miles from Harlowton, which is the nearest place on the railroad. From another source it was learned that the discovery was copper ore, extremely rich in gold, one sample having been found which assayed $1,200 gold to the ton. Until some stampeders return, it will be impossible to learn more exactly what the discovery is, as the discoverer, Ayers, is secretive about it.

Reginald Vanderbilt Not Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—Reginald Vanderbilt, youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was reported as engaged to Miss Kathleen Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson and sister of Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, to-night stated that no engagement existed.

Every Saturday Special Half Holiday Excursion to New Haven via Long Island Sound Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN; return by rail same evening. See Adv.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cotton, middling, 8c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Even the Pessimist
is pleased with the many pleasant and convenient features of the Pennsylvania Limited.—Adv.

ANOTHER WARSHIP MAY BE SENT TO PANAMA

The Battleship Wisconsin Ordered to be in Readiness.

Is Going to San Francisco to Await Request from State Department for Protection on the Pacific Side.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Just before the Navy Department closed to-day, an order was sent to Capt. George C. Reiter of the battleship Wisconsin, now at Anacartes, near the Puget Sound naval station, to proceed to San Francisco, from which point the battleship will be dispatched to Panama, in case the State Department requests the presence of a warship on the Pacific side of the isthmus.

This action was taken after acting Secretary Hackett had received from the State Department a communication from J. Edward Simmons of New York, President of the Panama Railroad Company, setting forth the seriousness of the situation on the isthmus, and suggesting that warships be sent both to the Atlantic and the Pacific side.

Mr. Adee, the acting Secretary of State, replied to Mr. Simmons that the gunboat Machias had been ordered to Colon on the Atlantic side, but it was the view of officials during the early part of the day, both at the State and Navy Departments, that there was no present necessity for sending down a ship on the Pacific side. For this reason, Mr. Adee made no request on the Navy Department for another ship, but as a matter of information he transmitted the letter of Mr. Simmons to the acting head of the Navy Department.

While this was not a request for a ship, yet Mr. Hackett felt that it was quite desirable to have one in readiness to go, should the request be made. He, therefore, directed that the order be sent to the Wisconsin to come down to San Francisco and there await further orders.

The selection of a battleship for this prospective duty apparently gives a gravity to the situation which in reality it does not possess. Unfortunately, most of the smaller ships are in Asiatic waters, and the department was obliged to choose between unserviceable old wooden ships and the fine new battleships on the Pacific Coast. In view of Mr. Simmons's letter, which was construed to be a request for the protection of American interests, it was deemed best to have the battleship at San Francisco, where she can proceed without delay to the isthmus.

The Wisconsin is one of the finest ships of the new navy, and if she should be sent, this will be practically her first active duty, as she has been in commission only a short time. She has a displacement of 11,500 tons, is heavily armored, and has a main battery of four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles, and fourteen six-inch rapid-fire guns, which, her second battery, makes her one of the most formidable ships afloat. Her complement is about 500 officers and men, including about 75 marines.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, yesterday said that he had asked the Government to send a warship to the Pacific Coast, in addition to the Machias, ordered to Colon, because he believed that the Pacific side of the isthmus lay in an imminent danger of serious depredations by the revolutionists as is the Atlantic side.

Edward R. Drake, Vice President and Secretary of the company, said that the adequate protection of American interests and the maintenance of open transit across the isthmus could only be secured by warships in both oceans, one off Colon and one off Panama.

Advices from Panama received in this city indicate increased activity on the part of insurgent roving bands, pursuing guerrilla tactics, and that a large body of insurgents is collected on the isthmus in the vicinity of Chorrera, which the Colombian Government troops seem disinclined to attack.

The reason for Mr. Simmons's dispatch is said to be that when Washington was advised by Consuls to send a warship to the Pacific Coast as well, it was replied that no American interest had yet asked for such protection.

The present disturbance is said to be the most serious since the Prestan insurrection of 1885, when part of Colon was burned.

THE MACHIAS BEGINS HER TRIP.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The gunboat Machias, Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent in command, weighed anchor this morning and started on a run down the harbor to Hampton Roads, where it is expected she will get the order to proceed to Colon, to protect American interests. The coal and supplies which the ship needs before leaving for Central America, will most likely go aboard at Hampton Roads. Commander Sargent said to-day that he does not expect to go on the ship this cruise, but that Lieut. Commander McRea, who is now on duty at Washington, will relieve him.

WANAMAKER FIRM SUED.

Philadelphia Lawyer Says a Watchman Assaulted Him—Wants $5,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—John W. Savage, an attorney, began suit to-day against the firm of John Wanamaker in Common Pleas Court No. 4 to recover damages for alleged assault and battery committed on him by a private watchman employed by the firm.

Mr. Savage says, in his statement of claim, that last May 23 he was standing at the northwestern corner of Thirteenth and Market Streets waiting for a car, when the watchman came along, ordered him from the sidewalk, and then struck him a violent blow in the face and choked and beat him in an outrageous manner.

The complainant says his gold eyeglasses were broken, and that his face was cut by the glass. He asserts that the watchman was acting under the orders and direction of the firm, and had no right whatever to order him from the sidewalk. He claims $5,000 damages.

CHICAGO MAN FOR CONTROLLER.

W. B. Ridgely Choice of Bankers to Succeed Charles G. Dawes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—If an Illinois man is chosen to fill the vacancy at the head of the National banking system caused by the resignation of Charles G. Dawes as Controller of the Currency, it is almost certain that William Barret Ridgely, Secretary of the Republic Steel Company, and son-in-law of Senator Cullom, will be that man. The heads of all the National banks in Chicago, and of all the important State banks, have united upon Mr. Ridgely as their choice, and have sent to the President and to Secretary Gage as strong an indorsement as any candidate ever received. Added to their recommendations are those of Senators Cullom and Mason.

The movement to make Mr. Ridgely Controller of the Currency originated neither with him nor with his father-in-law. President James B. Forgan of the First National Bank is credited with having suggested his name to Senator Cullom, and with having mentioned his qualifications to the Bankers of the city. The indorsement which followed was practically unsolicited. Before Mr. Ridgely's candidacy was a week old he had the support of the financial strength of the city. The last of the letters went to Washington to-day. Not one of them mentioned politics or factional affiliations.

Rest, recreation, and recuperation may be found at Hygeia Hotel, on the picturesque Virginia Coast. Eighteen hours by Old Dominion Steamships. Fast express trains by Pennsylvania Railway.—Adv.

MYSTERIOUS FEATURES IN TENDERLOIN RAID.

One Woman Prisoner Who May Testify Against Policemen—Sergeant Refuses Aid to Moss's Detective.

Mysterious features attach to a raid which was made at 1:30 o'clock this morning on the house at 148 West Thirty-third Street, in the Tenderloin precinct, by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Frank Moss is the head. Only one prisoner was taken, Laura Mulaw, twenty-seven years old, a Frenchwoman, yet it is reported that there were several other inmates in the house, who were permitted to go.

The raid was conducted by Detective Robert S. McLellan, who was armed with a warrant from Justice Jerome. When McLellan went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and asked for the patrol wagon to bring in his prisoner, Sergt. Todd told him to go and get it himself, and Mr. McLellan walked up the street to the stable, saving the Sergeant the trouble of touching a button behind his desk. While he was at the stable the woman was brought in by a policeman.

The rumor about the Tenderloin was that the woman was wanted not so much as a violator of the law on her own account as for testimony which she may be able to give, either in the Bissert case or in some of the police prosecutions which it is said will soon be instituted.

RUSSIAN SWEETHEARTS MARRIED ON STEAMBOAT.

Torn Apart by War and Famine, They Met on the General Slocum—Alderman McInnes Performed the Ceremony.

Passengers on the big excursion steamer General Slocum on her 10 o'clock trip to Rockaway yesterday were highly entertained by the actions of a small party of Russians who had come together by chance on the deck as the steamer left her pier.

A young man and woman were among those who had met, and they talked together excitedly, the man speaking earnestly and rapidly and the girl laughing and crying by turns, and the others seemed to share their excitement in a lesser degree. Beverley Floyd of 57 West Twelfth Street, manager for George Kennan, lecturer on Siberia, who has just been expelled from Russia by the Imperial Government, was taking the trip with his wife.

Mr. Floyd was with Mr. Kennan in Russia, and speaks the language of the country. He overheard a little of the young people's talk, and finally seeing that they spoke little English, asked them if he could help them. The man said he was Max Goldstein of 313 Henderson Avenue, Jersey City, while the young woman was Rebecca Stein of 112 Lewis Street, New York. Both were from Kovney, a suburb of Moscow, where they had grown up from childhood and became engaged to be married.

While they had yet some time their plans Goldstein was conscripted to the army, and torn from his home. He served his time, he said, and then returned to Kovney to find that the place had been devastated by the famine which swept India in 1897 and which had extended into Central Russia. None could tell him of the fate of his sweetheart or her family.

About a year ago he came to America, he said, and is now employed in a wholesale grocery down town in this city. The meeting, he said, was purely by chance, and was the first he had seen or heard of Miss Stein since he was dragged away to serve the Czar.

Miss Stein had a sister and niece with her, while Goldstein was accompanied by two friends. Neither had forgotten the other, and to defeat any possible chance of another separation they wanted to be married right away by the Captain of the ship, as they said they took them to be the pilot house and explained the situation to Capt. Van Schaick as the vessel was going through the Narrows.

He said he would like to officiate, but as he understood the law, he had not the power as a master of a vessel to marry except on the high seas. The Slocum was not going on the high seas on that trip, and he made a search of the vessel for a minister, but could not find one. At last Alderman James H. McInnes of 1,387 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was found, and he cheerfully married the couple.

The ceremony was performed in Capt. Van Schaick's private room on the main deck, and Mr. Floyd and J. Frank Tucker, passengers, subscribed their names as witnesses. All the officers of the steamer who could leave their posts were present, and as many favored passengers as could crowd into the rather close quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein received marked attention from their fellow-passengers during the rest of the trip, for the story had spread, with many surprising variations, over the length and breadth of the great steamer.

When the landing was made at Rockaway, James L. Atkinson, manager of the steamboat company, led the bride and bridegroom, Alderman McInnes, and the witnesses, to a hotel where he entertained them at dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein are spending their honeymoon at Rockaway.

A LONG AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

O. H. Halsey and J. D. P. Lewis Will Ride from St. Louis to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Oscar L. Halsey and J. D. Perry Lewis will leave St. Louis early Saturday morning for an automobile trip to New York. Both are enthusastic chauffeurs, and they expect to reach their destination in ten days.

The route followed will be selected from the official map of the League of American Wheelmen, and will be through Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Columbus, Wheeling, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The route through Illinois, Indiana, and parts of Ohio is chosen because it is level, and the best time can be made that way. Most difficulty will be experienced in crossing the mountain ranges of West Virginia.

Mr. Lewis owns the automobile that will be used. He has made several extended trips in it. Preparatory to this journey it has been overhauled and carefully inspected. The motive power is gasoline, which is contained in a supply tank holding five gallons. To give a greater capacity an auxiliary four-gallon tank has been attached to the front, and under good conditions the nine gallons in the two receptacles will enable the vehicle to make a run of 100 miles.

Baggage will be carried in a wicker-work hamper behind the seat, and the extra clothing of the travelers is to be in two dress suit cases strapped on behind.

The auto weighs 800 pounds, the baggage and hamper 100, Mr. Halsey 150, and Mr. Lewis 170, making a total of 1,220 pounds. From twelve to thirteen hours per day will be spent on the road, and overnight stops will in each case be made at the most convenient city hostlery or farm house. The travelers will return to St. Louis by rail.

Nashville to Buy Railroad Stock.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The citizens of Nashville to-day voted to authorize the city to subscribe for $1,000,000 stock in the Nashville and Clarksville Railroad. The vote stood 5,722 for and 1,892 against, a three-fourths majority being required. Jere Baxter is President of the Nashville and Clarksville, which is capitalized at $7,000,000. He proposes to connect with the Cincinnati Southern at Emory Gap, Tenn.

For vacation trips, 1 Day or More, send 6c. in stamps to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.—Adv.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S REPORT

He Tells of War, Trade, Labor, and Progress in Philippines.

Says Capture of Aguinaldo Was the Most Momentous Single Event of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The annual report of Major Gen. MacArthur, dated July 4, 1901, the day that he relinquished command of the Division of the Philippines, has been received at the War Department. In it are given statistics of casualties from May 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901, during which time there were 1,026 meetings between American troops and insurgents: Americans killed, 243; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20. Insurgents killed, 2,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095. After speaking of the progress of pacification in the islands the General says:

In due time, and beyond any question, if beneficent republican institutions are permitted to operate with full force, the Filipino people will become warmly attached to the United States by a sense of self-interest and gratitude. In the meantime the molding force in the islands must be a well-organized army and navy. Anything in the immediate future calculated to impede the activity or reduce the efficiency of these instruments will not only be a menace to the present, but put in jeopardy the entire future of American possibilities in the archipelago.

Gen. MacArthur says that the capture of Aguinaldo may be regarded as the most momentous single event of the year, momentous because of both the important immediate results and the remote consequences. He calls it "a unique, isolated, military transaction." The capture dispelled the growing tendency to idealize Aguinaldo's personality and to surround him with mythical legends of invincibility, which millions of natives believed to be true, and which would have insured the ultimate success of the rebellion. Aguinaldo was the incarnation of the insurrection. His death would have magnified the legend which surrounded him, while his capture has dispelled a great deal of the fictitious value he had.

The recommendations of Col. E. H. Crowder, Military Secretary, for a coinage system to meet the conditions existing in the islands, are approved by Gen. MacArthur. Col. Crowder's suggestions are summed up as follows:

1. The American gold standard to be established by authorizing the coinage of a peso containing 12 9-10 grains, 9-10 fine, to be represented in the circulation by coins containing such multiple of the standard peso as may be regarded as most convenient of mintage.

2. A table of equivalents, to be declared by law, between Philippine gold money and United States money in all its various forms, including National bank notes, on the basis of 2 to 1—that is to say, one United States dollar equivalent to two Philippine gold pesos, as herein prescribed.

3. A subsidiary Filipino coinage embracing such subdivisions of the peso as are most convenient, conforming as much as possible to the subsidiary coin of the United States, and with an established rate of equivalents, as in the case of gold—that is to say, one United States coin equivalent to two Philippine coins of the same denomination.

4. The establishment of Filipino National banks, precisely the same in all respects as now authorized in the United States, including United States bonds as a basis of circulation.

5. All currency issued under the foregoing systems to have full legal-tender functions in the Philippine Islands, for all public dues and private debts, and the equivalent United States currency and subsidiary coinage, as authorized in the foregoing Sections 2 and 3, to have legal-tender qualities in the Philippines to the same extent and precisely the same as in the United States.

After discussing the various contentions regarding the friars, Gen. MacArthur adds:

Properly speaking and in broad scope, there is no Church question in the Philippines. Under conservative procedure, and if no extraordinary methods are invoked, there is nothing presented of serious import or calculated to cause any considerable public concern.

The Filipino will work when properly paid, and the Chinese are not necessary as laborers, as has been claimed, says the General's report. Gradual decrease of the Chinese now in the islands is recommended.

Under normal conditions, it is stated, American trade will increase with the growth of American ideas and intelligence throughout the archipelago. Of the conditions in the Orient, Gen. MacArthur says: "The power that holds these islands must of necessity exert an active and potential influence upon the affairs of Asia."

He closes his report as follows:

"The presence of America in these islands is simply one of the results, in logical sequence, of great material prosperity, and in remote consequences is likely to transcend in importance anything recorded in the history of the world since the discovery of America. To doubt the wisdom of the United States remaining in the islands is to doubt the stability of republican institutions, and amounts to a declaration that a nation thus governed is incapable of successfully resisting strains that arise naturally from its own freedom and from its own productive energy."

A SNAKE ON THE NEWARK.

Got Aboard Somewhere in the Orient, and Is at Large on the Cruiser.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The cruiser Newark, fresh from her Oriental cruise as she is, is not a popular vessel for visitors. They go as far as Pier 7 at the navy yard, where she is tied up, to look at her, but there they stop. No one desires to go aboard, and even those who have the vessel in charge would like to be transferred to another post.

A snake, almost certainly of the poisonous variety and some ten feet in length, is known to be aboard the Newark. Its exact location is not known. It has been seen moving at a rapid rate in various parts of the craft. The ship keeper saw it, and left the part of the deck where it was encountered. Later on two workmen lifted a grating and found the snake under it. They let the grating fall quickly. No one knows where the animal came from nor when it first became part of the cargo of the craft.

A snake hunt will probably be organized on the Newark, so as to rid the ship of this unwelcome souvenir of her recent cruise.

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS'S PLANS.

His Company Will Resume Monday with an Unimpaired Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—When the George H. Phillips Company resumes business Monday it will be with an unimpaired capital, according to a statement made by John S. Goodwin, the attorney, to-day. The expert accountants say their work is so far advanced that a statement for the customers will be ready at noon to-morrow.

With this statement will come the settlement of customers' claims against the company, which are said to range from $200,000 to $300,000 in a lump sum. The outstanding accounts held by the company are being paid in slowly.

"NEIGHBORLY NEIGHBORS'" PLANS

Incorporation of a Directorate to Care for Westchester Boys.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The certificate of incorporation of the Directorate of Neighborly Neighbors, located in the City of Yonkers, was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. Its object is to provide a home for boys, find them employment, provide evening instruction for them, and teach them how to become self-supporting. The territory covered by the corporation is Westchester County.

Its nine Directors are George H. Lowerre, C. Irving Lattin, Albert C. Hegeman, Charles H. Trelawney, F. Hartley Woolfall, William R. Bunker, George W. Hepenstal, Samuel Houston, and John B. Fischer.

Two Day Trains to Buffalo,
Via Lackawanna Railroad, leaving New York 9 A. M. and 12 noon, on new time table in effect Sunday.—Adv.

KRUEGER LIKELY TO COME HERE

Confirms the Report that He Intends to Do So—A Rumor that His Mental Condition Is Alarming.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—Mr. Krüger yesterday received at Hilversum a representative of the Holland Society of Chicago.

The Boer statesman confirmed the report of his intention to visit the United States, but said he had not yet fixed the date, on account of "possible events in Europe."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Rotterdam says that the mental condition of Mr. Krüger is arousing serious apprehension.

A specialist in nervous diseases has, it is said, been summoned by telegraph from Berlin.

A BRITISH POST CAPTURED.

Dispatch from Lord Kitchener May Indicate Fighting in Portuguese Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, announces that a post of twenty-five men belonging to Steinacker's Horse has been surprised and captured by the Boers at a point on the Sabi River.

The Sabi River, for the greater part of its length, flows through Gasa Land, which is within the Portuguese sphere of influence.

Its source is in the Matabele Kingdom, far to the north of the furthest point at which fighting between the Boers and British has up to now been reported.

MEDIUM'S WILL MAKES TROUBLE

Luther R. Marsh Says He Owns Property Bequeathed by Mrs. Huyler.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The provisions of the will of Clarissa J. Huyler, the spiritualistic medium, have caused great dissatisfaction. Luther R. Marsh claims that the diamonds, books, and spirit pictures willed to him were always his, and that he had only loaned them to Mrs. Huyler. He also claims that the diamonds willed to other people belong to him. The husband, John J. Huyler, claims that the Arlington Hotel property left to him by his wife never belonged to her. The family resents the bequests of clothing and jewelry to Mrs. Dora G. Ballough. She is now in Jacksonville, Fla., and has engaged Judge T. N. Little to look after her interests.

The trouble created by the terms of the will is said to have caused an estrangement between Mr. Marsh and the Huyler family, and it is expected that he will take up his residence elsewhere.

W. L. BROOKS'S ACCIDENT.

Well-Known Yachting Man Loses One Eye When Vichy Siphon Explodes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—William L. Brooks, known all over the East as a yachting enthusiast, is here at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. M. Hurlbutt, suffering from serious injuries sustained aboard a yacht off New London a few days ago. As the result of the accident he has lost one eye, and only skilled medical treatment and careful attention have saved him the other.

Mr. Brooks was aboard the yacht of a friend. He was in the act of putting a siphon of vichy in an ice box when the siphon exploded, and the glass was sent flying into his face, cutting him badly. One eye was punctured by a fragment of glass. He received medical attendance and was brought to Stamford. Dr. R. O. Born, a New York specialist, was sent for, and decided that the injured eye would have to be taken out. The operation was performed with the assistance of Mr. Hurlbutt, the patient's brother-in-law. The other eye is affected, but the doctors are confident they will save it, although the injured man will be in bed many weeks.

Mr. Brooks is a wealthy man. He was divorced several years ago. His wife was a Miss Huntington of New York.

A TRICKY AUTOMOBILE.

Ex-Mayor Wurster's Vehicle Jumps Into the Air and Wrecks Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 8.—The first automobile to run away in Greenwich this season was one belonging to Frederick W. Wurster, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who is spending the Summer at Belle Haven. The accident occurred this morning while Mr. Wurster's son Frederick and a negro chauffeur, Rastus Johnson, were on the main street, and for a short time there was much excitement.

Mr. Wurster had just alighted in front of a drug store when the automobile began to kick, and there were many stylish teams around him at the time. That the balky vehicle did not smash into them was not the machine's fault. It got from under the control of the chauffeur, went forward, turned about, grazed wagon wheels, and finally, jumping into the air as though for a somersault, crashed into the curbing. The front wheels were shattered and the front of the frame badly bent.

Rastus, who stuck to the machine as if his mount had been a "bucking" mule, was unhurt. The vehicle was towed home, and will have to be sent to the factory for repairs.

Chauffeur Held for Going Too Fast.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 8.—The first arrest under the new ordinance limiting the speed of automobiles upon the street here to six miles an hour occurred to-day when the machine of Robert H. Collier, a well-known resident of New York, was stopped while speeding at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and Albert Dennis, the chauffeur, was taken into custody. Dennis was taking the machine from Newport to the Pier, and, according to his statement, he made the run from Saunderstown down, a distance of nearly eight miles, in eleven minutes.

Dennis was held for trial Monday under $500 bail.

DEAD FROM KNIFE WOUND.

Man Found in Lima, Ohio, May Have Been James Coyne of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 8.—A well-dressed stranger, supposed to be James Coyne of New York, was found in a freight car in the railroad yards dying from a wound made by a knife.

He died to-night, after saying that a robber had assaulted him. All his money and valuables were gone.

In the Directory a James Coyne is put down as living at 44 West Eighth Street. It was impossible to gain access to the house at that number early this morning, but neighbors were inclined to think, after hearing the description of the man found at Lima, that he was this James Coyne, who, they said, was a cloak cutter for Meyer, Jonasson & Co.

They added that he dressed well and was fond of going of alone on trips to different parts of the country, although he lived with his wife and two children.

The family occupies an apartment on the top floor. Coyne is described as being about twenty-eight years old.

Commands the Public Confidence.
The Pennsylvania Railroad, because it offers unsurpassed service between New York and the Middle West.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST STARTS UP MORE OF ITS MILLS

Work Is Resumed at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Plant.

Strike Leaders Say Enough Men Will Come Out Saturday to Cripple All Operations.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The contending sides in the steel strike are centring their energies for a show of strength on the day that the general strike order becomes effective. The United States Steel Corporation is reopening mills closed by the first strike call, and the Amalgamated Association bends its energies to the extension of its membership and to obtain the support and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. The general strike order becomes effective on Saturday night, and the claims put forth on either side as to what will be the result are widely at variance. Officials of the steel companies admit that thousands of men will obey the order and go out, but they positively deny that the tie-up will be general. They point to their success in reopening four mills that were closed and say that they have strongholds at points where the Amalgamated claims the greatest strength. The steel officials are inclined to belittle the sympathetic assistance which the Amalgamated Association hopes to get.

On the other hand, President Shaffer and his associates insist that the strike order will be generally obeyed and that they will obtain more than enough support to cripple the steel corporation. "We have these people licked to a standstill already," was the way that Vice President-elect Gibson of Pittsburg voiced the feelings of the Amalgamated people.

Many ordinarily well-informed persons still incline to the belief that there will yet be a settlement of the strike. Veryl Preston came here yesterday and his presence started the rumor to-day that he was here to ask for another conference in behalf of the steel corporation. Mr. Preston emphatically denied that he was doing anything of the kind, and during the day made no effort to see any of the strike leaders. Some of the men who predict settlement believe there will be outside intervention from powerful interests and a submission of the dispute to arbitration. Different men of National reputation, including Archbishop Ireland and Senators Hanna and Scott have been named in this connection, but if efforts are being put forth in that direction they have not yet appeared on the surface.

The steel corporation succeeded to-day in getting the Farm mill, at the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant, and another mill at the Clark works, in operation. They also received reports that at Hyde Park last night four of the mills did perfect work, and an announcement from Wellsville that the strike was virt

gamated Association has had but few friends since the Homestead strike, say that there is a feeling of restlessness since the general strike order was issued and that a division of sentiment has been created. The steel officials say they fear no trouble, however.

SHAFFER AND GOMPERS CONFER.

Federation Leader Will Do Nothing Before Studying the Situation.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—President Shaffer devoted to-day to a conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who came here for a personal study of the situation before committing himself or his organization in any manner. The conference reached no conclusion, and unless there is an alteration of plans will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

President Gompers came here with Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation, and was met at Amalgamated headquarters by President Shaffer, Secretary Williams, Assistant Secretary Tighe, Vice Presidents Rees and Chappell, National Trustee John Pierce, and Ben J. Davis. They sat in executive session from 11 o'clock until 3:10 o'clock, when they went out for luncheon. They returned to the strike headquarters shortly before 5 o'clock, and, after a brief talk, parted for the day.

Mr. Gompers declined to state the result of their deliberations, and would say nothing other than that he had come here to look the situation over and consult with President Shaffer. The latter also declined to talk about the conference. The strikers are very anxious to secure the active cooperation of the Federation, and many of them express their confidence in getting it.

WHERE CHICAGO MEN STAND.

Amalgamated Official Cannot Say If Order Will Be Obeyed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—W. C. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District of the Amalgamated Association, returned from Milwaukee to-day, and at once transmitted to Secretaries of the lodges under his jurisdiction the general strike order from President Shaffer. The order affects the mills at South Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee. It is probable the locals will vote on the matter at the regular meetings on Sunday. Vice President Davis said:

"During fourteen years the South Chicago works have been in harmony with the steel workers, and there never has been a strike. We now have an agreement in force under which we are receiving satisfactory wages, and are being treated as well as any employes in the country. Other branches of the combination for which we work have forced conditions that brought on the strike, and we are ordered to join in the movement. I am a union man from start to finish, and know what I shall do, or rather what I want to do. The outcome I will not attempt to forecast."

LABOR RESORTS TO COURTS.

Will Bring Suit to Force Action Against the Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—District Assembly No. 66 of the Knights of Labor to-night authorized its Legislative Committee to bring proceedings against the Attorney General of the United States to show cause why he has not enforced the provisions of the anti-trust law, known as the Sherman act. This action, which will be instituted to-morrow, is aimed at the United States Steel Corporation which, it will be alleged, is operating in violation of the Sherman act.

Labor leaders in this city say this will hasten a solution of the strike now in progress. They say that laws similar or nearly similar to the Sherman law have been enacted in nearly all the States, and in several of them, notably in Ohio and Texas, the County Attorneys have the power of the Attorney General of the State in quo warranto proceedings, and that the Amalgamated Association has a large fund on hand with which to institute proceedings similar to those to be begun here.

Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio has been retained by the American Anti-Trust League to begin action before the State and local courts of Ohio.

STRIKERS SHOOT A WORKMAN.

Fire at the Men Who Took Their Places in Salt Works.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The first act of violence in this neighborhood occurred at Natrona last night, when a foreigner, whose name could not be learned, was shot, presumably by strikers. He was employed in the copper extraction department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and was struck by shot in three different places, but not seriously injured. There were six or eight shots fired from the hill back of the works.

The company has succeeded in filling the striking furnacemen's places, and the strikers are trying to frighten the new men away by throwing rocks and shooting at them while at work. A heavy guard of special officers have been put on for the protection of the workmen.

Builders Indorse Steel Strike.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Building Trades' Section of the Central Federated Union has passed resolutions indorsing the strike of the steel workers and pledging its moral and financial support to them. The Building Trades' Council, which represents about 12,000 workers, will meet in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, to-morrow night, when resolutions will be passed formally indorsing the strike.

Archbishop Ireland Not to Interfere.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—When asked to-day regarding the rumor that he is making arrangements to act as a mediator in the steel strike, Archbishop Ireland, who is attending the Catholic Total Abstinence Convention here, said that he had not thought of becoming a mediator in the strike and that he has no intention of doing so.

Two Furnaces Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—At Newcastle to-night the Raney and Rosena furnaces were shut down, leaving 600 men without employment. The order directed that the furnaces be blown out, which means a long shutdown.

Want Non-Union Men to Starve.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—At the Crescent Tin Plate Works to-day carpenters were engaged in erecting a large building, which it is said will be used as a boarding house for non-union men to be employed at the plant. Union men visited practically every merchant in Newburg to-day and asked all to decline to sell supplies for the use of the non-union men. Butchers and grocers especially were urged not to sell food to be given to non-unionists. The same request, it is said, will be made of all food dealers in the city.

STEEL TRUST ISSUES STRONG.

Announcement of the Trust's Acquirement of Big Non-Union Mills—Scarcity of Tin Plates.

The local developments yesterday in matters relating to the steel strike situation were the strength of Steel Trust issues in the stock market, a further announcement that the United States Steel Corporation had acquired the fifteen non-union mills of the Shelby Tube Company, persistent rumors of strike settlement, and an official denial of a report that Archbishop Ireland would act as a mediator between the Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association.

Both common and preferred Steel shares were strong, the common advancing to 43 and closing at 42¾.

The Shelby Tube Company, now in the trust's control, owns mills at Shelby, Ohio; Greenville, Penn.; Elwood City, Penn.; Toledo, Newcastle, Hartford, Albany, Ind.; Auburn, Penn.; Beaver Falls, Penn.; Garwood, N. J., and Mansfield and Tioga Falls, in Ohio. All of these mills are operated by non-union men. The company is capitalized at $13,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is in preferred shares and $8,000,000 in common stock. The company is said to manufacture about 90 per cent. of the seamless bicycle tubing produced in the United States. Its combined weekly product is about 5,000 tons of tubes.

The closing of the tin plate mills has brought about such a scarcity of tin plates that local tin merchants say that the present supply is practically exhausted, with prices rising, and that from now until the tin plate mills resume the supply must come from Wales, which formerly supplied the American market. The normal selling price of tin plate is from $1.50 to $1.60 below the present price.

An officer of the American Tin Plate Company said that that company was not the consignee of the 27,000 boxes of tin plate just in from Wales on the steamship Exeter City, and that the shipment probably came to the Standard Oil Company, the largest consumer of tin in the country. At the offices of the latter company it was said that all of the tin used by it in exporting oil in cans had always come from abroad, because the rebate of the duty on tin when exported again to foreign countries made it practically duty free.

Mr. Morgan refused to discuss the strike situation yesterday. P. A. B. Widener, James J. Hill, James R. Keene, George F. Baker, and President Schwab called on Mr. Morgan. None of the officers of the United States Steel Corporation would say anything.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—At the headquarters of the Shelby Tube Company in this city, President Boynton to-day confirmed the statement that the concern had passed into the control of the United States Steel Corporation.

Builders at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Delegates of the rock drillers', engineers', and blacksmiths' unions made a complaint yesterday that men in these trades are employed on the extension to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Madison Avenue, at less than union wages. A committee has been appointed to ask Archbishop Corrigan to use his influence to have union conditions observed. He is also to be requested to request the contractors for the new Catholic Orphan Asylum to employ only union men.

More Cloakmakers Strike.

Officers of the Cloakmakers' Union reported yesterday that 2,500 more cloakmakers have gone on strike. The strikes of the cloakmakers are against the manufacturers alone, and are for a new wage schedule.

Union Strikers Fined.

Emissaries of the striking east side tailors, who were going about trying to "persuade" non-union men to quit work, got into trouble yesterday, which landed them in Jefferson Market Police Court. Samuel Harterweis and Samuel and Simon Karich, three of the strikers, were fined $10 each for interfering with a policeman while he was arresting several other strikers for an alleged assault. Herman Wender and Simon Slaw, two other strikers, were fined $5 each for threatening a non-union man named Isaac Cohen. Four other strikers were held on the charge of assaulting a man who refused to strike.

MEN AT WORK ON BIG PIERS.

Striking Hoboken Dock Builders Offer to Compromise.

A committee of the striking dock builders in Hoboken yesterday waited on R. F. and J. H. Staats, who are building the new piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, to ascertain if the firm would agree to give the men a nine-hour day after Oct. 1 provided the strike were declared off at once, as the firm had suggested some time ago.

The firm said that while they were willing to abide by their original proposition, the situation had changed and they could not give an answer until the proposition had been laid before all the contractors interested. They agreed to do this and give an answer with as little delay as possible.

Work was resumed on the docks and the men who took the places of the strikers were not molested. Work was also started on the new Hamburg-American pier by P. Sanford Ross, twenty-five men having been put on in place of the strikers.

STRIKERS STONE TAILOR'S SHOP.

Crashing Glass Attracted Policemen and Four Were Arrested—Denied Being Guilty.

The proprietors of sweatshops in Brooklyn have experienced much trouble with the tailors who went on strike some time ago. In many of the shops the places of the strikers have been filled with other "hands," and in revenge the strikers have assaulted many of them and have bombarded the building as well.

Among the tailoring firms that have suffered in this manner is the Holzman Brothers at Roebling and Hope Streets. Several of the young women have been chased to their homes after their day's work by the strikers. One woman who was assaulted several days ago is still confined to her home from the injuries received.

Yesterday morning a number of the strikers bombarded Cohen Brothers' tailoring shop, at North Fifth Street and Driggs Avenue, breaking windows and causing a panic among the tailors. The crash of glass attracted the attention of several policemen, who arrested four of the strikers. They were Tony Tonkewicz of 50 North First Street, John Amis of 25 North Fifth Street, John Sariti of 86 North Second Street, and Michael Muskoracz of 37 North First Street. The prisoners were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct. They denied that they had taken any part in the bombardment and were bailed for a hearing.

STRIKE HURTS SAN FRANCISCO.

Streets Are Becoming Filthy, Commerce Is Blocked, and Government Work Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Owing to an order issued by the Sand Teamsters' Union the drivers on the wagons employed in hauling street sweepings did not report for work to-day, and it was, therefore, useless to send out the sweeping gang. The result is that the streets, especially in the downtown district, are becoming filthy, to the dismay of business men and city officials and the annoyance of passersby.

Building is being brought to a standstill for want of material, and many hundreds of men who are not on strike will soon be idle. The congestion on the water front is becoming more serious daily. The action of the marine firemen in leaving the vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet yesterday did not prevent the departure of the steamer Umatilla for Victoria to-day. The company offered men $50 to make the round trip, and twenty-three men were secured.

THE COLUMBIA'S CONDITION.

Persons Who Have Been on Board the Cruiser Admit that Uncleanliness Is Apparent.

No official statement has as yet been made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard concerning the condition of the cruiser Columbia, which is being prepared to take the place of the old frigate Vermont as the receiving ship at the local yard. Since the Columbia's arrival here from Philadelphia there has been a great deal of talk at the Brooklyn yard to the effect that she was in a very unclean condition and otherwise in bad shape. Officials of the department at Washington have declared this criticism of the ship to be unwarranted.

At the yard yesterday afternoon it was said that whatever the condition of the Columbia, Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the yard, would not report to Washington concerning her until the Board of Survey, which is examining the ship, had reported to him. The Rear Admiral started yesterday on a yachting trip in Long Island Sound with some friends, and will probably be gone for several days. Until his return, it is thought, no official report as to the condition of the Columbia will be made.

Many of the stories concerning the condition of the Columbia, investigation disclosed yesterday, have emanated from irresponsible persons at the yard, who, in most cases, have not even had a peep at the interior of the ship since she came here. Only persons having Government business on board are allowed to go on the Columbia. Such of these persons as will talk say that, while the ship is superficially unclean, her condition in this respect is not as bad as some reports have made it out to be.

There was a story afloat in the yard yesterday afternoon to the efect that the Columbia's machinery was in such bad shape because of inattention to it that her engines would have to be overhauled. This report was much discussed, but, as with others, it lacked confirmation.

If the report of the Board of Survey is such as to warrant such action on the part of the Navy Department it is probable that a court of inquiry will be appointed to examine into the causes of the ship's condition and fix the responsibility.

DYING WOMAN DEPORTED

Italian Immigrant Deserted by Friends Sent Back to Italy.

Ship's Physician Refused to Take Her Until Government Officers Threatened to Hold the Vessel.

Dying from melancholia and other diseases, Antonia Paratora, a young Italian woman who recently arrived in New York from Italy, was deported yesterday by order of the Immigration Department at Washington. Dr. Barjardi, the surgeon of the Italian steamship Liguria, on which she was sent back, after examining her told the deportation officers that she was in too weak a condition to take the ocean voyage, and added that should they insist on carrying out the orders of the department, the chances were that she would never reach the other side alive. The officers took a different view of the case, however, and told the physician that it could not be helped, as the orders from Washington were explicit, and hence the woman must go back, whether he thought her able to do so or not.

Dr. Barjardi of the Liguria pleaded with the officers, but was unable to bring them around to his way of viewing the case. The argument ended by the officers telling the doctor that unless the woman was taken aboard and carried away, the ship would be held in port until the orders of the department were complied with. This had its effect, and the doctor reluctantly ordered the woman placed on board. Before the Liguria cast loose and was pulled out into the stream Dr. Barjardi said:

"It is too bad that I am compelled to take this poor dying woman away with me. I do not believe that she can survive the voyage, and had not the Government officers threatened to tie up the ship I would have had her sent to a hospital ashore."

The case of the Paratora woman is a pitiful one She arrived in New York on June 27 a steerage passenger on the steamship Lombardia, from Naples. She intended, she said, to make New York her home, and stated that she was going to bring her parents over as soon as she could get together the necessary money to pay their passage. At the Immigration Station on Ellis Island she was claimed by friends, who succeeded in getting her admitted. She was next heard of two weeks later, when she was taken to Bellevue as a charity patient. She had been deserted by her friends and was suffering from melancholia, the result of homesickness.

Having no friends, and being destitute, the authorities at Bellevue notified the Immigration Bureau on Ellis Island, who, in turn, communicated with the department in Washington, which ordered her deported. Yesterday morning several hours before the hour scheduled for the Liguria to sail she was taken to the Barge Office in an ambulance. There she was placed in a common express wagon, with a number of other persons under sentence of deportation, and taken to Jersey City, from which city the Liguria sails.

She had to sit on a plank placed across the body of the wagon all the way to the pier, one of the deportation officers holding her to keep her from falling out of the wagon. When the wagon reached the pier in Jersey City the woman was on the verge of collapse. There she had to sit on the pier while the deportation officers and Dr. Barjardi argued with each other concerning the advisability of carrying out the order from Washington.

THE PRESIDENCY OF CUBA.

Senor Palma Says He Does Not Wish to be Candidate, Because of the Disjointed State of Opinion.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Estrada Palma, in the course of a long letter to Señor Figueredo, which is published here to-day, makes the following statements:

"I told Gen. Gomez that a man like myself, of independent character and without pretensions except for the moral good of the country, would not have courage enough to be a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, because the state of feeling and opinion in the island is disjointed and because political parties here are based upon local antipathies and personal issues, and not upon principles.

"Moreover, it is to be supposed that the future President will have to plan the Government, and, if he is to carry his programme into effect, he will need the support of both houses of the Legislature. But the state of opinion in both houses is likely to be more disjointed even than the opinions of the so-called political parties. As important matters will have to be dealt with by the first Government of Cuba, such as treaties, the relations with the United States and the payment of the army, there is likely to be a great deal of trouble and disagreement. If the President does not have Congress behind him he will fail utterly.

"Then, also, the Constitution is calculated to prevent unity of action, because the Governors of the provinces are to be elected by popular vote, and the Secretaries will be responsible as well as the President. If, therefore, the President does not count upon a majority of both houses, it is not likely that any honest patriot will care to undertake the Presidential office. Self-abnegation and the most devoted patriotism cannot be expected to make him abandon his own dignity."

Señor Palma says that steps should be taken to unify effort and opinion in Cuba, and to obtain a basis of agreement as to a Presidential candidate, so that if elected he may have some chance of successful administration.

Cuba to Have an Artillery Corps.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—A Cuban artillery corps is to be formed. It will consist of 150 white Cubans, and will be recruited under the same conditions as to qualification that obtain in the United States, so far as these will apply. The corps will be trained and disciplined by an American officer, and will be stationed at Cabanas. It will be qualified to take charge of the guns there when the Americans leave. First Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman of the Second United States Artillery will have charge of the recruiting and training.

WAR ON UNDERTAKERS.

Efforts to Break Up the "Tipping Off" System at Bellevue Hospital—One "Tipster" Discharged.

Dr. George Taylor Stewart, the Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, has decided to put a stop to the many disputes between rival undertakers over the dead at the Morgue. He yesterday dismissed from the Bellevue Hospital service John Jackson, a clerk in the Register's Office, for "tipping off" undertakers.

For years past rival undertakers in the vicinity of East Twenty-sixth Street have been quarreling over "tipsters" who are supposed to be in the service of the Charities Department. Numerous complaints have been made, but the culprits carry on their business without being detected.

Yesterday Undertaker John H. Fitzpatrick, whose establishment is directly opposite the Morgue, notified Dr. Stewart of a peculiar case of misrepresentation. On July 27 James Sheridan died in the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Monahan, of 114 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was notified of his death before the official Bellevue notice had reached her.

She claims that a man who represented himself as John H. Fitzpatrick called at her house and offered to bury her brother at a much lower rate than all other undertakers.

A woman called at Mr. Fitzpatrick's office last week, and said her husband was a member of his firm and had been doing work for him in Harlem. The woman had not seen her husband in some time, and she wanted to get some money from him. Mr. Fitzpatrick was somewhat surprised to find that he had a partner, but notified the woman to the contrary. She then told Fitzpatrick of the Sheridan death, and he investigated the matter, finding out that the body of Sheridan was delayed in burial. Mr. Fitzpatrick yesterday went to court to secure a warrant for the man's arrest who had used his name falsely.

Dr. Stewart is investigating other complaints, and will dismiss from Bellevue Hospital all of those connected with the "tipping-off" system. Several up-town undertakers have also lodged complaints against a man who is using their names in burying people who die in the institutions of the Charities Department. They claim that the accused carries his office in his hat.

MAN KILLED BY A BICYCLE.

Run Down at Newark by a Negro Who Also Was Probably Fatally Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Aaron Hawkwark, a laborer, sixty-five years of age, of Trenton, was knocked down in front of his home, 297 Washington Avenue, Woodside, last night by a bicycle ridden by Andrew Hill, a colored man. Hawkwark was so badly hurt that he died this morning. Hill was thrown over the handlebar of his wheel, but was not thought at the time to be much hurt. He was arrested for reckless riding. Subsequently he went into convulsions and was removed to St. James's Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. He is now said to be dying.

Last night after dinner Hawkwark, with John Mulholland, started across the street toward Halleck Street, which begins opposite 297 Washington Avenue and runs west. When only a few feet from the curb, according to bystanders, Hawkwark was struck by Hill, who was riding rapidly north on Washington Avenue. Hawkwark was knocked nearly twenty feet, striking on the left side of his head, while the colored man went over the handlebars and struck on his breast and head. Hill got up without assistance and after helping his victim into the house, mounted his wheel and went for Dr. Morris, for whom he worked. He drove the doctor back to the scene of the collision.

At 3:30 o'clock Hill was arrested. In court this morning he appeared all right. The Court decided to hold him until to-morrow in default of $500 bail. The prisoner was permitted to wait for Dr. Morris, who had promised to furnish bonds. He sat down on a bench, gave a heavy sigh, and fell over unconscious. Dr. J. W. Kelley, who had performed an operation on Hawkwark with Drs. R. J. Donnelly and Daniel T. Sweeney, examined Hill, and found that he was suffering from a serious fracture of the skull at the base.

THE BULLION ROBBERY SUSPECT.

Man Held in San Francisco Once Employed by Smelting Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Capt. Seymour of the local detective force has disclosed the identity of the man whom the Police Department has in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of $283,000 worth of gold bullion from the Selby Smelter Works at Vallejo Junction. The suspect is John Winters, thirty-seven years old, once an employe of the smelting company. Capt. Seymour also outlined the evidence on which Winters is being held as follows:

"A man's cap, which was found in the railroad tunnel last Tuesday morning, has been positively identified as a head covering worn by Winters, and to strengthen this fact there is a further one that the suspect has been wearing a new cap ever since the time of the robbery. He explains his loss of the old one by saying it blew away. The cover of the tunnel excavated by the thieves was constructed of laths, upon which some cloth was fastened with tacks of a peculiar pattern, and tacks and laths similar to these were found today in Winters's cabin.

"A pistol owned by Winters, and found in his cabin, is covered with mud, which corresponds exactly with the earth taken from the tunnel. In the tunnel were found several cubes of peculiar chalk, which had evidently been used to smother the grinding sound made by the drill by which the floor plate of the vault had been bored, and pieces of chalk like them were discovered in Winters's residence. Winters had been seen late at night in the vicinity of the railroad tunnel several times by persons who had occasion to pass that way."

Winters, however, stoutly maintains that he knows nothing whatever about the robbery.

FELL DEAD IN A ROWBOAT.

Boy Had Been in Swimming and Died of Heart Failure.

Alexander Langdon, nineteen years old, who lived with his mother on the Shore Road, Sheepshead Bay, fell dead while in a rowboat yesterday afternoon. He had gone out on the water with Charles Swift, a little boy, and after crabbing for a time took a swim from the boat. Langdon was in the water for quite a long time, and then, as he was dressing in the boat, suddenly sank down in the bottom, with his head and shoulders hanging over the side.

The Swift boy could not row, and as the boat began to drift out with the tide he screamed for help, and some members of the Verona Boat Club, sitting on the clubhouse veranda, rowed out and towed the boat and its living and dead passengers to the shore. Langdon's body was taken home by permission of the Coroner, who said death was due to heart failure.

GERMAN DEFIES POLICEMAN.

Arrested Because He Blocked the Way in Madison Square.

There was a concert in Madison Square last night, and the park was crowded. Extra policemen had been detailed to keep a passageway open on the walks and, as much as possible, to keep the crowd moving.

Policeman O'Sullivan of the Criminal Court Squad, who was one of the extra men detailed, noticed a dapper-looking young man standing, so the officer says, directly in the centre of one of the walks.

"You cannot stand there," said O'Sullivan to the man. "You must move on."

"I will have to do nothing of the sort," the man is alleged to have replied. "I am of German citizenship, and I defy you to make me."

"If you don't move," said the policeman, "I'll lock you up."

"I dare you to do so," was the retort.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station the man said his name was Hugo Lehmann, twenty-four years old, and that he lived at 224 East Twenty-third Street. He was locked up. He said he would appeal to the German Consul General.

CHINESE CHILD HURT.

His Father Wouldn't Let Him Be Taken Away to the Hospital.

Gloom settled over Chinatown last night, when Wing Quau, the four-year-old son of Gong Sow, a Chinese merchant of 22 Pell Street, was knocked down and severely injured by Joseph La Salle, a cyclist of 258 Mulberry Street, who was riding through Pell Street. But for the presence of a policeman bodily harm would have come to the boy who ran over the little Celestial.

An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. Meantime a swarm of Chinamen crowded about La Salle, grabbing him for fear that he might escape. The policeman, however, assured the infuriated Chinamen that La Salle would be arrested, and then they were pacified. When Dr. Johnson arrived on the ambulance and examined the injured lad he advised that he be removed to the hospital, as he was not sure whether the little Chinaman had sustained a fractured skull or not.

"You takee me with him?" the father anxiously inquired.

"Can't," replied the doctor.

"Well, no takee Wing, then; if he die, he die with me."

And, despite the pleadings of the doctor and the policeman, the father refused to have his boy taken from him. The lad is in a serious condition. La Salle was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station on a charge of assault.

Thief Surrenders Plunder to a Priest.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 8.—Three weeks ago the jewelry store of J. M. Washburn was robbed of $1,500 worth of diamonds. Yesterday Mr. Washburn was notified by the pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Chicago that the diamonds were in his possession. Mr. Washburn returned from Chicago to-night with the stolen property. The thief went to the Chicago priest a few days ago, and while in the confessional told the story of the robbery and turned over the stolen property to the priest, who immediately notified Mr. Washburn.

Teacher Gets a Mandamus.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application of Wm. J. Goldey, for twenty-two years a school teacher, for a writ of mandamus compelling City Superintendent Maxwell to place his name on the list of eligibles for appointment as principal. Mr. Goldey's name, Justice Bischoff said, was omitted from the special list transferred to the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, by which he might have been appointed as principal if nominated by the Board of Superintendents.

EAST SIDE TOUGHS FIRE ON DETECTIVES

The Policemen Were Attempting to Arrest One of the Thugs.

The Arrested Man Was the Only One Hit—Eighteen Shots Fired—Trouble of Long Standing.

Eighteen shots were fired in a fight that occurred late last night between two detectives from the Madison Street Police Station and a gang of toughs, at the corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets. Detectives Corbett and Farrell had placed under arrest Thomas Commisky, twenty-three years old, of 330 Henry Street, on suspicion of having thrown a brick or a blunt instrument at Policeman Frank Burns while he was patrolling outside Seward Park early Wednesday morning, inflicting a severe injury on the back of his head.

When the detectives caught hold of Commisky the gang, they said, immediately opened fire. Neither of the policemen was struck, but Commisky received a stray bullet in the fleshy part of his left leg.

For many months bad blood has existed between the police of the Madison Street Station and the crowds of tough characters that infest the neighborhood. Consequently whenever a policeman sees any of these fellows standing on any of the corners he orders them away, often precipitating free fights. Policeman Burns, because of his persistence in subduing these toughs, has gained their enmity, and many threats have been made against his life.

He noticed a gang at Seward Park as he walked by Wednesday morning, but they appeared to be behaving and he made no remark to them. As his back was to the crowd a heavy instrument came flying through the air and struck him on the back of the head. When he recovered himself the gang had fled, but the policeman recognized Commisky and told Capt. Fitzpatrick that it was no other than Comisky, as he noticed something in his hand as he passed the crowd.

Detectives Corbett and Farrell spent all day yesterday in tracking Commisky and his gang. Late last night they learned that the men whom they wanted were in the neighborhood of Rivington and Goerck Streets, in the Delancey Street precinct, and the detectives went to investigate. As they were approaching the corner they saw a gang of fifteen or eighteen standing in front of a store. They appeared defiant, and made no move when the officers went up to them and asked if Commisky was in the crowd.

The detectives had a description of him and had no difficulty in recognizing him, and as soon as he got within reach of the detectives they grabbed him and attempted to take him to the station. It was then that the trouble began.

Commisky became furious and struggled to break away, but the detectives held on to him. Meantime the rest of the crowd surged around the policemen and attempted to drag Commisky from them, but the detectives banged right and left with their pocket sticks and kept them at a safe distance.

While the struggle and excitement was at its highest a pistol shot rang out, followed by many others. The detectives, struggling with their prisoner, were very much frightened, for the odds were too great and they could not fight the gang with pistols. They had drawn their revolvers and fired at the gang, but they did not disperse, and kept on fighting to free Commisky.

Detective Farrell blew his whistle, and this, with the pistol shots, attracted a half dozen policemen of the Delancey Street Station, who rushed in the direction whence the shots came. But they arrived on the scene of trouble too late, for the gang took warning after about eighteen shots had been fired, and fled before the policemen arrived.

In the mêlée Commisky cried out that he had been shot, but the detectives thought that it was a ruse to work his way free, and they held him pinned to the ground, while with aimed revolvers they kept the gang at bay. Commisky was taken to the Madison Street Station, and an ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital. When Dr. Weinberg responded he found that a bullet had entered the fleshy part of Commisky's left leg, but otherwise he was not seriously injured.

When the excitement subsided extra policemen from the Madison Street Station were sent out in plain clothes to hunt for the gang that had attacked the detectives. Commisky is known to the police as "Biff," and they say he is one of the worst characters on the east side. He would not divulge the names of any of his companions, and defied the police to harm him.

Capt. Fitzpatrick said last night that he was determined to rid his precinct of these dangerous toughs even if he has to lose a man to do it.

SAVED AN OLD MAN'S LIFE.

Mayor Sutherland Helped to Keep Him from Being Thrown Beneath Wheels of a Train.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Mayor Leslie Sutherland of this city, who is away on his vacation, on Tuesday aided in saving the life of an old man. A friend, who is with the Mayor, has written to Yonkers telling all about it.

The Mayor and his friends were traveling by the Lackawanna Railroad flier. As it was leaving the station at Manunka Chunk a Pennsylvania train came in. From the latter C. H. Wright, seventy-four years of age, of Bellevue, Ohio, leaped. He ran to catch the Lackawanna train, which was under good headway, and managed to get hold of the hand rails, but his feet slipped, and he was being dragged. He weighed 230 pounds, and could not pulll himself out of danger. Mayor Sutherland and the porter who had seen the man's attempt to board the train rushed to his assistance. Each took hold of an arm of the man, but his weight with their poor foothold was more than they could lift.

The train was by this time running at full speed. Both the man and his would-be rescuers yelled for help, but the roar of the train drowned their voices. They hung on for five minutes with Mr. Wright's feet dragging along the tracks just in front of the wheels. Finally a passenger saw them and pulled the signal cord, and the train began to slow up. Before it stopped, however, a dozen men had seized the Mayor and the porter, who needed help as much as Mr. Wright, and pulled them out of danger. All three collapsed when assisted into the car. Mr. Wright was bruised severely, and his arms were almost disjointed from the long strain.

FIREMEN MOURN THEIR DOG.

Foxhound of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 Killed Going to a Fire.

Firemen of Hook and Ladder Company 16, with headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street, are mourning for their beautiful foxhound, killed yesterday. The animal was a gift to the company from a member of the banking form of J. & W. Seligman.

It often went to fires with Engine 39, in the same building, and it was while out with this company that the dog in some way slipped and was crushed to death by the wheels of the tender at Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street. The fire was at 415 East Seventy-eighth Street, and was put out with slight damage. The dog was said to be worth $1,000, and was a general pet about the headquarters building.

Anglers Want to Protect Lake Bass.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the eighteenth annual meeting of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, held yesterday, steps were taken to secure a uniform bass season in Canada and America. Legislation is asked for to stop the netting of bass on Lake Ontario, by which process tons of black bass are caught each season, thus depleting the supply in the St. Lawrence.

The following officers were elected: President W. C. Browning, New York; First Vice President, R. H. Heath, Brooklyn; Second Vice President, Charles R. Skinner, Albany; Secretary, W. H. Thompson, Alexandria Bay; Treasurer, R. P. Grant, Clayton.

Accused by Post Office Authorities.

Late last night United States Postal Inspector Michael L. Boyle took to Police Headquarters a man whose name was given as Merritt S. Archibald of Hoboken, and he was locked up at the Postal Inspector's request, on a charge of violating Section 334 of the United States postal laws. Nothing could be learned from the police regarding the specific crime with which Archibald would be charged.

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25% discount has been made in the selling mark of our entire range of high class imported fabrics, affording an excellent opportunity to secure the choice weavings of the standard mills. No reservation of patterns or qualities.

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CHASED BY MOTOR VEHICLE.

Lawyer and Policeman Capture a Man Charged with Stealing an Automobile Clock.

After an exciting chase of several blocks, in which they were aided by a motor vehicle, Henry S. Stanford, Jr., a lawyer, with offices at 149 Broadway and living at 324 West Fourteenth Street, and Patrolman Slavin of the Charles Street Station, last night captured an alleged thief in the ferryhouse at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, just as he was about to get aboard a boat for Hoboken. The prisoner, a colored man, described himself as John P. Rice, twenty-eight years old, a waiter, of 117 West Sixtieth Street. He is charged with stealing a clock valued at $50.

Mr. Stanford left his motor vehicle standing in front of 335 West Fourteenth Street last night while he stepped into the house. Rice was walking west through Fourteenth Street, when, according to the police and Jacob Depew of 454 West Twentieth Street, he took the clock from a leather case on the dashboard of the vehicle and then ran.

Depew went into the house where Mr. Stanford was, and informed the lawyer. Mr. Stanford ran out of the house, and, jumping on the seat of the vehicle, started after the fugitive. He was joined at Ninth Avenue by a policeman, and then the race to the ferryhouse began in earnest.

Mr. Stanford and the policeman arrived as the doors were being opened to permit the passengers to board the boat. After watching the crowd for several minutes, the lawyer and the policeman concluded to place Rice under arrest on suspicion. He was searched, and the clock, according to the police, was found tucked under his arm. When asked where he had gotten the timepiece the prisoner said he had found it in an ice wagon.

Patrolman Slavin and his prisoner got into the motor vehicle and were taken to the Charles Street Station by Mr. Stanford. Rice was locked up, and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

ITHACA GIRL FOUND DEAD.

Granddaughter of Edward Eggleston Believed to Have Been Killed by Lightning.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Miss Allegra Eggleston Seelye was found dead at the edge of Fall Creek Gorge late to-day, and the theory is that she was killed by lightning. Her body was hanging by the feet, which were entangled in a bunch of roots.

Miss Seelye was a granddaughter of Edward Eggleston, the historian and novelist. She was graduated from Cornell in 1900, and was a member of the Kappa Gamma Fraternity. She was noted for proficiency in philosophical studies. She was living at her family's home, in University Avenue, Ithaca, while the rest of the family were at their Summer home at Lake George.

She had been entertaining a house party, and afterward went for a walk. The supposition is that Miss Seelye met her death from lightning while seeking shelter from a storm.

BORROWED WEDDING DRESS.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Addie Smith, fifteen years of age, and Edward Snyder were married yesterday at Belvidere. Snyder is about eight years older than his bride. He is employed at the St. Cloud Hotel. The bride is the daughter of a well-known resident. Yesterday, during the absence of her mother the girl went to the home of the bridegroom's sister and put on a long dress.

In this she went with Snyder to Belvidere. There she told the Methodist minister she was eighteen, and he performed the ceremony. The couple drove back to Washington, and are now stopping at the home of the bridegroom's parents. Mr. Smith is away at present, and in his absence Mrs. Smith does not know whether to forgive her daughter.

FATAL FALL OF A CHILD.

Alice Weitz, twelve years old, who lived with her widowed mother on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 557 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, fell four stories through an airshaft yesterday afternoon, receiving injuries from which she died two hours later.

"Now, mother, you just sit down and rest," Alice had said. "I'll go up on the roof and hang the clothes."

Mrs. Weitz consented, and Alice carried the big clothes basket up to the roof. After the work was done the child started to go down to her home. She made a short cut over the glass skylight of an airshaft, just as she had done many times before. This time the glass broke, and Alice slipped through the jagged aperture and fell to the bottom of the shaft, four stories below. Dr. Waltner of 337 Alexander Avenue and Dr. O'Beirne of 329 Alexander Avenue were summoned and exhausted their skill in trying to save the little girl's life, but in vain.

WON'T PERMIT ANARCHIST PLAY.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Chief of Police Graul said to-day that if he received an order from the Police Board to prevent the so-called performance of "The Assassination of King Humbert" advertised to take place in this city on Sunday, Aug. 18, the police would certainly carry out the order. The Chief added that the Anarchists would not be permitted to violate the law at any time. Chief Graul does not consider that they have done so heretofore.

Some of the leading citizens have consulted Mayor Hinchliffe regarding the notoriety brought upon the city by the Anarchists, and as a result the Mayor has decided that the Anarchists shall no longer be permitted to make Paterson appear in the eyes of the world as the hotbed of Anarchy instead of a city of important industries. The Mayor says the absurd performance advertised by the Anarchists will not be permitted.

POOR FOOD FOR THE INSANE.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—The investigation into charges of a poor food supply at the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton was resumed to-day.

W. O. Miller, one of the attendants who testified last Monday that nearly all the food was poor, was examined. As he was about to leave the witness stand he addressed the committee, asking them to make a most searching investigation. He said that all he had charged was true.

He was again questioned and stated that even this morning the food was poor. He claimed the eggs were bad and the milk sour. As a result of his statement two eggs and a pitc

SANTOS-DUMONT'S ESCAPE

His Balloon Burst, but He Got Off Without a Scratch.

WILL NOT STOP EXPERIMENTS

He Was in Imminent Peril for Half an Hour Yesterday—Wind Drove the Balloon Against a Building.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning. His balloon burst and fell with tremendous speed. Had it not been that the framework caught in the coping of a building, the plucky Franco-Brazilian would almost certainly have been killed. As it was, he was unhurt.

M. Santos-Dumont was making another attempt to win the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs. He started from the Parc de St. Cloud at 6:10 A. M. amid the hearty cheers of an assembled crowd. His initial movements were promising, as the balloon turned around the Eiffel Tower nine minutes and thirty-four seconds after starting, and was headed back for St. Cloud, when, just over the Avenue Henri Martin, a strong gust of wind struck it. The balloon veered violently to one side, almost simultaneously bounding backward a distance of fifty yards. The hydrogen gas was forced from the front to the back part of the balloon, creating a sudden expansion, which caused the machine to dip. The screw touched the steel cords and broke some of them.

The aeronaut immediately stopped the motor, and the balloon began to descend. Unfortunately, the bag struck the corner of a six-story building. A report like that from a cannon followed. The balloon collapsed and fell rapidly. Luckily, the frame caught on the coping of the building and the balloon remained suspended. The aeronaut hung in a most dangerous position in midair for half an hour, until by a great effort he succeeded in catching the iron bar of a window, to which he clung until rescued with some difficulty by the use of ropes.

The explosion of the balloon attracted enormous crowds, and the reception of M. Santos-Dumont when he reached the street was most enthusiastic, many women clinging to his neck and kissing him repeatedly. The balloonist escaped without a scratch, and as he superintended the removal of the machine, he said he was quite ready to begin operations again.

M. Deutsch, who was present at the start, shed tears when he saw the balloon falling. He was so affected by the danger that M. Santos-Dumont passed through that he told him he would rather present the prize to him at once than see him kill himself with his experiments, but the balloonist replied that he had rounded the Eiffel Tower in such a short period of time that he considered the result too satisfactory to permit the relinquishment of future attempts.

M. Santos-Dumont gave the following account of his trip:

"This time it is not the fault of the motor, which worked admirably. It was the balloon which caused the accident. I rounded the Eiffel Tower with admirable speed, as I had a favorable wind, and was already returning over the Bois de Boulogne when the wind freshened suddenly and struck me sideways. Like a ship in a storm, the balloon pitched and rolled, now and then recovering its normal position. Another sudden veering of the wind caused the front of the balloon to pitch downward, and the ropes connecting it with the frame caught in the propeller, which struck the balloon wires. They broke. I saw the danger, and my only thought was to descend as quickly as possible. This I was doing successfully, but I was driven by a contrary wind in the direction of the Eiffel Tower. Again the breeze veered and threw me against a building. The balloon burst like a toy gas balloon, and the fragments fell, completely covering me. The rest you know. I am unhurt. I have not a scratch, and will soon recommence operations.

"The motor is uninjured. I have worked it for ten minutes. I will now send it to St. Cloud and set to work repairing the balloon. It is simply a matter of sewing the pieces together.

"The cause of the accident was that the balloon was insufficiently filled. I knew this. The ventilator also worked badly."

The aeronaut attributes his escape to a medal of St. Benoit, presented to him by Comtesse d'Eu, daughter of the late ex-Emperor of Brazil, the other day, on the occasion of one of his ascents. This medal he wears attached to a bracelet. When M. Santos-Dumont referred to his belief in the efficacy of the medal, he reverently kissed it.

M. Deutsch, in an interview, after highly praising the courage and skill of M. Santos-Dumont, said:

"I am afraid the experiments will not be conclusive, as M. Santos-Dumont's balloon will always be at the mercy of the wind, which is not the kind of airship we have dreamed of."

A good deal of confusion has arisen in this country as to the design of M. Santos-Dumont's balloon, as the result of the fact that the balloon and motor he is now experimenting with are not the same as those which he used before. His new mechanism is the latest of a series of balloons, and differs in many important respects from its predecessors. The best description of the apparatus which has appeared in this country is printed in the current number of The Scientific American, and is as follows:

"The balloon proper is cylindrical and is covered with silk, its extremities being pointed. It is 111 feet long and its cubical capacity is 19,300 feet. Suspended by piano wire some 35 or 40 feet below the balloon is a light framework whose profile very much resembles that of the balloon proper. The framework is triangular in section, and is formed of three long pieces of wood, secured at the end and strengthened by cross-bracing and steel wires. This framework supports a four-cylinder, sixteen horse power motor of the Dion-Bouton type, the fuel reservoir, the shaft, and the propeller. The engine is placed well toward one end, and the aeronaut rides in a light basket at the other end. Here he has under his control all of the machinery for manoeuvring the balloon, also the ballast and the guide ropes.

"The respective positions of the various weights were determined after many experiments and its equilibrium is perfect. This assures its horizontality and an equal tension on the suspenders. This explains why the aeronaut is so far separated from his motor.

"The propeller, 14 feet in diameter, is composed of two vanes of wood and steel, covered with silk and highly varnished. It attains a speed of 150 turns a minute.

"The steering device is of silk and is placed between the balloon and the framework above the propeller. The balloon is inflated with hydrogen, and in order to maintain at all times a tension on the envelope—that is to say, perfect inflation—a compensating balloon filled with air is placed in the interior. This is inflated automatically, as required, by a small compressor actuated by the motor, the air being conducted to it by a tubing. A guide rope is suspended under the framework, and with its aid the necessary inclination is obtained to effect the movements of ascent and descent.

"Such, in brief, are the apparatus and method employed by M. Santos-Dumont."

"E. C. BOLLES OF SAN FRANCISCO."

Man Arrested in Berlin Said to be a Notorious Polish Criminal.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the man calling himself E. C. Bolles of San Francisco, who was arrested yesterday after trying to cash checks which were part of the booty secured when the American Express Company's office in Paris was robbed, is not an American. It asserts that he is a Rotterdam thief from Warsaw, who from time to time has stolen securities and other valuables, and has long been well known to the European police.

The Paris police, who measured a man answering Bolles's description by the Bertillon method, sent the measurements and a photograph to the Berlin police, and in this way he was, it is claimed, identified. Bolles professed to be greatly surprised at the similarity of the photograph to himself.

Another Russian Anti-Jewish Measure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The Government will hereafter limit the number of Jewish students in Russian universities to 3 per cent. of the total number of students, except in the University of Moscow, where they are entirely prohibited.

FUNERAL SERVICE AT SCHLOSS FRIEDRICHSHOF.

Conducted by the Bishop of Ripon, the Late Empress Dowager's Chaplain —English Service Used.

CRONBERG, Aug. 8.—The body of the Dowager Empress Frederick was placed in a coffin early this morning, and in the afternoon a funeral service was held at Schloss Friedrichshof. It was simple, but highly impressive. It was performed, following a request of the late Dowager Empress, by the Bishop of Ripon, her own chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Teignmouth Shore, canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The coffin stood in the death chamber, covered with a long black pall and strewn with white roses. At the foot, with bowed head, and slightly in advance of the other mourners stood Emperor William, in the uniform of the Black Hussars, the regiment of the Dowager Empress. Just behind him were all the other members of the royal family except Prince Henry. The other mourners, who formed two lines in the rear, included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Col. Pritzelwitz, (Crown Prince Frederick William's aide,), Count von Seckendorff, (who was the secretary of the Dowager Empress,) the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and a few Court officials.

The service was conducted without music. It consisted of a portion of the burial service of the Church of England, the Ninetieth Psalm, a reading from the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and the benediction.

Immediately after the conclusion of the service Emperor William and the Empress drove back to Homburg.

One of the most affecting floral tributes received is a simple wreath of white heather and wild flowers, gathered and arranged by the Kaiser's youngest children. A sheet of note paper, bearing their childish signatures, is attached to it.

The outer coffin, sent from Berlin today, was designed by the Empress Frederick herself. It is of oak, and lined with satin. The lid bears a gilt imperial crown, and is ornamented with rosettes reproducing the Rose of England.

The castle still presents the appearance of a state of siege. Hussars are bivouacked in the woods, cavalry pickets and mounted police patrol the roads, and a large force of detectives is in evidence about the castle as well as in the town, scrutinizing all comers.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—In consequence of the death of Dowager Empress Frederick, Emperor William has decided not to invite foreign Princes to attend the Autumn manoeuvres.

VON WALDERSEE LANDS.

Is Loudly Cheered at Hamburg — Gen. von Wittich Greets Him on Behalf of Emperor William.

HAMBURG, Aug. 8.—The steamer Gera, with Count von Waldersee on board, arrived here to-day. The Field Marshal landed immediately, amid ringing cheers from the crowds assembled.

Gen. von Wittich, representing Emperor William, welcomed Count von Waldersee, and read to him a Cabinet order in which the Emperor thanked the Field Marshal for his services in China, bestowed upon him the Grand Cross in Merite with oak leaves, and directed that the Ninth Regiment of field artillery hereafter bear the name of von Waldersee.

After inspecting the guard of honor, the Field Marshal, accompanied by Gen. von Wittich and escorted by a squadron of Uhlans, proceeded to the Town Hall. He was warmly applauded as he passed through the thronged and decorated streets.

At the Town Hall, in replying to an address by the Burgomaster, Count von Waldersee gave credit for the German success in China to the officers and men of the expeditionary force. He said he hoped for the speedy advent of peace in order that German trade and enterprise might profit by the result of the year's operations, which had greatly increased German prestige in the Far East.

The Senate subsequently gave a luncheon in honor of the Field Marshal.

CRONBERG, Aug. 8.—Count von Waldersee will arrive here on Saturday to report personally to the Emperor.

AMERICAN TRANSVAAL CLAIMS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—At to-day's session of the South African Compensation Commission Newton Crane, representing the United States, announced that he had thirteen claims to bring forward. He explained that all of them would be "paper claims," as it was impossible to bring the claimants such a distance to testify. The President replied that the commission was prepared to act generously whenever just claims were substantiated.

Mr. Crane said in an interview to-night:

"Six out of the thirteen claims presented are on behalf of miners and prospectors who were arrested in Johannesburg and sent to the coast in a cattle train on July 19, 1901.

"The British authorities then told Consul Hay that, if he would give his personal assurance that the men were not connected with any plot, they would be released. He declined to take this responsibility, and the men were transported.

"Their aggregate claims on actual losses are about £40,000, and to this amount must be added damages for loss to business and for personal suffering."

The commission will reassemble next Monday.

COMMONS IN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Balfour's New Closure Rule Frequently Employed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At 10 o'clock last night, in a crowded session of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour's new rule of voting estimates by wholesale closure went into operation. Lumped into "classes," more than £67,000,000 was voted in a series of divisions before 1 o'clock this morning, the Government majorities always exceeding 100.

The House was still in session at 5 A. M. The Irish members engaged in obstructive tactics with reference to various resolutions incidental to the final stages of the estimates, and Mr. Chamberlain frequently moved the closure.

Duke of Cornwall Sails for Natal.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Aug. 8.—The steamship Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, left here to-day, bound for Durban.

Another Boer General a Prisoner.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Lord Kitchener reports the surrender at Warm Baths of Commandant De Villiers, who was second in command to Beyer.

A GRAND STAND COLLAPSES.

Forty Persons Injured at Paisley—New York Woman Slightly Hurt.

PAISLEY, Scotland, Aug. 8.—At the race meeting here to-day the grand stand, which was crowded with people, collapsed. There were no fatalities, but forty persons were injured, a number of them sustaining broken limbs.

Mrs. James M. Howley of New York was injured, but not seriously.

International Copyright Congress.

BERNE, Aug. 8.—The International Literary and Artistic Copyright Congress held its first sitting here to-day. It discussed the scheme for a revision of the Berne Convention, and decided to immediately begin the preparation of what it is hoped will prove an ideal convention, embodying all the modifications advocated by the varying interests. The scheme will be submitted to all the literary and artistic societies of the world, with a view to eliciting suggestions and criticism, so that it may be recast by the new congress at Naples.

Germans Kill Eighty Cannibals.

BRISBANE, Aug. 8.—The German punitive expedition sent to avenge the massacre of Dr. Mencken and other members of the first German South Sea Expedition on the cannibal island of St. Mathias, Bismarck Archipelago, landed from the German cruiser Cormoran, near the scene of the massacre, killed eighty natives, and captured seventeen.

The New Anti-Trust Sugar Plant.

Ross & Sprague of Cleveland, Ohio, are the ones who have secured the right to build the three-hundred-thousand-dollar plant at Pleasant Valley, opposite Grant's Tomb, within a year. This is to be an anti-trust sugar refining plant, with Robert Crooks & Co. of Liverpool as the real backers.

CITY OFFICERS FAILED TO CROSS THE BRIDGE

Were to March Across Footpath of New East River Structure.

President Nixon Was the Only One to Make the Trip—Engineer Hildenbrand's New Plan for Rushing Work.

There was to have been a march of city officials across the narrow footpath of the new East River Bridge yesterday. It was the day fixed for the official inspection of the structure, and invitations had been extended to Mayor Van Wyck and all the other city officials to make the journey. Mayor Van Wyck declared soon after taking office that he would cross the East River Bridge before he ceased to be Mayor. The chance offered him was not availed of yesterday, and, in fact, every city official except President Lewis Nixon of the East River Bridge Commission had previous engagements when it came time to walk the narrow path.

President Nixon arrived at the office of the East River Bridge Commission soon after noon. He said:

"It was simply an informal inspection of the bridge work I made this morning. I had never been to the top of the big steel towers, and as to-day was fixed for the inspection I went to the Brooklyn tower. There Engineer Lewis met me. We climbed to the top, and the view from there was magnificent. The trip across the centre span to New York was without incident or accident. From below the pathway looks like a narrow strip of planking, but in reality the footpath is five feet wide. There was no swaying or vibration. At the Brooklyn end of the structure I found that the houses on the line of the approach were all razed so that the work can be pushed now."

"Will there be a station situated at Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn?" was asked.

"For my part I favor that plan. The matter has been left largely to the Brooklyn Commissioners, and I have not heard that there was any opposition to the Bedford Avenue station project."

"Will the steel strike in the steel mills delay the completion of the bridge?" was asked.

"There has been a slight delay in the delivery of steel girders, I understand. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has the contract for the superstructure of the bridge, has not become involved in the strike, and there should be no delays. At the meeting to-day we will consult with the engineers, and after receiving their reports will push the contractors as hard as possible."

After the meeting yesterday of the Bridge Commissioners, President Nixon said that only a few of the buildings on the line within the lines of the Manhattan approach had been torn down as yet, and that drastic measures would be taken if this work was not hurried.

From the reports made by Engineer Buck yesterday, it was claimed by the Commissioners that the work will now go forward very rapidly. For several weeks Chief Engineer Hildenbrand, who has charge of the laying of the cables for the Roebling Company, has centred his efforts in the construction of a large traveler to carry eight strands of wire across the river at one time. When the present East River Bridge was constructed Engineer Hildenbrand had charge of the cable work, and only two wires could be carried at once. Engineer Hildenbrand said yesterday that the work would be done four times as fast as it was done on the old bridge.

The traveler is supplied with a double set of engines, and two crews of men. By the new mechanism perfected by Engineer Hildenbrand, four wires will be carried across from each side of the span at the same time.

It was decided at the meeting yesterday to have Engineer Buck report on the advisability of having a station situated at the Bedford Avenue, on the Brooklyn side. The terminus of the bridge will be several blocks beyond this point, and the business men on lower Broadway want it fixed so that the section of the city near the Broadway ferries will be benefitted and not injured by the new bridge. Commissioner James D. Bell said:

"I am in favor of the Bedford Avenue station. I do not know of a member of the commission who does not favor the plan. A report will probably be received at the next meeting and adopted fixing a station at Bedford Avenue."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, and Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the board of officers to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 15, for the examination of officers for transfer to the Corps of Engineers.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Aug. 15, for the competitive examination of Lieutenants of the line with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers. Detail: Col. Alfred A. Smith, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon; First Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, Assistant Surgeon.

Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps, heretofore ordered to report to the President of the board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Aug. 15, for examination with a view to his transfer to the Corps of Engineers will report for the purpose indicated to the board appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of candidates for transfer to the Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Ninth Infantry, will join his regiment via New York City.

First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry, will report to Capt. William B. Homer, Artillery Corps, recruiting officer at Portland, for recruiting duty.

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, Quartermaster, will proceed to Clifton Heights, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba.

Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom is assigned to the Ninth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut Col. John L. Clem, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, will relieve Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster General, of his duties as Acting Chief Commissary of that department.

Lieut. Col. William S. Patten, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Boston on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Navy.

A. C. Dillingham is commissioned Commander from July 12.

W. H. White is commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 2.

F. H. Clark, Jr., is commissioned Lieutenant from Feb. 19.

A. A. Pratt is commissioned Lieutenant from July 1.

Lieut. Commander M. L. Wood is detached from duty as navigator of the Kearsarge, and ordered to duty as executive of that vessel as relief to Lieut. Commander Wood.

Lieut. Waldo Evans is ordered to Chicago to assume charge of the branch Hydrographic Office Aug. 15.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh is transferred from the Essex to the Kearsarge as navigator as relief to Lieut. Commander Wood.

Surgeon F. J. B. Cordiero is ordered to the Pensacola yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is transferred, from the Pensacola yard to the Norfolk Hospital.

Paymaster M. McM. Ramsay is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Aug. 10, and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Illinois Aug. 15, and for duty on board when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. M. Lukesh is ordered to the Portsmouth yard Sept. 16 for duty as assistant to the General Storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. L. Dyer is ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Aug. 12.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. J. Arms is detached from San Juan station upon reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Aug. 20 and ordered to San Juan station as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper as relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster Arms; he will sail from New York Aug. 31.

Ensign Adolphus E. Watson is transferred from the General Alva to the Frolic.

Ensign William B. Wells is transferred from the Frolic to the Bureau of Navigation.

Boatswain Dennis J. O'Connell is transferred from Cavite station to the Bureau of Navigation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Aileen, with the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves on board, arrived at Vineyard Haven this morning and sailed this afternoon for New Bedford.

The Indiana, with a party of cadets from the Annapolis Naval Academy, sailed for Halifax to-day.

The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, Admiral Higginson in command, were at target practice yesterday off Gay Head, Mass.

The Chicago is at Southampton, England.

THE OCEANIC SINKS A COASTING STEAMER.

Collides with the Kincora in the Irish Channel — Seven of the Kincora's Crew Drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York via Queenstown, arrived here this morning and reported having been in collision in a fog in the Irish Channel with the steamer Kincora of Waterford, Ireland. The Kincora sank and seven of her crew were drowned.

The only damage sustained by the Oceanic consisted in a few dents to her port plates. She proceeded on her voyage at 3:50 P. M.

The collision occurred this side of the Tuskar Lighthouse, at about 1:30 A. M. The fog was very dense. The Kincora was struck amidships. All the passengers of the Oceanic were in bed at the time, and there was some commotion until Capt. Cameron assured them that there was not the least cause for alarm. The Oceanic was going dead slow when the collision occurred.

All the Kincora's boats were jammed and rendered useless by the impact. The boats of the White Star liner were lowered in order to rescue every man possible, but the fourteen men saved, who included the captain, scrambled on board the Oceanic with the aid of ropes lowered from the liner. Among the seven who were drowned was Fireman George Collins, who might have saved himself, but went below to endeavor to prevent the boilers from bursting.

The Kincora sank very rapidly. The Oceanic remained in the vicinity of the spot where the collision occurred until daylight, but nothing was then visible beyond some floating wreckage. The men picked up were brought to this port.

The Kincora was a coasting vessel belonging to the Waterford Steamship Company, trading between Waterford and Limerick. She had a crew of twenty-one men.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic are Eugene Kelly, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, William Ziegler, William Warren of Detroit, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Lewis Payn, Dawnay and Mrs. Dawnay, Richard Carle, and Ethel Barrymore.

A collection among the saloon passengers of the Oceanic for the widows and orphans of the drowned realized £160.

ALLEGED ASSAILANTS RELEASED.

Magistrate Discharges Men Arrested in the Poolroom Case at 724 Broadway.

William Murray and William C. Smith, accused of savagely beating Robert S. McLellan, a detective for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, while he was trying to get evidence against an alleged poolroom in the rear of the Waverley Café, at 724 Broadway, a week ago, were discharged by Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday because of insufficient evidence. Lawyer Marcus, assistant to Frank Moss, appeared against the prisoners and tried to attack the credibility of their witnesses.

"In poolroom cases you can get prominent business men to testify in favor of the defendants," he said in this connection. "I have seen it done in several instances."

"That is the most brash statement I ever heard from a lawyer," said Mark Alter, counsel for the prisoners.

"I am astonished," said Magistrate Mayo. "Counselor, do you mean to say that the prominent business men of New York would perjure themselves in a poolroom case, especially where an assault of the most violent nature has been committed?"

"Well, I don't mean to say that prominent business men would," he said, "but there are business men who would."

A NEW RECREATION PIER.

Plea for One on the East River Front Near Grand Street.

At a meeting of the Dock Board, held yesterday, the following communication was received from Senator John F. Ahearn:

On behalf of the people of the section of New York City which I have the honor of representing in the Senate of the State of New York, I beg herewith to urge upon you the necessity for a recreation pier, to be located in that section on the East River, between Roosevelt and Grand Streets. This entire section, which in this respect is now wholly unprovided for, has now become the most densely populated and most thickly congested section of New York. Within the comparatively small area of twenty-eight square blocks there is a population, according to the last census, of 85,000 living souls. The majority of these people are not so situated financially as to permit of their escaping the heat by a trip into the country or to the seashore, and the suffering which was endured during the recent heated spell is beyond description.

Thousands flocked to the water side in search of fresh and cooling air, only to find the entire water front closed to them as the result of its occupancy by corporations.

The letter was received favorably, and a resolution was passed instructing the Chief Engineer to report on a location and obtain plans and estimates.

Father McLaughlin's Jubilee.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Rev. Thomas McLaughlin, whose golden jubilee as a priest is being celebrated this week, was this evening tendered a public reception. Mayor Dillon presided. The crowd was so great that the police had to refuse admission to several hundred persons. The speakers were Mayor Dillon, J. A. Young, Augustin Thomas, the playwright; John S. Halsey of Brooklyn, Assemblyman Cooley, the Rev. Dr. Curtice of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Smith of the Presbyterian Church. Among the letters of congratulation to Father McLaughlin was one from Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. Father McLaughlin made a short address. The jubilee will terminate to-morrow evening with a reception to Father McLaughlin by his parishioners, when a large-sized purse of gold coin will be presented to him.

Knickerbocker Canoe Club Meets.

At a meeting of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, held at the clubhouse, foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, it was decided to hold the annual Fall regatta and camp at Egg Beach, on the Hudson River, opposite Mount St. Vincent, on Saturday, Aug. 31, Sunday, Sept. 1, and Monday, Sept. 2. The club will, as usual, provide transportation to and from the beach and meals at the camp. On the last day of the camp the regatta will be held. The committee of arrangements includes L. C. Kretzmer, George E. Taylor, and James Leach.

Several new members were elected at the meeting, bringing the membership up to fifty-three active members, which is more than the club has lockers or boat racks for, and as there are several additional applications for membership pending the club will have to place a limit on its membership or enlarge its house very soon.

Cyclist Stinson Defeated McEachern.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—William Stinson defeated Archie McEachern in a twenty-mile motor paced bicycle race on the bowl track at the Coliseum in the remarkable time of 30:18 2-5, which is the record for a six-lap track. Stinson took the lead at the start, and was never headed. He made a terrific pace for the first five miles, doing the second mile in 1:28, and the first three in a total of 4:44. The five miles were finished in 7:42, which equals the world's record, and the sixth mile was again made in 1:28.

Wrestler Jenkins Threw Peter Maher.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The wrestling match between Champion Thomas Jenkins of Cleveland and Peter Maher, the pugilist, at Inlet Park, here, this afternoon was won by Jenkins in two straight falls.

The first bout was catch-as-catch-can, and Jenkins threw Maher in 16½ minutes. In the second bout it took the champion 17 minutes and 25 seconds to throw Maher at the Graeco-Roman style.

Cricket Match in Halifax Drawn.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—The cricket match between the Belmonts of Philadelphia and the United Service team was concluded to-day and resulted in a draw. The Belmonts in their second inning made 118 runs. The United Services scored 117 runs for the loss of nine wickets in their second innings. The teams played until 7 o'clock, and as there was not sufficient time to finish the game, stumps were drawn. Lieut. Garnett of the United Services took three wickets with three balls in one over.

New York Wrestler Defeated.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—Hjalmar Lundin of Hartford, Conn., defeated Francois Pascol of New York two straight falls in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at the Coliseum to-night.

A JUSTICE DESCANTS UPON "COON SONGS"

Musical Education Not Necessary to Success in This Line.

Alfred B. Sloane Did Not Found a New School of "Coon" Ballads, Says Justice Bischoff.

Justice Bischoff yesterday, in refusing to punish Alfred B. Sloane for an alleged contempt in publishing the song "For Exchange," in violation of an injunction obtained by Marcus Witmark and others, musical publishers, considers at some length the composition of "coon songs." The plaintiffs had asserted that they had the exclusive right to publish all of Sloane's musical compositions.

"It is claimed by the plaintiffs," says Justice Bischoff, "that the song 'My Evaline,' published as the composition of Mrs. Sloane, is in reality the respondent Sloane's own work, and for the purpose of a finding of the fact, I am asked to view the probabilities as outweighing the positive assertions made by this respondent, by his wife, and by the musician Pronier, that the song was composed by Mrs. Sloane, without the knowledge or assistance of her husband.

"According to the plaintiffs' contention Sloane is possessed of marked individuality as the composer of 'rag-time' or 'coon songs,' and this particular song is claimed to be distinguished by characteristics peculiarly his own. Hence the plaintiffs' suspicion, or conviction, that his was the master hand. Expert opinion upon the subject of uniformity in musical composition has been afforded by affidavits of well-known composers of light opera, and the weight of opinion seems to be that composers generally have their own characteristics, but that the 'coon' song has an individuality of its own, which obliterates the personality of genius. 'My Evaline' is much the same as other 'coon' songs so far as it is wrought in syncopated time, or 'rag-time,' as this class of music is known to its students, and it is this 'rag-time' which apparently makes the 'coon' song. I think the probabilities are contrary to the contention that Mr. Sloane founded a new 'school' of coon songs, and that his individuality is indelibly impressed upon the composition 'My Evaline.' It is true that there is a repetition of the air in a different key, succeeding the first strain, and that something of the kind is observable in earlier efforts of Mr. Sloane's, notably in the achievement, 'If you ain't got no money you needn't come around,' but this is no new conceit of composition, and may as readily have been given expression by Mrs. Sloane as by her husband. There is some dispute whether Mrs. Sloane has enjoyed a musical education, but in view of the plaintiffs' assertion that Mr. Sloane cannot read music, the point is not important, for it appears that while coon songs may be composed in spite of musical training, the training is not an incident to an enduring success."

SHARK BITES OFF SAILOR'S LEG.

One of the Men of the Annapolis While Swimming at Cavite Mutilated by a Sea Monster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Admiral Kempff has forwarded to the Navy Department an official report, thrilling in its details, of the biting off of the leg of Quartermaster S. McKie, third-class, of the gunboat Annapolis by a shark or other sea monster.

The Annapolis has been stationed at Iloilo, and on June 24 last a party was sent out for rifle target practice. Commander Rohrer, in command of the Annapolis, states that permission was given to several of the men to go swimming, while others were engaged in firing. Two of the men had been in the water for some time when McKie joined them and asked if they had been able to touch bottom. Being answered in the negative, he made a dive, and was gone for several seconds. One of the seamen says he heard a gurgling sound beneath the water. A moment later McKie appeared on the surface, and shouted, "Shark, shark!" The surface of the water was covered with blood near where he came up.

McKie started to swim, and although crippled, reached the boat and was pulled in by his companions. A horrible sight met their eyes, the Quartermaster's leg having been bitten off near the knee. With all dispatch he was taken aboard the Annapolis, where the surgeon found it necessary to amputate the limb between the knee and hip.

The surgeon, in his report, states that while the accident was not in the line of duty, it was incident to the service. Admiral Kempff, however, in indorsing the papers, holds that as the Quartermaster had received permission from the officer in charge to go in bathing the accident occurred in the line of duty. Under the circumstances the crippled Quartermaster probably will receive a pension.

SOLDIER WILL BE HANGED.

President Approves Sentence of Private Who Killed a Filipino Girl.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—For the first time since the outbreak of the Spanish war, President McKinley has approved the death sentence in the case of an enlisted man. The case is that of Private Phineas Foutz, Company K, Nineteenth Infantry. This soldier was convicted by general court-martial at Cebu, P. I., of the murder of Geneviva Torres, a native Filipino girl, by stabbing her to death with a sword cane in her home, at Mandaue, Cebu, Nov. 15, 1900. The court sentenced the accused to be hanged.

The case being one requiring the action of the President, he confirmed the sentence and directed its execution at such time and place as may be designated by the Commanding General, Department of the Visayas, Philippine Islands.

Operation Upon an Alligator.

Veterinarians will be much interested in a surgical operation at the New York Zoological Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, at 10 o'clock this morning, when two tumors are to be removed from the forepaws of "Big Mose," the giant alligator. This is the first time that such an operation has ever been performed upon a saurian. A special platform has been constructed for the work, and all preparations made to meet the trouble that is anticipated when a half a dozen men undertake to strap the giant upon this operating table.

Wreck Perilous to Navigation.

Capt. Farrell of the tug Leouard Richards stopped at the Quarantine dock yesterday morning and reported a lumber laden barge sunk outside the bar. Her exact position being one quarter of a mile inside the inner buoy of the south channel. Capt. Farrell stated that he picked up the barge at 4:30 P. M. Wednesday from the schooner Roulette, and towed her until 1:30 this morning, when she sank in the south channel with her stern showing out of water. The wreck is very dangerous to navigation.

Offered 50 Cents as Wedding Fee.

John Carp, twenty-three years old, and Pipa Haringa, twenty years old, Roumanians, were married by Mayor Hoos in Jersey City yesterday. Peter Golden, the Mayor's Clerk, receives all marriage fees. Mr. Carp produced a five-dollar bill, but asked for $4.50 change. The clerk contributed the 50 cents to Mr. Carp's expenses.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Fire nearly destroyed the wholesale and retail grocery and meat store of Tiedtke Brothers on Summit Street early this morning. The loss on stock amounts to about $70,000, with insurance of $50,000. The building, a three-story brick one, is almost a total loss. It is owned by M. A. Scott. His loss is $20,000, covered by insurance.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Fire this afternoon damaged considerably the western end of the Emery Arcade, extending from Vine to Race Srteet. The Emery Hotel, connected with the Arcade, was not injured. The fire started in the Capital Home Steam Laundry, which was burned out, and about thirty female employes escaped by climbing over the Arcade roof. A number of the small stores were damaged, and the losses altogether amounted to nearly $100,000.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

The papers teem these days with pretty tales
Of tempting clothing bargain sales.
"Prices marked down" is every clothier's cry
Until a fellow's puzzled where to buy.
If that's your case come here, Sir, and compare
The clothes we make with those you get elsewhere.
We promise if you buy here you'll take home
The best and cheapest clothes you've ever known.

We recently sold one of the largest retail houses in Pittsburg—a customer in our wholesale department—several hundred suits and unlined coats and trousers for early August delivery. Owing to the steel strike they cancelled last Monday the entire order and have instructed us to sell the goods for their account.

Here are the suits, finely tailored, fresh from our workshops and suitable for Summer and early Fall wear. They were sold wholesale at $8, $10 and $12, and would ordinarily retail at $12 to $18.

To dispose of them quickly we offer them now at

$6.50 per suit.

Included among them are beautiful two and three piece suits in fast color serge—black, blue and grey; flannels—imported goods and exclusive patterns—in neat stripes and plaids; (light and dark colors;) neat check cassimeres and worsteds and fine black Thibets, etc. Our store is famous for its values, but the values in this sale far eclipse any we have ever offered. All now $6.50.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING AT 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.

The Misses Leavitt Hurt.

The daughters of G. Howland Leavitt, a wealthy cottager at Bayside, Queens Borough, were descending a hill in an electric runabout yesterday when one of them accidentally pressed her feet on the reverse lever and the vehicle turned a somersault in the air. Although both the occupants were severely shocked and considerably bruised, neither was seriously hurt. The runabout was badly smashed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. M. P. Terry, Utica, N. Y.; J. R. McGinley, Pittsburg; Dr. J. R. Hayes, Los Angeles.

SAVOY—Ralph H. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; G. C. Strauss, Chicago; A. Hirsch, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—Charles D. de Heredia, Lenox, Mass.; L. M. Nightingale, London; the Marquis of Aqueteguin, Madrid, Spain.

GRAND UNION—Count and Countess Mazza, Italy; Mrs. Sprague, sister of Gen. Miles.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. W. Franklin, Hartford.

GRAND—Capt. J. Lafitte, United States Army; Thomas H. Cunningham, United States Army, (Cuba;) D. D. Tompkins, United States Cavalry; Dr. F. McNerny, Manchester, Vt.

HOLLAND—Col. John Magee, Watkins, N. Y.

VICTORIA—State Senator A. D. Wright, Lynchburg, Va.; Judge H. M. Nell, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—Gov. Benton McMillin, Tennessee.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. B. B. Dyer, Augusta, Ga.

UNION SQUARE—Dr. George F. Pease, Springfield, Mass.; John Pflueger, New Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; I. Younker, cloaks, suits, and jackets, 55 Franklin Street.

Nugent, Thomas W., Braddock, Penn., cloaks and suits, 10 Astor Place.

Blass, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods, 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson, Pirie,

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

The Waste of Waiting Three Weeks

The Economy of buying Furniture in August is large, safe, undisputed. The wastefulness of waiting the few weeks until you are better ready to buy is needless in every way and means taxing your pocket-book fifty per cent. or more, for the very doubtful reason that it will be more convenient to buy when you are ready.

Every reason that logic can suggest will urge the careful and thrifty housekeeper to buy during

This August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Nothing but the most powerful reason could turn a great trade current into the channel of August Furniture buying.

We well know that *you* have little interest in furniture during this month. This whole trade movement is not to cater to your wishes, *but to CREATE interest in furniture.* To this end we must provide the most powerful incentives to attract your attention; and have most remarkable values to compel your buying when you come.

This is not lightly accomplished. It is a serious work that demands long, hard, masterful effort on our part. For months the best brains and tireless energy must cover every point on this Continent where good furniture is made. At every point a trade battle must be fought. *For we do not buy what manufacturers most want to sell.*

This August Sale is not made up of mistakes and indifferent goods. Quoting big reductions would be easy work if we took manufacturers' estimated values of goods that never found a market.

We take no furniture that is not good enough in both style and quality to be offered in our regular stock at the price we name as its regular value.

It is this severe standard of selection and valuation that makes this sale remarkable and unmatchable—that makes all imitation sales futile and insignificant.

There are millions of dollars' worth of cheap, shoddy, unsightly furniture ready on the market to supply "August Sales"; but the surplus stocks of thoroughly good and artistic furniture such as the public admired and bought, are necessarily limited, even when the whole country is searched over.

We made this campaign early and thoroughly. We bought every piece of furniture of our standard that could be bought at our discount. We left nothing but the unworthy goods behind. We would continue the sale through September if enough furniture of the right kind could be had. It is not; and we shall count ourselves lucky if the August furniture is not all sold before August is near over.

The present tremendous daily selling gives warning that our supplies are too small.

There are no short-comings yet. New supplies are filled in daily. The array is broad and handsome; the furniture is superb in quality; the prices show large and important savings.

White MADRAS SHIRTS

With Plaited Bosoms

At 50c

A hundred dozens of these remarkable Shirts are ready this morning; but they'll be gone in a jiffy—depend on it.

It seems like an impossible value. The madras is of excellent quality; the plaits are nicely made; the shirt making throughout is very good. They are refined in appearance, yet cool and serviceable. All sizes, 14 to 17. 50c each.

Linen COLLARS, 6 for 55c—

Newest shapes of straight, lock-front and Piccadilly collars; well made and correctly sized, 14 to 17½.

Linen at the price of cotton.

Put up in boxes of a half-dozen of a size, and sold only by the box. 55c

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Coats and Vests

at a Little Price

We accumulate during a season a lot of Coats and Vests from which the trousers have been taken for various reasons. Today we have them all together, and marked at a price that will take them out in a jiffy.

They are from suits that were $10 to $18; today choose

for $5

Of course we have separate Trousers that will go with them nicely, priced from $3.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More BICYCLE News

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls

We offer our own well made, well proven and well liked

Rodman Bicycles

at sharply cut prices today.

Men's Rodman Bicycles, in 20, 22 and 24 inch frames, were $18—

Women's Rodman Bicycles, in 20 and 22 inch frames, were $19—

Men's or women's today at

$13.50 each

Fitted with Coaster Brakes, $15.

Then the Boys' and Girls' Rodman Bicycles—and bargains in children's wheels are extremely scarce—wheels that were splendid value at $15.50; today at

$12.50 each

24-inch wheels.

Remodeling of the Annex Store brings this sale over into the Basement of the Main Store.

Women's Bathing Suits

More vacations to the seashore come in August than any other month. Thousands of women regret not having their own bathing suit after they get to the beach.

If you own your own suit you know how it fits, how it looks, and who had it on last. And the cost need be little—$3 to $12 a suit. Superb variety is here—this particularly good value:

At $4—Special Suits of black or blue mohair, trimmed with white braid; collar of white, inlaid with blue mohair; short sleeves.

Second floor, Broadway.

Printed Swiss Muslin

At 10c

This is the same fabric as has been selling finely previously at 12½c—some stores get still more for it.

The muslins have white dotted grounds, with lacey stripes of black—you've seen them made up, and know how effective they are.

There are also many Printed Batistes, with black stripes on white, at same price—10c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

This added chapter of prices:

PARLOR and LIBRARY FURNITURE

In the August Trade Sale of furniture no one line is better assorted with the newest goods than our line of furniture suitable for parlors and libraries. Very great values are offered, and the ones we tell of today are but a small illustration of the whole stock. From this assortment we select one item that is a fair example of other values.

At $20, from $30—Three-piece imitation mahogany parlor suite, consisting of divan, arm and wall chair; frames have shaped legs and arms, moulded edges; mahogany veneered panels; full spring seats covered in figured cream-colored tapestry; highly polished and of best construction. We have twenty-five sets of these frames to sell, and they will be covered to order.

Other parlor and library furniture, as follows:

Parlor Suites—

$42, from $65—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; damask cover.
$45, from $65—Three-piece imitation mahogany; silk cover.
$45, from $65—Imitation mahogany; inlaid panels; damask cover.
$50, from $75—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$70, from $105—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$85, from $120—Five-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$80, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three-piece; mahogany overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$110, from $175—Three-piece; mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$135, from $200—Three-piece; gold; tapestry cover.
$150, from $240—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$155, from $225—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$190, from $285—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$225, from $350—Two-piece; gold; tapestry cover.

Library Suites—

$48, from $70—Three-piece; golden oak; leather cover.
$50, from $70—Three-piece; Flemish oak; leather cover.
$65, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $100—Two-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.

Davenports—

$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany; green corduroy cover.
$50, from $75—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Davenports—

$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $130—Mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$150, from $200—Mahogany; plain velour cover.

Odd Sofas—

$32.50, from $50—Mahogany frame; velour cover.
$33.50, from $55—Mahogany veneer; tapestry cover.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; velour cover.
$45, from $65—Overstuffed; damask cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany; velour cover.

Easy Chairs—

$28, from $45—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$35, from $50—Golden oak; tapestry cushions.
$35, from $60—Golden oak; moquette cover.
$42.50, from $55—Overstuffed in leather.
$42, from $65—Mahogany; leather cover.
$40, from $55—Imitation mahogany; velour cover.
$43, from $56—Overstuffed in leather.
$48, from $65—Overstuffed in leather.
$55, from $85—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Parlor Tables—

$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; inlaid.
$16, from $21—Mahogany; inlaid.
$18, from $30—Mahogany; inlaid.
$20, from $28—Round mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; inlaid.
$30, from $40—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $42—Mahogany, inlaid; curio.
$55, from $90—Gold and onyx.
$70, from $90—Vernis-Martin.
$90, from $125—Gold and onyx.

Library Tables—

$11, from $16—Imitation mahogany.
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany.
$13.75, from $20—Golden oak.

Library Tables—

$19, from $28—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$45, from $65—Golden oak.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.

Bookcases—

$12, from $16—One-section; golden oak.
$12, from $18.50—One-section; imitation mahogany.
$15, from $20—Two-section; imitation mahogany.
$18, from $25—Three-section; imitation mahogany.
$18, from $28—Two-section; golden oak.
$19, from $25—Two-section; curly birch.
$25, from $38—Two-section; mahogany.
$27, from $42—Three-section; golden oak.
$27.50, from $35—Two-section; golden oak.
$30, from $40—Two-section; mahogany.
$32, from $45—Three-section; golden oak.
$33, from $48—Two-section; mahogany.
$35, from $50—Two-section; mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany; Empire design.

Parlor Cabinets—

$25, from $35—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $60—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $55—Vernis-Martin.
$40, from $56—Vernis-Martin.
$65, from $85—Mahogany; decorated.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $120—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$100, from $150—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$165, from $210—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$175, from $205—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $245—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Music Cabinets—

$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$15, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $25—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; Art Nouveau.
$35, from $42—Mahogany; inlaid.

SILK WAISTS

And Wrappers

Waists of excellent taffeta silk in solid colors of the best shades and black; unlined; made with full front, plaited from neck to bust, finished with silk crocheted rings; buttoned down back, or front; at

$5, instead of $6.50

Also today this special lot of

$1.25 Kimono Wrappers at 85c

Made of fancy striped lawn, with white borders.

And these

Dressing Sacques at 50c

Of lawn in fancy stripes, with white borders.

Second floor, Tenth street.

UMBRELLAS

Under-Price

Three groups—some for sun, some to make it cost little to have one ready for the next August rain. These:

At $1.50—24-inch all-silk umbrellas in black, blue, red, brown and green; natural wood handles, steel rod; cases to match. Worth $2.

At $1.75—26-inch umbrellas for women; all silk, natural wood handles. Worth $2.25.

At $1.75—28-inch all-silk umbrellas for men; same quality as above. Worth $2.25.

Broadway.

Boys' Washable SUITS and Waists

A very desirable lot of Washable Sailor Suits for boys of 2½ to 8 years; substantially made of Galatea cloth, nicely shaped. Regular $1.25 and $1.50 values at 95c a suit.

Boys' Madras Blouse Waists, in sizes for 6 to 14 years, in white and colors, with and without collars; worth $1.15 to $1.35; now at $1 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fancy RIBBONS

At 12c yard

These are most attractive neck or waist ribbons, 3⅛ inches wide; in the popular shades of light blue, rose, mais, violet, turquoise and white, with pretty corded stripes. 12c a yard.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

Infants' OUTFITS

Isn't it handy to have the items all picked out for you by those who know exactly what baby needs? Here is a very complete outfit of thirty pieces

For $7.75

itemized:

2 Shirts at 30c	60c	1 Day Slip at	45c
2 Bands, at 12c	24c	1 Day Slip at	75c
2 Barrows at 50c	$1	1 Sacque at	38c
2 Flannel Petticoats at 60c	$1.20	1 Shawl at	$1.10
2 White Petticoats at 25c	50c	2 Pair Bootees, 9c	18c
2 Night Slips at 25c	50c	1 Dozen Diapers,	85c
			$7.75

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Remarkably Low Prices on SHOES

There is sharp bargain news further down; but we tell first of a splendid value in fine shoes in the Main Shoe Store:

"Ideal Kid" Shoes and Oxfords

At $2.40 a Pair

Made of the genuine Ideal patent leather that is so scarce, and so widely imitated.

Oxfords with flexible welted oak leather soles; neat military heels. Boots, both lace and button; slipper foxing of Ideal kid; tops of fine dull leather; welted soles and neat heels. At $2.40, these shoes save you a dollar or more on every pair.

In the Basement are these remarkable offerings:

Women's Shoes

At $1—Black kid Oxfords in the best shapes; also tan kid lace boots, with French heels; worth $3. Not all sizes.

At $1.20—Black kid Oxfords; with kid tips; a very handsome shoe that has sold for a half more. Others with kid tips.

At $1.50—Tan kid lace boots of the regular $3 grade. Also black kid lace boots; stout welted soles; just right for country wear; regularly $2.50; nearly every size.

At $2.50—Women's $3, $4 and $5 Oxford shoes; being the balance left of the lines not carried the year 'round; included are nearly all sizes and leathers, and the majority are of the $5 grades.

Men's Shoes in the Annex:

At $1—A round-up of about 800 pairs. Shoes that are worth two or three times this price, but scuffed and soiled. Some high-grade bicycle and outing shoes included.

At $1.50—White duck yachting and tennis shoes, with heavy red rubber extension soles; about half the usual price.

At $1.75—All our tan lace shoes. Some $3 tan Oxfords, and a round-up of broken lines of $3 and $4 black Oxfords. All merged for quick sale. The best values are in the larger sizes, but every size in the lot to start.

Stirring Prices on WOMEN'S HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Two lots of stockings and two lots of Women's Vests are offered today at prices as little as anyone could wish; yet they are desirable sorts to fill up summer supplies which are probably running low just now.

These hints of them:

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fine gauge fast black cotton or lisle thread stockings; seamless; with narrowed ankles and elastic tops.

25c a pair, were 38c—The sort that is usually sold at 50c a pair in other stores. Imported lisle thread; regular made in fast black, cadet blue, tan or cardinal, with white extracted polka dots.

Women's Vests—

10c; 3 for 25c—Fine ribbed white cotton vests; low necks; short sleeves or sleeveless; fancy trimmed low necks, with no sleeves; silk tape through neck.

12½c each—seconds of 25c quality—light-weight white ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck; sleeveless; plain or crocheted. Also low necks, short sleeves, in extra large sizes. A spot or small repair prevented these being sold at 25c each.

Broadway.

Final Clean-up of Girls' Summer Dresses

We should sell every strictly summer dress for girls in our stock today, if fine clothes at insignificant cost appeal at all to mothers of girls.

They are prettiest and most practical styles, in pique, linen, chambray, and other wash fabrics—everything of the sort in our stock, for girls of 6 to 16 years.

Former prices were $5 to $11; today choose for

$3.50 each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

N. Y. A. C. Amateur Captures Two National Events at Buffalo.

W. SMITH'S RECORD TRIALS

Brooklyn Rider Makes New Track Figures for the Pan-American Stadium Track.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club was again the star in to-day's bicycle races in the Pan-American Stadium. He won both the half-mile and mile championships in an easy manner. Hurley won the final heat of the half mile by a length from Ingraham of Chelsea, Mass.

Hurley, Losee, Metting, and Hoffman were the starters in the mile championship. Beam of Buffalo was put in to pull the riders out. Hurley started a furlong sprint, and gained a length before the field got to moving. He retained the lead coming down the straight, and crossed the mark a length ahead of Losee of Brooklyn, with the other two close up for third place.

Walter Smith continued his record-breaking trials, but a high wind that blew across the track was not conducive to record breaking. He set out to break the track record of 1:36 3-5, made by himself on Wednesday. He made a new mark of 1:32 2-5.

The mile handicap was won by J. T. Ingraham of Chelsea, Mass., the only scratch man who qualified for the finish. Schade of Buffalo, who finished second, was a length behind. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., (scratch;) Fred Schade, Buffalo, (100 yards,) second; Thomas J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:04.

One-Half Mile.—Final Heat—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; J. T. Ingraham, Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—1:09.

One-Mile, National Amateur Championship.—Won by Marcus Hurley, New York A. C.; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second; L. E. Metting, P. C. C., Boston, third. Time—2:41 4-5.

Exhibition Ride, Five Miles, Motor-Paced.—Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen. Time—9:14 3-5.

Exhibition Ride for Pan-American Stadium Track Record of One-Mile—By Walter Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, New York. Smith's time by quarters: 0:23 3-5, 0:47, 1:09 3-5; mile, 1:32 2-5. Paced by Zimmerman and Feeters on motor.

One-Half Mile Exhition on Motor.—By Albert Zimmerman, Buffalo, and M. C. Feeters, Philadelphia.—First quarter, 0:22 2-5; half-mile, 0:45 4-5.

ASBURY PARK CYCLE RACES.

Half-Mile National Championship Won by Iver Lawson.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—The National Circuit bicycle meet at the athletic grounds this afternoon attracted 3,000 spectators.

There were six races on the card, including the one-half-mile circuit championship, which was won by Iver Lawson of Chicago, who beat Lester Wilson of Pittsburg by three yards. The one-mile professional was captured by Otto Mayo of Erie, with Hardy Downing of Los Angeles second, and Earl Stevens of Buffalo third.

McFarland, Houseman, Bardgett, Cooper, and Fisher qualified in the semi-finals for the one-half-mile championship, but failed to win a place in the grand semi-finals.

Champion Kramer and Lawson were the competitors in one heat of the grand semi-finals, and after a jockeying start, Lawson beat Kramer over the tape by two wheel lengths in a desperate finish. Harry Elkes and J. Urquhart were pitted against each other in a five-mile motor-paced race. Elkes won. His time was 8:51 3-5. "Jimmy" Michael, paced by a motor machine, rode two miles in 3:31, establishing a track record. "Major" Taylor, who was booked to ride against Elkes, failed to appear, owing to his recent accident. Summary:

Half-Mile Circuit Championship.—First Heat—Won by F. A. McFarland of San José; E. C. Housenman, New Haven, second. Time—1:12.

Second heat—Won by Walter Bardgett of Buffalo; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, second. Time—1:20 2-5.

Third heat—Won by Tom Cooper of Detroit; Iver Lawson, Chicago, second. Time—1:25 4-5.

Fourth heat—Won by Frank Kramer of East Orange; J. T. Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—1:17-1-5.

First semi-final heat—Won by Wilson, McFarland second. Time—1:05 4-5.

Second heat—Won by Kramer; Lawson second. Time—1:59.

First grand semi-final heat—Won by McFarland. His competitor, Wilson, punctured a tire, and the heat was run over, Wilson winning. Time—2:44 4-5.

Grand heat—Won by Lawson. Time—2:25 1-5.

Second heat—Won by Lawson. Time—2:25 1-5.

One-Third Mile, Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by Gus Welsing, New York; T. T. Brown, New York, second. Time—0:46 2-5.

Second heat—Won by G. C. Schrieber of New York; Edward Billington, Vallsburg, second. Time—0:48 2-5.

Third heat—Won by W. A. Ladue, Cold Springs; Harry Welsing, New York, second. Time—0:47 1-5.

Final heat—Won by Ladue; Billington second; Gus Welsing third. Time—0:43 2-5.

One Mile, Professional.—First heat—Won by Jack Green, England; Otto Mayo, Erie, second; Jack Coburn, Newark, third. Time—2:29 4-5.

Second heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson, New Haven; Harry Downing, Los Angeles, second; Earl Stevens, Buffalo, third. Time—2:30 3-5.

Final heat—Won by Mayo, Downing second, Stevens third. Time—2:28 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First heat—Won by W. Jack" Townsend, Pleasant Plains, (60 yards;) H. Vanderslice, Asbury Park, (240 yards.) second; G. C. Schrieber, New York, (scratch,) third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, (90 yards,) fourth; M. P. Davis, New York, (60 yards,) fifth; Harry Welsing, New York, (scratch,) sixth. Time—4:50 2-5.

Second heat—Won by Charles Kastendeck, Brooklyn, (70 yards;) Gus Westing, New York, (scratch,) second; Edward Billington, Vallsburg, (30 yards,) third; Lewis Bennett, Asbury Park, (60 yards,) fourth; W. A. Ladue, Cold Springs, (scratch,) fifth; C. E. Achon, New York, (90 yards,) sixth. Time—4:46 3-5.

Final heat—Won by Bedell, Welsing second, Ladue third. Time—4:37 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—First heat—Won by Jack" Green, England, (60 yards;) R. M. Alexander, Hartford, (80 yards,) second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, (40 yards,) third; Sidney K. Jenkins, England, (100 yards,) fourth; "Jack" Coburn, Newark, (120 yards,) fifth. Time—2:08 4-5.

Second heat—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, (80 yards;) Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, (40 yards,) second; Otto Mayo, Erie, (80 yards,) third; W. A. Rutz, New Haven, (100 yards,) fourth; Earl Stevens, Buffalo, (80 yards,) fifth.

Final heat—Won by Bardgett, Wilson second, Stevens third, Houseman fourth. Time—2:05.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Singles and Doubles Advanced to Semi-Finals—Whitman Will Not Play in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 8.—There was no cause for delay to-day in the continuation of the Long Island championship lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Meadow Club, and rapid progress was made in both the championship singles and doubles. The doubles resulted in victories for the Princeton-Swarthmore team, Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier; Ollie Campbell and Ford Huntington; Richard Stevens and Malcolm D. Whitman, and William A. Larned and C. F. Watson, Jr.

William J. Clothier, Edwin P. Larned, Richard Stevens, and William A. Larned were the successful contestants. The last-named player is now the favorite for the honors here, but will have a difficult task in his endeavor to dispose of Richard Stevens, whom he will meet in the contest for the finals.

Ford Huntington was the opponent of William A. Larned in the singles, and made the latter fight hard for his victory. Huntington made the mistake of playing too close to the net, and the frequent deep lobs of Larned gave him plenty of foot-work, which fatigued him and had a disastrous effect upon his game. William J. Clothier was in splendid trim to-day, and worked the defeat of C. F. Watson, Jr., with apparent ease.

Malcolm D. Whitman, holder of the National championship, has decided not to defend his title and the new trophy in the all comers' meeting on the Casino courts, at Newport, which begins next Tuesday. Whitman communicated with the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, at Boston, to-day, and in reply to their importunities for him to again participate he flatly refused. There is little question but that Whitman is not in his top form. Yet as he plays now he is head and shoulders above the ranking men among the tennis players. His record is the most remarkable of any man who ever stepped on an American court, not even excepting the redoubtable Bob Wrenn, and his retirement from the sport to engage in the practice of law will take from the game a player who has held his supremacy for three consecutive years. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Second Round—W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., Orange, 6—3, 6—1; Edwin P. Larned, Summit, defeated Stewart Waller, New York, by default; Richard Stevens, Hoboken, defeated Guy Phelps Dodge, New York, 6—0, 6—2; William A. Larned, Summit, defeated Ford Huntington, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—William A. Larned and C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated Kenneth Ives and Theodore R. Pell, 7—5, 6—0.

First Round—Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier defeated Guy P. Snow and Duane Cruger, 6—3, 6—2; Ollie Campbell and Ford Huntington defeated C. F. Childs and Robert Leroy, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2; Richard Stevens and Malcolm D. Whitman defeated W. P. Blagden and C. H. Lee, 6—1, 6—0; William A. Larned and C. F. Watson defeated Guy Phelps Dodge and Stewart Waller by default.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—C. F. Childs defeated Guy P. Snow, 6—2, 6—1; C. T. Richardson defeated J. W. Lee, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Gertrude Sard and Malcolm D. Whitman defeated Mrs. Goodhue Livingston and Legrande C. Griswold, 6—2, 6—2.

First Round—Miss Edith Hollins and Edwin P. Larned defeated Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and Duane Cruger, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1.

The teams which are entered in the mixed doubles are as follows:

Miss Crocker and C. H. Lee, Mrs. S. Van R. Cogswell and C. A. Peabody, Jr., Miss Gertrude Sard and Malcolm D. Whitman, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston and Legrande C. Griswold, Miss Josephine Russell and Joseph Larocque, Jr., Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts and C. F. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Harry W. McVicar and T. R. Pell, Miss M. Russell and C. L. Childs, Miss P. Corry and Ford Huntington, Miss Alice De Goicouria and Ollie Campbell, Miss Adelaide Post and Guy P. Dodge, Miss D. V. Hollins and William J. Clothier, Miss McCook and W. P. Blagden, Miss Neeser and W. A. Larned, Miss Fanny Howland and Robert Leroy, Miss Phelps and Richard Stevens, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and Duane Cruger, and Miss Edith Hollins and Edwin P. Larned.

INDEPENDENCE TO BE BROKEN.

Owner of Boston Yacht Will Destroy His Boat If No Races Can Be Arranged.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—If no yacht can be found to race against the Independence by Sept. 3, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of the boat, will order her broken up as old metal. This was his instruction to-day when the only chance for a race against either the Constitution or Columbia slipped by because the managers of these yachts would not enter a regatta in which there was to be a class for ninety-footers. The particulars are contained in the following statement issued by Mr. Clapp, who is Mr. Lawson's secretary:

"The only pending engagement of the Independence was a race under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, to take place Aug. 24, and Mr. Lawson before leaving for an eastern cruise, which he intends to extend until Sept. 10, gave instructions to have the Independence put in the best racing condition possible and to remain at Newport tuning up.

"I to-day received this telegram:

Exceedingly regret that owing to inability to secure entry of either Constitution or Columbia we are compelled to call off race scheduled for 24th inst. FRANK B. JONES,

Chairman Regatta Committee, Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

"I immediately communicated the same to Mr. Lawson, and he has given me the instructions to bring the Independence to Boston and keep her in racing condition until Sept. 3, and to do everything feasible to arrange as many races as possible between her and any or all of the three 90-footers, to take place under the auspices of any yacht club in any waters, under any conditions, and if no races can be arranged by that date to have her broken up at once.

"The binding offer of any American yacht club to bring about one or more races with any of the three 90-footers will be accepted by Mr. Lawson, provided it is received on or before Sept. 3."

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Practically a Trying-Out Tournament in View of the National Event.

As far as the amateurs are concerned, the third annual championship of the Western Golf Association, to be held at the Midlothian links from Tuesday to Saturday of next week, will be a trying-out experience to determine how many of the Westerners will come on to the National amateur championship at the Atlantic City Country Club, the second week in September. W. Holabird, Jr., and W. L. Thompson, winner and runner-up at the Onwentsia tournament two weeks ago, are so far this season the only amateurs of the West who have shown any class, but the forthcoming tournament may bring out some who are quite as good. Thompson is well known in this city, where he had been for three years until this Spring studying law and playing at the Baltusrol Club. On his game, Thompson is a very strong opponent, and he beat Walter J. Travis last Fall at the Westchester tourney. Holabird beat him only after a close finish, so that he must have improved a good deal since the amateur championship of 1899.

The events for amateurs at Midlothian will be the championship for the trophy presented by George R. Thorne, in which sixteen will qualify in a thirty-six hole qualifying round, and the competition for the Marshall Field Trophy, for teams of five at match play against bogey. The open championship will also be decided, in which the prizes will be $125, $75, $50, $30, and $20, for the professionals, and the amateurs to take the value of any prize they may win in a plate. Will Smith, who won the first honors at the recent Hollywood tournament, is the Midlothian professional, and he is regarded as the likely winner of the Western open title.

Women Golfers at Apawamis.

A field of thirty women turned out at the Apawamis Golf Club yesterday to compete at approaching and putting for a cup presented by Mrs J. A. Gwynne and a second prize, the gift of the club. The contest was held on the small putting links, the approach being at sixty yards over a bunker. There was a fashionable "gallery," and tea was served after the competition. The winner was Miss Eddy, with 13, and Miss A. Park was second, with 14.

Carnochan's Dogs Beaten in England.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Two private contests, arising out of a challenge from G. M. Carnochan of New York to British breeders of fox terriers, were decided yesterday at Mitcham, Surrey, with the result that Mr. Carnochan failed to get better than third prize in either contest.

F. Redmond won the first prize in the first contest and The Duchess of Newcastle won the second prize.

American Jockeys on Four Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The American jockeys took four out of the seven races at the Brighton August meeting to-day.

Torrent (L. Reiff), won the Brookside Plate for two-year-old maidens, distance about five furlongs.

Simon Glover (L. Reiff) won the Brighton High-weight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Frank Gardiner's Encombe ("Clem" Jenkins)' won the Southdown Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; distance one mile.

Richard Croker's Viper (J. Reiff) won the Worthing Plate, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half.

James R. Keene Buys Castleton Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 8.—The Castleton stock farm, in this county, was sold to-day to James R. Keene of New York for $85,000. Mr. Keene has been renting the place at $5,000 a year. The farm contains 612 acres and was the property of the Ford estate of Virginia.

Cricket Games at Prospect Park.

The cricket team of the steamship Campania made a great fight against the Brooklyn Cricket Club yesterday at Prospect Park and managed to make a drawn game of the contest. The Brooklyns batted first and ran up a total of 123, but when stumps were drawn for the day only five of the Campania's wickets were down for 56.

The team of the steamship Marquette played the Nelson Lodge Club at Prospect Park and had to submit to defeat by 121 runs. A. E. Smith carried his bat right through the Nelson Lodge innings, and by an exhibition of careful and patient play he amassed a score of 52, not out.

SARATOGA RACES LIGHT

Six Runners in the Largest Field on a Heavy Track.

CATSKILL WENT TO CARBUNCLE

Otis Won the Opening Race After an Offer of $15,000 for Him Had Been Refused.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Small fields went to the post in each of the five events decided here this afternoon. The track was heavy and holding and the speculation was light.

The stake feature was the Catskill, for three-year-olds, in which six selling platers, the largest field of the day, took part. Carbuncle was a strong odds-on favorite, and won easily from Rowdy, with Barbara Frietchie third. The only other winning favorite was King Bramble, who had only Alsike and Vitellius to beat.

Barney Schreiber's two-year-old colt Otis proved his worth by conceding weight to Belle of Lexington in the opening dash of six furlongs and winning by a neck. An offer of $15,000 for Otis was refused before the race. Lady Viola won the race for two-year-old fillies in a hard drive from the 7-to-10, odds-on favorite Sister Juliet. The closing race resulted in a pronounced upset, Little Daisy, whose odds were 8 to 1, winning by a length from Mercer, while Scurry, who was at the short price of 1 to 3, finished a bad third.

The track dried out fast during the afternoon and is likely to be fast to-morrow.

The entire string of the Messrs. Fleischmann's horses will be disposed of at public sale on Saturday at noon in the paddock.

The association has increased the size of all the over-night purses, excepting the maiden races, to $700. The added money was formerly $500. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Otis, 107 pounds, (Cochran,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Belle of Lexington, 104, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; King Pepper, 118, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:17. Three starters.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. King Bramble, 97 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 5 and out, won; Alsike, 85, (Thompson,) 7 to 1 and even, second; Vitellius, 97, (Cochran,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:00 4-5. Three starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Catskill, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Carbuncle, 118 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 10 and out, won; Rowdy, 104, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Barbara Frietchie, 97, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Prince of Melrose, Eloim, and Maltster also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; five and a half furlongs. Lady Viola, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Sister Juliet, 111, (Odom,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, second; Ivory Bells, 111, (Cochran,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:11 4-5. Lady Mac and Botha also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong. Little Daisy, 91 pounds, (Mulholland,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Mercer, 103, (Cochran,) 7 to 1 and even, second; Scurry, 108, (H. Michaels,) 1 to 3 and out, third. Time—2:02. Nitrate also ran.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; the winner to be sold for $1,800; if for less, two pounds allowed for each $100 down to $500; six furlongs. Lamp o' Lee, 108 pounds; Wayward Boy, 101; Vesuvia, 97; Satire, 99; Robert Metcalf, 107; Annie Thompson, 103; Doctor Preston, 106; Gertrude Elliott, 95; Garter Buckle, 109; Bard of Avon, 105; Connie, 97; Ringleader, 109; Malden, 101; James, 103; Inshot, 92; Judge Wardell, 104; Bounteous, 105; Bill Massie, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; $800 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Caviar, 126 pounds; Terminus, 116; Trigger, 98; Carbuncle, 120; Kilogram, 108; Lone Fisherman, 90.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than two races; $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Story Teller, 102 pounds; Dixieline, 112; Rightaway, 105; Batyal, 102; Hans Wagner, 105; Northern Star, 112; Woden, 112; Gay Boy, 112; Five Nations, 112; Rocky, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; the winner to be sold at auction for $3,000; 122 pounds allowed for each $100 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Hammock and Lady Chorister, 101 pounds each; Mercer, 98; Nitrate, 91; The Amazon, 106; Inshot, 84; The Chamberlain, 114; Animosity, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; $400 added; five furlongs. Skye and Geraldyn, 114 pounds each; Tenagra, Destitute, and Arrah Go Wan, 111 each; Tribes Hill, Yankee, Traitor, Osprey, Aden, John Barleycorn, Cold Stream, Calgary, and Cornwall, 114 each.

CRESCEUS FAILS AT RECORD.

The Champion Trotter Went a Mile in 2:06 1-4 on Poughkeepsie Track.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—About 7,000 persons were disappointed in the exhibition by the champion trotter Cresceus at the Hudson River Driving Park this afternoon. Paced by a running horse and driven by his owner, George H. Ketcham, the champion went his mile in 2:06¼. He started shortly after 4 o'clock, after Mr. Ketcham had driven him three warming-up heats in 2:48, 2:32, and 2:17. On the trial the running horse picked him up near the quarter, which Cresceus made in 31¼ seconds. He went to the half in 1:03; to the three-quarters in 1:35¼, and to the wire in 2:06¼. There was faint applause when the time was posted.

Mr. Ketcham said to The Associated Press correspondent: "My horse did the best he could under the conditions, and, although the time seems slow, he was more distressed than he has been after any mile he has gone this season.

"Neither the track nor the weather was favorable to record-breaking speed. The former was soft, and I was obliged to take the second horse position all the way, the pole being too badly cut up to follow. The air was depressing and lacking in those qualities of dryness and heat that are essential to fast trotting.

"The time is in no sense a reflection on my horse's condition, and I think he will be at his best when he meets The Abbot at Brighton Beach next Thursday."

Cresceus's time to-day established a new trotting record for this track. The previous record was 2:10¼, made by Little Dick last year.

Although disappointed in the poor showing of Cresceus this afternoon, the spectators derived satisfaction from four well-contested races, in two of which favorites won. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600.

Elsie S., b. m., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	4	1	2	1	1
Frank Cramer, br. g., by Mercury, (Snyder)	1	2	1	2	3
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	2	3	3	3	2
Irne, b. m., (Hamlin)	3	4	4	*	

*Drawn.

Time—2:16½; 2:15; 2:12; 2:13¾; 2:15.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Exploit, g. h., by Clay, (Perrin)	1	1	1
De Varas, blk. h., by Direct, (Allen)	4	2	2
Oscar L., ch. g., (McKinney)	2	4	4
Dan M., b. g., (McDonald)	3	3	3
Dan Patchen, b. g., (Rhodes)	5	*	
Miss Maymo, blk. m., (McGuire)	*		

*Distanced.

Time—2:10; 2:10; 2:11¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Miss McDonald, blk. m., by Bermuda, (Middleton)	3	1	1
Captain Murray, br. h., by Adrian Wilkes, (Lyman)	5	7	5
Bemay, blk. m., (Snyder)	2	2	2
Tannerin, blk. m., (Van Auken)	4	6	3
Gus G., g., (Rhoades)	6	4	4
Lady Travis, blk. m., (Whelpy)	1	3	*
Hilda King, ch. m., (Ernest)	6	5	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:16; 2:17¾; 2:19; 2:19; 2:19¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Helen Grace, r. m., by Blue Dawn, (Andrews)	1	1	1
General Johnston, blk. g., by Lynn Belle, (W. James)	3	4	2
Mae C., r. m., (H. James)	6	3	12
Dot Miller, (Walker)	2	5	14
Clesinlay, b. h., (Perrin)	5	3	5
Nellie La Rue, b. m., (Murray)	4	*	

*Distanced.

Time—2:17¾; 2:11¾; 2:13½.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Shadow Chimes Made New Record for Green Pacers on the Buffalo Track.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—After a postponement of one day on account of rain the Grand Circuit harness meet, under the auspices of the Buffalo Driving Club, was resumed at Fort Erie race track this afternoon. The feature of the day's racing was the Iroquois Hotel Stakes for 2:24 pacers, which was won by Shadow Chimes. In the second heat of this event Shadow Chimes made a new record for green pacers, covering the distance in 2:07¼. The former record for green pacers was held by Charley Hayt. Summary:

2:24 Class.—The Pan-American Stakes; pacing; purse $5,000.

Shadow Chimes, br. h., by Chimes, (Geers)	4	1	1	1
Abdubon Bay, ch. c., by J. J. Audubon, (Hudson)	1	3	2	4
New Richmond, gr. h., by Brown Hal, (Benedict)	2	2	3	2
Star Pugilist, ch. g., (Lockwood)	3	4	4	3
Maiden Queen, ch. m., (Gray)	5	dis		

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:00½; 2:07¼.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, (McKinney)	5	1	1	1
Carmine, b. g., by Symboler, (Golden)	2	5	2	3
Sphynx, ch. g., by Sphynx, (Speer)	7	6	6	2
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	3	4	4	4
Sidney Pointer, b. h., (Offett)	4	3	3	dis
Rey Direct, blk. h., (Cecil)	6	7	6	dr
Bernice, br. m., (Smith)	1	2	dis	
White Hose, ch. m., (Munson)	dis			

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:11¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; the Empire State; purse $2,000.

Dan Patchen, br. h., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1	1
Captain Sphynx, b. g., by Sphynx, (Velie)	2	2	2	2
H. J. P., br. g., by Conclave, (Jemison)	3	3	3	3
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Schockency)	4	dis		

Time—2:17¼; 2:10¾; 2:14¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500; (first heat on Tuesday.)

Onward Silver, ch. s., by Onward, (Geers)	1	6	1	3	1
Cornelia Belle, b. m., by Onward, (Kirk)	2	1	2	1	2
Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Golden)	3	2	5	4	3
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)	5	5	4	2	4
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	4	3	4	5	dis
Alan, b. s., (Turner)	5	4	3	6	dr
Valpa, b. m., (Miller)	6	dr			
Phrase, b. m., (Lockwood)	7	dis			

Time—2:11; 2:11½; 2:11½; 2:10¼; 2:12.

Other Harness Racing Results.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—Nearly 3,000 persons saw fourteen hotly contested heats here to-day on the Worcester Driving Park track, and even at that the programme for the day was not finished, as four different horses have won heats in the 2:27 trot, which is put over until to-morrow. Summary:

2:32 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300. (Postponed from Tuesday.)

Russell D., b. g., by Will Mason, (Dore)	4	1	1	4	1
Roland Reed, blk. g., by Kisar, (Sever)	6	2	3	1	2
Rob Roy, b. g., (Clark)	5	5	2	2	3
Ruth Lesburn, br. m., (Minch)	2	8	6	5	4
Chum Boy, c. g., (Kervick)	3	3	7	6	5
Newsboy, Jr., b. g., (Haynes)	8	6	5	7	6
Village Bells, b. m., (Jones)	7	4	4	3	dr
Bruce Watson, b. s., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Sparks)	1	7	dr.		

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:26½; 2:16½.

2:19 Class.—Purse $300.

Mary D., ch. m., by Young Jim, (Hunt)	2	1	1	1
Byron Wilkes, blk. g., by Tarantino, (Durland)	1	2	4	2
Alcy, blk. g., (Sayles)	5	4	2	5
Elroy, br. s., (Nelson)	3	5	3	3
C. E. J., br. g., (C. J. Aldrich)	7	3	6	6
Parker, b. g., (Fox)	4	6	5	4
Gene G., blk. m., (Johnson)	6	7	7	dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:19¾.

2:26 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Ed Wilkes, b. g., by Danville Wilkes, (Davis)	1	2	1	2	1
New Jersey, br. g., by Prince Eugene, (Clark)	6	1	2	1	2
Allie Snell, b. s., (Pope)	2	3	4	4	4
Queen Louise, br. m., (Bever)	7	5	3	3	3
Tony G., b. g., (Ralston)	4	4	dis.		
Glen Onward, b. g., (Moody)	3	dis.			
Joel, b. g., (O'Donnell)	5	dis.			

Time—2:21½; 2:16½; 2:22½; 2:18¼; 2:21¾.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $300; (unfinished.)

Eager Bird, b. m., by Eagle Bird, (Gardner)	5	2	1	4
Navarra, b. g., (Wilber)	4	7	2	1
Dick Hare, b. g., by Dick Red, (Wadsworth)	7	1	3	3
Maud Adair, b. m., by Kentucky Dictator, (Aylward and Williamson)	1	3	7	6
Jack Splan, Jr., b. s., (Churchill)	3	8	4	2
Lottie, c. m., (Van Houten)	2	5	5	5
Spira Sprague, b. m., (Mitchell)	6	6	6	7
Black Belle, blk. m., (Warren)	8	4	8	8
Red Bird, b. g., (Kervick)	dis.			

Time—2:23¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:24½.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 8.—There were three good races on the card at the Granite State Park this afternoon, which were spoiled by a thunder shower after five heats had been trotted. Summary:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Special Boy, ch. g., by Gold Beater, dam Daughter of Thomas Jefferson, (Sterling)	5	1	1
William H. Moody, ch. h., by Evolution, dam Swathmile, by Viking, (Page)	1	2	2
Amelia, ch. h., (Porrier)	4	3	3
Rex, b. g., (Collins)	3	5	4
Highwood Cider, b. g., (Rank)	2	4	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¼; 2:15¼.

2:14 Class.—Trot; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Consuelo, S., b. m., by Direct, dam Daisy Nutwood, by Nutwood, (Pierce)	1	1	
J. E. C., b. g., (O'Neill)	2	3	
Hunter Will, b. g., (Humphreyville)	3	2	
The Charmer, b. h., (Kilborne)	4	7	
Glory, ch. g., (Page)	5	4	
Emma D., br. m., (Lawrence)	6	5	
Dan T., b. g., (Patison)	7	8	
Wasco, b. g., (Dore)	8	6	

Time—2:16; 2:14¼.

Harness Races at Elkwood Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 8.—Keen interest was manifested in the harness racing at Elkwood Park this afternoon. It required six heats to decide the 2:20 trot, the opening event on the afternoon's card. W. H. Coville's Marion, who up to the close of the third heat had not made a better showing than fourth, displayed a wonderful burst of speed in the stretch in the fourth and fifth heats. This put Coville's mare on even terms with Kimball C. Atwood's Princess May, who won the second and third heats, and the two mares were sent a mile for first and second money. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; three in five; $300.

W. H. Coville's Marion, br. m.	4	6	4	1	1
K. C. Atwood's Princess May, br. m.	2	1	1	4	2
R. Strader's Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g.	5	2	2	2	2
W. T. Little's Estellena, br. m.	3	3	3	3	dr
B. C. Hard's Charlotte W., c. m.	6	5	5	5	dr
Clyde McBride's Pristini, b. m.	1	4	6	dr.	
Frank H. Bradner's Fred Wilkes, b. g.	7	dr.			
J. J. Ryan's Bettine, b. m.	dis.				
Thomas Byrnes's Bertolus, c. g.	dis.				

Time—2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:19; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:24.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; three in five; $1,000.

Bayview Stock Farm's Berdina, b. m.	2	1	1	1
Isaac L. Norton, br. m.	1	2	3	3
T. T. Maxfield's Amokin, blk. g.	3	3	6	2
T. L. Arthur's Alberta, b. m.	5	4	2	4
W. P. Biggs's Belle Cannon, b. m.	4	6	4	5
C. D. Simson's Mark Hendricks, b. g.	6	5	5	dis
W. H. Coville's Maud F., c. m.	7	dr.			

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼; 2:15½; 2:13¾.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; two in three; $300.

J. T. Washburne's J. T. Washburne, b. g.	1	1	
R. Strader's A. L. M., b. g.	3	2	
Frank H. Bradner's Wanda, b. m.	2	4	
E. H. Wilcox's Maud V., b. m.	4	3	
A. Dennis's Dandy A., c. g.	5	5	
Palace Stable's Cuban, b. g.	6	6	
B. C. Hard's J. R. P., b. g.	7	6	
J. M. Cadoo's Nancy Hanks, b. m.	8	7	

Time—2:15¼; 2:17¼.

Running race; three-quarters of a mile; catch-weights; purse $100. Elsie Skip won, Branimo second, Macedon third. Time—1:15½. The Hawk, Jerry Black, Rockilight, Amurty, Countess, Joe Cliver, and Appendite also ran.

Notes of the Wheelmen.

The Associated cycling clubs of the City of New York will meet at the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse

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TWELVE PAGES.

ANNEXATION AS A CLUB.

The highly protected sugar and tobacco interests of the United States will read with alarm the threat of the Merchants' Union of Havana to go in for annexation and free trade if the protectionists of the Senate refuse to ratify a reasonable treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. The Union of Tobacco Buyers having asked the Merchants' Union to advise it what duties ought to be levied in the United States on Cuban tobacco, the reply was given that the duty on cigars should be reduced from $4.50 a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $2.50 a pound, and the duties on wrappers from $1.85 to $1.65 per pound, and on filler tobacco from 35 to 10 cents per pound.

This is enough to create consternation in the tobacco districts of the great State of Connecticut, but more dangerous matter follows. We quote from the press dispatch in which a summary is given of the reply of the Merchants' Union:

> A long preamble asserts that Cuba, if she does not obtain concessions to which she has a perfect right, in view of the fact that she is under the economic as well as the political protection of the United States, should ask for annexation. "This the United States would grant," the preamble goes on to say, "as it would be in conformity with the desire of a majority of the American people. Thus the successful opposition of the sugar and tobacco interests of the United States to granting concessions to Cuba would only result in the ruin of those interests, since, with annexation, Cuba would have free trade, and this would mean the overthrow of the sugar and tobacco industries in the States."

Even under the high duties now collected our imports of tobacco and cigars from Cuba are of considerable magnitude. The values for the year ended June 30, 1900, are here given:

Leaf tobacco	$7,382,423
Wrappers	233,568
Cigars and cigarettes	2,185,907
All other	5,795
Total	$9,807,693

Our total imports of tobacco and its manufactures from all countries for that year amounted to $13,565,780, and it is of interest to note that the duties collected amounted to $14,373,812, equal to 84 cents per pound, or 105.96 per cent. ad valorem. Inasmuch as tobacco, like wines and silks, is classed as a luxury, the argument is made that, quite apart from the necessity of protecting the tobacco growers of this country, a high duty ought to be levied on it for revenue. The argument is false, since it is obvious that a greater revenue would be obtained from lower duties. Protection is the motive of the 105 per cent. tax.

Now the moment Cuba is annexed to the United States the Dingley tariff will cease to apply to the products of the island and the awful calamity of free Havana tobacco and cigars will confront the industrious growers of the weed in the Connecticut River Valley. The merchants and tobacco growers of Cuba are evidently planning to use annexation as a club to compel the treaty-making power of the United States to offer them the advantages of a liberal reciprocity treaty, with such duties on tobacco and sugar as will encourage and make prosperous the industries of the island.

Mr. HAVEMEYER has already declared for a reduction of the duty on raw sugar. But the beet sugar interest will have none of that. Mr. OXNARD, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, runs the flag to the masthead and gives orders that it shall stay there. It is his enlightened, and of course entirely disinterested, opinion that "what we want is to let the tariff stand for ten years exactly as it is to-day. We shall then be in a position to talk about a lower duty, having in that time developed a home industry equal to the requirements of home consumption." This is patriotic, but woefully unsound. Our iron and steel industries long ago developed a capacity of production that far outstripped the home demand and began to build up a profitable trade abroad, having demonstrated that they could make iron and steel cheaper than it could be made anywhere else in the world. But they have not asked for lower duties. They will not, and no change will be made in the tariff if they can prevent it.

The immense difficulty of the position of the beet sugar and tobacco interests is evident. What are they going to do? The producers and capitalists and active business men of Cuba are annexationists almost to a man. They can easily get up an annexationist propaganda that might lead to the formation of a strong party demanding the transfer of the sovereignty of the island to the United States. If that party should come into power and in the name of the people of Cuba propose annexation to the Government at Washington, no Administration and no Congress would have the hardihood to defy American public opinion by declining the offer. The opportunity to take peaceable possession of that rich island which we have for half a century wished to make our own would instantly be availed of by any Administration in its senses. That would establish free trade with Cuba.

How do Mr. OXNARD and the tobacco growers like the prospect? Annexation is not a dream, not a mere negligible possibility, but a very real probability of the future, something to be reckoned with by earnest protectionists. It is a coming event that the self-interest of the Cubans may hasten, if they find American protectionists actuated by a spirit of stubborn resistance to their reasonable demands.

THE TAMPA INCIDENT.

The method of the people of Tampa, Fla., in dealing with strike organizers and labor agitators is original and interesting. Eighteen leaders of a local cigarmakers' union have been rounded up and conveyed to parts unknown. The same fate has overtaken the editor of a paper printed in Spanish which made itself unpopular by inciting the cigarmakers to quarrel with their employers. Where these unwelcome agitators have been taken is not definitely known, but it is stated on good authority that they will have some trouble in getting back.

There is nothing turbulent about these summary proceedings. They are conducted with a certain formality, and the body of citizens directing them possesses in some degree the character of a vigilance committee, called into existence to meet a public emergency. A strike has been in progress for some time in Tampa, and many of those voluntarily idle have availed themselves of public charity. Soup houses were established to feed them. These are to be closed, by order of the citizens' committee, and the vagrancy laws are to be rigidly enforced against those asking for relief whose necessities are the result of their own acts. A cigarmaker out of work under present conditions, and in need of public assistance, is not deemed a proper object of charity, and if he applies for it he will get more relief than he desires. We are not surprised at the news that the strikers are bewildered. Such an experience is calculated to produce this effect, and a strike with every prominent leader missing is as tame as the steel strike would be without Mr. SHAFFER'S daily pronunciamento.

The labor troubles in Tampa have become in a sense chronic, and have resulted in a threat on the part of several cigar manufacturers to remove their business to other points. This would be a check to local prosperity, and to avert it the citizens decided to remove the men who have been instrumental in stirring up strife. The proceeding was without color of legal right, but the evil is one which the law cannot reach, and no other method of dealing with it promised results of benefit to the community. For that matter, the proceeding is no more illegal, and a great deal more defensible on the ground of public policy, than the action threatened by the Mayor of McKeesport if workmen to take the place of the strikers should be brought to that town or the mill owners employ persons who can be depended on to guard their property. Of the two methods, we think that of the citizens of Tampa the better. They are acting for the protection of the public interest; the Mayor of McKeesport is prostituting his office for the advantage of men who desire to be free from any restraint should they deem it necessary to resort to violence to prevent the starting of the mills with non-union labor.

To make their position clear, the citizens of Tampa have issued the following proclamation, addressed to Anarchists and professional labor agitators:

> We say that your days in Tampa are at an end. We can not and will not permit you to destroy this prosperous city. If you have regard for your safety, you will shake its dust from your feet. In conclusion, we notify the manufacturers that this movement of citizens is not in your interests, but in the interest of the entire community.

As a literary production this might easily be improved, but it expresses its meaning in a rough and somewhat boisterous way, and the idea intended to be conveyed will no doubt impress itself indelibly upon the minds of those for whose information it is designed.

On the whole, the Tampa method, if no more legal, makes for the public good in much higher degree than the McKeesport method.

WILL BISSERT "SQUEAL"?

The question why the District Attorney has asked for and obtained a postponement of the sentence of BISSERT, the wardman convicted of blackmailing the keeper of a disorderly house, naturally interests the public. It "advertises mystery and invites speculation." And a natural hypothesis is that the District Attorney hopes, by means of BISSERT'S evidence, to net much bigger fish than BISSERT.

BISSERT himself is understood vehemently to deny that he will turn State's evidence on any consideration, even that of his own immunity. His reasoning is interesting and curious. He says: "I am a policeman, and the son of a policeman." That is something to reflect on. It indicates that the citadel of honor, on the part of a hereditary policeman in New York is, as SHAKESPEARE hath it,

> Not to leave undone, but keep unknown.

It is a curious point of honor, and doubtless to be explained by the Milesian character which the force has had for half a century. In Ireland, as we all know, an "informer" is the most despicable of characters. But consider what a confession of the character of the police force is made by this man BISSERT. Rebels and revolutionists in Ireland are engaged all the time in illegal performances, and to betray them to the law is, in fact, a very grave social offense. But this hereditary policeman does not see that what he regards as a heroical attitude on his part is equally a confession that the police force of New York is engaged all the time in unlawful and criminal operations, even while it pretends to be engaged in enforcing the laws, and the enforcement is its reason of being. It is very curious how such a perverted sense of honor came to find a lodgment in the force.

And yet we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the confession. BISSERT himself, poor man, was only a go-between. Nobody imagines that he kept the money he extracted from the other lawbreaker, or more than a trifling percentage of it. It went to his official superiors, who were certainly not better than his moral equals. Yet he holds himself to be doing the manly thing in refusing to divulge what he knows, even though his own share in the plunder must have been trifling, if indeed he got anything beyond his pay.

His confession that the force is a gang of blackmailers and criminals, guilty of every offense except "informing," we are afraid has too much of truth. How could it be otherwise? What else could you expect? Within human memory there has been no really honest administration of the police, except in the months when Mr. ROOSEVELT was the actuating spirit of the force. And in saying this we do not forget that the late Mr. ACTON and the living Col. ERHARDT, to name no others, were individually excellent Commissioners and would have rendered the city great service in the rehabilitation of the force if they had found themselves in better company. But upon the whole we fear it must be admitted that the force has been for a generation Tammanyized, which means organized for private and public plunder, like everything else that Tammany has anything to do with. And the infection has been such that it does not in the least matter whether the individual culprit, as in this case, is a "Tammany Republican" or whether he is a Tammany Democrat.

What else are we to make of the consternation which the rumor that BISSERT would "squeal" has excited among the officials concerned? If what we are pleased and ought to be ashamed to describe as our Municipal Government were anything but a gang of thieves, nobody would care what revelations such a man might make. Fancy a rumor that Secretary HAY or Secretary ROOT was about to "squeal" on the Administration! Nobody would care. In fact, everybody would find difficulty in understanding what such rumor might mean. And that means that every American citizen believes that the Administration at Washington has no sinful secrets to disclose. It is a body of honest and patriotic men, working to the best of their ability for the common good, with nothing worse to acknowledge or to have exposed than its honest mistakes. But when we look at home, and consider our Local Government, we all believe that it is an association of scoundrels bent upon converting public property to private uses, and selling indulgences to vice and crime. It is in fact a criminal organization the secrets of which are such, if they were exposed, as would render the leading lights of the organization liable to serve the State in the penitentiary instead of in public office. When there is a rumor that somebody who is in a position to know the secrets of the "organization" is willing to tell them, and the consequent alarm is conterminous with the organization, it is a sweet and cheerful state of things. We are soon to have an opportunity to put an end to it. Every revelation of Tammany rascality is to be welcomed as increasing the chances of the decent citizens of New York to eject its indecent and criminal rulers.

HOW THE STRIKE IS HELPING LABOR.

The branch of industry which has thus far chiefly felt the effects of the strike of the steel workers is tin plate manufacture. The rolling departments of all the tin plate mills have been closed since July 13, with the single exception of the Monessen plant. The tinning departments are not included in the shut-down, and up to the present time they have had enough black plates to meet exigent current orders. This supply is now nearly exhausted, and in anticipation of a continuance of the trouble the American Tin Plate Company has ordered 6,000 tons of black plate from Swansea, which will soon be here and will keep the tinning departments in operation for some time. This is the first of the many benefits to result to organized labor from the great campaign of "principle" on which the Amalgamated has entered. The work of rolling 6,000 tons of black plates has been taken away from American workmen and the advantage has gone to the Swansea operatives. This is something to be proud of.

If the necessity for it exists, the American Tin Plate Company will import large quantities of tin and terne plates from the other side and so supply its trade. This will be an additional triumph for principle. Whether it is done or not will depend upon whether the men employed in the tin houses, and who are members of the Federation of Labor, hold to or violate their contract with the company. If they break it, the United States Steel Corporation will have no further dealings with them, and whether the union tinners strike or not will be of interest chiefly to themselves. On its contemplated tin plate importations the company does not expect to cover net cost. The price in Wales, with freight and duty added, will bring the cost above that which has been established for the American product, and the Tin Plate Company will lose the difference. This will be a considerable loss, but just what advantage organized labor is to receive from it does not appear. The same inquiry suggests itself in connection with every move and counter-move of the game.

Meanwhile, the Amalgamated Association has met with several defeats, each of which is significant. The Wellsville and Hyde Park sheet mills have started up with non-union labor. The Clark Mill has done the same on hoops and cotton ties. To-day two crews are to start the Painter Mill, and the Lindsey-McCutcheon Mill in Allegheny is filling up. A further surprise will probably be the starting of the Wood Mills at McKeesport, for which preparations are now making. From present appearances the Amalgamated will have too much to do for some time to come in responding to the call of "check" to play as aggressive a game as it contemplated at the outset. All that has happened thus far has been distinctly to its disadvantage.

MALARIA AND GEESE.

The experiments of Health Officer DOTY looking to the elimination of the mosquitoes of the malarious districts of Staten Island have roused an unexpected opposition and may lead to applications for injunctions and perhaps to damage suits. No one feels any especial attachment for the mosquitoes who are about to be exterminated, but sprinkling petroleum upon the ponds and swamp holes makes these collects distasteful to the geese as bathing places, and the goose is dear to the hearts of the farmer folk of Richmond Borough. To interfere with the goose is to touch the gooseherd in a tender place and rouse him to fierce and uncompromising resistance.

It is well known that a goose cannot thrive and enjoy a proper measure of happiness unless she can waddle into and out of the water once in every fifteen minutes. When the Staten Island goose approaches the puddle which is her accustomed swimming pool and finds it covered with petroleum, she sniffs with a truly feminine contempt for anything so unsavory, makes sarcastic remarks to her companions in her accustomed conversational tone, and walks off in high dudgeon to seek another pond. If this and all others within walking distance are contaminated in like manner, and the unhappy goose who has spent her day seeking a bathing place and finding none is placed in the humiliating position of suggesting a comparison between herself and NOAH'S trivial half-pound dove, she loses her self-respect, her health suffers, and her career is blasted. Dr. DOTY probably overlooked this fact when he began his mosquito crusade, and in his reckless pursuit of the anopheles he has inflicted serious injury on a much more important member of Staten Island society. On these terms freedom from malarial infection is worth less than it costs.

We were quite sure that in some way the extermination of the mosquito would disturb the harmony of nature and lead to evils for which no anticipatory provision could be made; but, frankly, we did not think it would entail such sudden and terrible retribution as is now threatened. Without the goose

> Life would be ravished of its zest
> And shorn of its ambition,
> And sink into the dreamless rest
> Of inanition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some interest will be felt in seeing whether the recently rather taciturn group of anti-imperialists will transfer to MIGUEL MALVAR, who, according to report, has now assumed the rôle of the Filipino Washington, the vehement affection with which their hearts were once filled for the former player of that lofty part. The chances are that they have learned caution from painful experience, and that AGUINALDO'S all too prompt subsidence into a querulous prisoner, worrying chiefly about his prospects of getting "something equally as good" as the position which the persuasive FUNSTON caused him to resign, will lead the anti-imperialists to wait a while before taking MALVAR to their bosoms. The name of the new Washington is not entirely unknown, but nobody remembers exactly what he has done or what excuse he has for undertaking a task so very large as the expulsion of the American forces from the Philippines. Of course the anti-imperialists hope he may be able to accomplish that task, and doubtless they are ready to applaud him the moment he makes a good big killing of Americans and their native sympathizers, but they will not accept anybody on trust again. Even Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, who still has occasional though infrequent attacks of the hysterical volubility which was once the normal state of the whole group, now wavers in his estimate as to the relative importance of what is and what he wants, and he, too, will almost certainly adopt a waiting attitude with respect to the ambitious MALVAR. Yet apparently the new chief is of the right sort. His first proclamation sounds the familiar note of slander and of menace. It says that the crime-stained Americans have suffered many and serious reverses of late, all of which they have basely concealed from everybody except the Junta at Hongkong, and that no native who lays down his arms will ever be able to live a moment outside of the American lines. What more can a Filipino Washington do?

—We all know what should be done with a bird that can sing and won't sing. At least the proverb, though it doesn't tell how to do it, says that such fowl should be compelled to display their musical powers, presumably in the sacred interests of art and the general public. But what should be done with a bird which, once equipped with a magnificent voice, has lost the same either by misfortune or through neglect, and yet continues, in apparent ignorance of the change, to sing as loudly and as frequently as before? This inquiry is suggested by perusal of a poem entitled "The Lesson," printed in The London Times of July 29, and signed—and carefully copyrighted, with all rights reserved—by Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING. If anybody else had written these verses we would have felt no hesitation in calling them wretched stuff, and we haven't much hesitation in using the words as it is. While not without an occasional harmonious line and an occasional felicitous phrase, the poem is yet distinctly bad as a piece of literary workmanship—its faults, therefore, are impertinences—and though the impossibility of turning its subject matter into good poetry, or at least into good verses, cannot be safely asserted, yet the employment of prose in dealing with it is "indicated," as the doctors say, in the most obvious way. When a man of Mr. KIPLING'S ability resorts to the use of figures as hackneyed as "higher than Gilderoy's kite," and leaves uncorrected lines that cannot be scanned at all and that cannot be read without sensations like those produced by a rapid drive in a springless cart over a corduroy road badly out of repair, then surely it is time to start an investigation as to what should be done with birds of the second class mentioned above. The question is a pressing one, for Mr. KIPLING cannot be ignored. When he sings we must all listen, and really to do so is getting to be a dreadful waste of time. In this particular instance England can well retort that none more than himself needs to heed the "lesson" from which he says she could profit so much.

—"Every American of the normal type," says The Chicago Record-Herald, in commenting on some evidence presented by us the other day in regard to the growing unpopularity here of tip-giving and tip-taking, "has a dislike and a contempt for the system which no foreigner can understand except after a long residence in this country." That, we can at least hope, is entirely true, and also the following, from the same pen: "It is our natural disposition not to demand servility of any man and to recognize that the laborer is worthy of his hire, which should be at a fixed price. The squirming scheme, with its trivial waste of labor upon little nothings, its personal degradation, its evasions of just obligations by employers, who try to get the wages for their help out of the charities of the general public, is repugnant to the training of all but the smallest fraction of born Americans. Most of our people are made intensely uncomfortable by it even after years of partial submission, and if there is to be any general revolt they will be found in the front ranks of the insurgents." That is an accurate description of tipping as it impresses a civilized white man whose ancestors for several generations back have been neither slaves nor serfs. One of the not too numerous joys of getting into the backwoods regions of the country is due to the fact that there this wretched custom has never penetrated, and workers, however lowly—they are never "humble" in the backwoods—accept as a right, and not as a favor, the payment for such services, personal and other, as they are willing to render. The infection is spreading, however, and probably enough the plices now immune will be exactly those in which it will linger after it has been driven out of the big American cities—if that happy day ever arrives. Reform must come from the tip-givers. They are a pretty bad lot, but they are better than the tip-takers, and their interests are more directly, though by no means so seriously, involved in the abolition of the despicable little evil.

—Certain citizens of Chicago, having noticed recently that the policemen of the city were not as gentle and refined as they might be, gave the situation serious and careful study, and then announced that the remedy for the observed evils was the cultivation of the musical talents undoubtedly latent in the members of the police force. The suggestion was carried at once to Chief O'NEILL, and it is pleasant to learn that he welcomed it, if not with enthusiasm, at least with kind cordiality. "I don't know," he is quoted as saying, "whether making them musicians would have the effect of removing the rough edges of the patrolmen and giving them greater suavity of manner, but if they were to acquire the habit of whistling and singing on beat it would at any rate result in keeping them awake." He foresaw objections on the part of private citizens, who would also be kept awake, but this can hardly be a fatal weakness in the plan proposed. Its adoption would be sure to please the criminal element of Chicago, which, according to all accounts, has much influence there, for it would be very easy to determine the position of a singing policeman, and burglaries and hold-ups would thus be greatly facilitated.

Reckless Bicycle Riding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a rider of the wheel myself and paying strict attention to the rules of the road, I have had many close calls from those who are very careless of the same. Of these none are more so than some of the colored riders. I am not prejudiced as to race or nationality, but it may almost be regretted that there is a colored champion, as a great many of those people imagine they are a Major Taylor and do reckless riding on the public thoroughfares.

Not long ago a bright young man was killed coming out of Central Park by a colored rider. On the same day a couple were run down by a colored person on a wheel. Yesterday David Allen of Binghamton was killed.

Careful people who ride for pleasure are, with pedestrians and others, in danger of their lives from this reckless riding. I would suggest that the League of American Wheelmen and other wheel organizations, as a matter of public spirit, should cause to be posted in conspicuous places rules of the road for bicyclists and how to avoid accidents, so that more could become familiar with this knowledge. Riders who violate the rules must be punished where they cause serious injury. C. E.

Queens Borough, Aug. 4, 1901.

NUGGETS.

No Sky Scraper.

"Oh, Miss Simpkins, when you smile on me I'm in the seventh heaven."

"Well, Mr. Hopkins, that's no great elevation according to the way buildings are put up now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Transformation.

Nell—I suppose she's long and lanky, just the same as ever.

Belle—Not at all. You know she recently came into a fortune. She's "divinely tall" now.—Philadelphia Record.

Was Assessed.

"But your franchise is not properly assessed," suggested the citizen.

"That's all you know about it," answered the street railway man. "The Aldermen taxed us the limit price when we got it."—Chicago Post.

Accounting for It.

"It may be merely fancy," remarked Mrs. Selldom-Holme, "but since my husband began drinking the water from that iron spring he has seemed to be ten times as obstinate as he used to be."

"Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Nexdore, "the water is tinctured with pig iron."—Chicago Tribune.

THE TWO SIDES OF IT.

Priscilla Leonard in Yonkers Statesman.

There was a girl who always said
Her fate was very hard;
From the one thing she wanted most
She always was debarred.
There always was a cloudy spot
Somewhere within her sky;
Nothing was ever quite just right,
She used to say, and sigh.

And yet her sister, strange to say,
Whose lot was quite the same,
Found something pleasant for herself
In every day that came.
Of course things tangled up sometimes
For just a little while;
But nothing ever staid all wrong,
She used to say and smile.

So one girl sighed and one girl smiled
Through all their lives together;
It didn't come from luck or fate,
From clear or cloudy weather.
The reason lay within their hearts,
And colored all outside;
One chose to hope and one to mope.
And so they smiled and sighed.

WAR ON MOSQUITOES NEARING ITS END

Dr. Doty Closing His Personal Efforts to Exterminate the Pest.

He Says the City Must Take Up the Matter Now—Quantities of Anopheles Captured.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty after this week will leave mechanical operations to abate the pest of mosquitoes on Staten Island to the city authorities. He received from Col. John L. Tiernon, the commandant at Fort Wadsworth, assurance of hearty co-operation—with the sanction of the War Department—in his project to treat the North Shore from Rosebank to South Beach as was the Concord basin, and had the machinery and oil necessary to the purpose. But in view of the demands on his time as a State officer and the success he has had in his work at Concord, he has decided to at least defer experiments in another district, and to devote the rest of the week to the place where he began active operations outside of the Quarantine's laboratory.

"I have," said Dr. Doty last night, "succeeded beyond my expectations, and as the work is a labor of love I prefer that the proper authorities take up my burden. What I have done has not cost the public one cent. I have proved that Lima oil will destroy mosquitoes in their larval and matured state, that anopheles, which spread malaria, exist at Concord, and have caught this culex in a house where there are several cases of malarial fever of a severe type. I have also pointed out that Lima oil may be used with success on the breeding places of the culicidae, but at the same time I have contended that the right way to go about it is to drain or fill up such breeding places. All that there is to be done now to clinch the association of malaria with anopheles is to find the same plasmodium or germ in the insects captured at Concord as may be found in the blood of the persons who suffer from malaria there. This is the scientific end of it. I shall follow it up at the Quarantine laboratory.

"By the way, something happened there last night that should delight a scientist. I had five female anopheles in glass jars. This morning I found about twenty-five eggs glued to the side of the temporary retreat. They are in conditions that give hope of their hatching, so that I shall have the pleasure, if I am so fortunate as this, to watch the entire process of the hatching. I also added a score more live anopheles, male and female, to my collection to-day.

"I found this morning at Concord, in the Bay cottage, in De Kalb Street, just south of Oder Avenue, a typical home of anopheles. It was a scientific gold mine. The house is a rattletrap wooden concern, and it was vacated on Wednesday by a family that had enough of malaria and mosquitoes. The garden is rank with weeds, and the paths are mossgrown. Under a grape arbor was sunk a cask to provide a water supply. On one of the sidewalks, and always in the shade, was an iron baking dish that has been full of water since the Spring. Back of the house is a water cistern. In the sunken cask, the baking dish, and the cistern were myriads of mosquito larvæ. Hovering about these were swarms of culicidae, out of which we had no trouble in getting a score of anopheles. We could have caught any quantity of them. In the house there were traces of the malaria-spreading insect wherever there was a spider's web.

"Our operations to-day were confined to dosing several pockets or mire holes on the line of De Kalb Street, north of Oder Avenue, and to thoroughly treating Ipe Pond, at Steuben Street, just north of the railroad track. We shall treat the other Ipe Pond to-morrow, and the rest of the week will be devoted to dosing every slough that might be a breeding place for mosquitoes in the Concord basin. In all places where rank weeds grow in marshy places they will be cut down.

"I have been much gratified by unsolicited reports from many families that since we began our work in the Concord district they have slept better, not having to pass all the night in fighting mosquitoes. It is true that at least one night was one that would not tempt the worst mosquito that ever buzzed out of cover. To-night should furnish proof whether the nuisance is abated or not.

"Because of sluggish communication between all the ponds that we have treated the oil put on them has been carried beyond the Concord district, and in its course has petrolized a great many places in which no doubt mosquitoes breed.

"I shall on Saturday issue a statement for the information of the public in regard to my mechanical experiments to abate the mosquito pest at Concord and their results. The subject will be treated so as to clear up many popular impressions in regard to what I have done."

It was stated at Concord yesterday that the greater part of the mosquito infested territory is the property of George Vanderbilt.

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

Seventieth Annual Methodist Religious Outing Begun at Ossining.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The seventieth annual Methodist Episcopal camp meeting, known as the "Sing Sing Camp Meeting," until the name of this village was changed to Ossining, began this evening on the camp grounds northeast of this place. The meeting will continue for ten days, closing on the night of Sunday, Aug. 18.

There are now about 125 families here, and they occupy cottages, tents, and the big boarding house on the grounds. The meeting is in charge of Dr. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District, assisted by D. W. Couch, A. C. Morehouse, Charles N. Crittenton, and others.

To-morrow will be Woman's Foreign Missionary Day. There will be daily services at 6, 8, and 10:30 A. M., and 2:30, 6, and 7:30 P. M. Aug. 13 will be Children's Day, and a large crowd of the young folks are expected. Aug. 15 will be Reunion Day, with a love feast at 9 A. M. Hymns and tunes of years ago will be sung. C. W. Noakes will be musical director; Miss Florence Noakes, accompanist.

There will be a love feast Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, and preaching at 10:30 A. M., 2:30, and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meetings will be held at all suitable opportunities.

NEW CHURCH FOR BROOKLYN.

One of the English Lutheran Denomination Established There.

The first English Lutheran Church in the history of the "Missouri" Synod has been organized in Brooklyn. This new church is due to the untiring efforts of the Rev. William Dallmann of 452 West Forty-fourth Street. He was placed in charge of a mission on June 2, and beginning the following Sunday services were held each Sabbath in Hart's Hall, 1,030 Gates Avenue.

The services were well attended, and the contributions during the time were good. On Saturday last an organization was effected, and on Tuesday a constitution was adopted. The doctrinal basis of the congregation is expressed in the following words of its constitution:

> This congregation accepts and acknowledges all the canonical books of the Old and the New Testaments as the inspired Word of God, and all the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church contained in the Book of Concord as a true and sound exhibition of Christian doctrine taken from and in full agreement with the Holy Scriptures.

The constitution also makes provision for the Christian training of the young.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's School.

The prospectus of the free school department of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at 16-24 West Forty-fourth Street, just issued, contains many illustrations of the work done in the institution. Application blanks for admission may now be had on demand at the school. Applications will be acted upon in the order in which they are received, and accepted students will register on the evenings of Sept. 26 and 27, while the school term opens on Monday, Sept. 30.

SENATOR BURTON ON TARIFF.

Says Some Changes May Be Made, but Laughs at Talk of Taking Duty from Trust Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Senator Burton of Kansas admits that it may be necessary to make some changes in the tariff at the next session of Congress, but he does not think there is much favorable sentiment in that direction.

"The Democratic element of the country," he says, "may be crying for a reduction in the tariff rates, but who in the Republican ranks will pay any attention to these people? The Democracy does not know anything about business and never will, in my judgment. Congress cannot afford to consult the Democratic Party on any action contemplated in this respect. As for the proposition to remove the duty from all products of the trusts, I think that when this was projected it caused a general smile. My candid opinion is that it is generally regarded as a joke."

Concerning the reported Presidential gossip now being indulged in in Kansas, he said:

"The people of the State are not talking politics of any kind. Roosevelt is not being boomed for the nomination three years hence. Nobody is being boomed, in fact. The truth is that there is so much business being transacted in Kansas that the State has no time to be speculating on who will be nominated for President three years hence.

"Business throughout the State is flourishing. There is nothing now the matter with Kansas. There is a surplus there of everything, even money. The farmers are all prosperous, and in all walks of commerce and industry the pulse of profit is beating high. The reports of ruined crops which came East were all nonsense. Corn was damaged to a certain extent, but not so much as reported. The wheat crop of the season has been gigantic."

GOVERNMENT WORK DELAYED.

Strike in San Francisco Interferes with Transport Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Col. Long, Quartermaster at San Francisco, showing that a serious condition exists there as a result of the strikes. It has been found impossible to secure skilled labor, and almost impossible to find labor of any kind to work on the ships. For this reason the Government will turn the transport Lennox over to her owners without removing the Government fittings. Heretofore it has been the custom to have a transport refitted upon the expiration of the charter, as she was when the Government took her.

Col. Long says that the commerce of the Port of San Francisco has been practically tied up and that the situation there is more serious than at any time since it began. The Government has been able to get its ships fitted up, but with delay. While this delay has been annoying, it has not been of such character as to cripple the Government service, and no doubt is felt that supplies will be regularly sent to the troops in the Philippines and in Alaska.

Drawback on Sugar Not Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In the case of the application of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company for the liquidation of certain drawback entries covering shipments of sugar to Guam, the Treasury Department has held that while Guam and Tutuila remain foreign territory so far as customs duties are concerned, they are not foreign countries within the meaning of the drawback laws, as exportations for this purpose must be made to countries without the jurisdiction of the United States. No drawback, therefore, can be allowed.

ASIATIC STATION CHANGES.

Rear Admiral Remy Probably Will Be Assigned to Some Other Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Rear Admiral Remy, who is now senior in command on the Asiatic Station, and who has been ordered home to become a witness before the Schley court of inquiry, probably will not return to the station, and it is understood that the Navy Department will soon issue orders for a new arrangement of the affairs of the station. Until Rear Admiral Remy's departure there will be three Rear Admirals on the station, Rear Admiral Rogers commanding one squadron and Rear Admiral Kempff the other.

Two Rear Admirals will, it is anticipated, be enough to keep on duty hereafter. Rear Admiral Rogers, who will be assigned to the command of the station, will have his headquarters at Cavite, and the squadron in Philippine waters will be designated as the Southern Squadron. The second division will be known as the Northern Squadron, probably with headquarters at Hongkong. A tour of three years for each officer assigned to Asiatic service will be considered the rule, and assignments to vessels will be so arranged that each officer will serve eighteen months in the Northern Squadron and then a similar term with the other squadron, so as to afford all officers a change of climate and scene. The Southern Squadron will remain, as now, the most important of the two in Asiatic waters.

The Olympia to Go Into Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Olympia, which has undergone complete renovation since her return from Manila with Admiral Dewey, will soon become the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, to take the place of the Chicago, which was detached as the flagship of Rear Admiral Cromwell on the European Station. The South Atlantic Squadron now consists only of the Atlanta and Wilmington.

FILIPINOS KILL CAVALRYMEN.

Malvar Leads Large Force of Insurgents in a Five-Hour Fight in Batangas Province.

MANILA, Aug. 8.—Capt. Brown of the First United States Cavalry, with Troops L and M of that regiment and a company of the Twenty-first Infantry, had a five hours' fight in Batangas Province yesterday with an insurgent force commanded by Malvar. Two cavalrymen were killed. The insurgents escaped.

The insurgents were in considerable force, and allowed the advance guard to pass. Before attacking, Capt. Brown ordered the cavalry to dismount. The troops drove the enemy from several positions and burned a number of quarters. The report says the enemy is believed to have lost several men, but no dead were found.

Government Aids Filipino Farmers.

MANILA, Aug. 8.—Cattle plague in the Provinces of Camarines, Capiz, Iloilo, and Pampanga has decimated the carabaos, and the planters are unable to cultivate their crops. Gov. Taft has authorized the Governors of the affected provinces to open public works in order to prevent suffering. Carabaos have also been shipped at the Government's expense and furnished to reliable farmers on long-term payments.

Soldier Pays $270 Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Gage has received from a soldier in the Philippines a conscience contribution of $270. The money was sent to Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, for transmission to the Secretary.

A Big Spanish Treaty Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The second largest claim yet filed with the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission has been presented by Francis Seigle, an American citizen, formerly resident in Cuba. His claim amounts to $872,247. Seigle says that in 1896 his plantation in Cuba was worth $1,000,000, but by reason of the depredations of the Spanish troops he is now reduced to absolute want. He states that he was compelled to leave the island, and went to New York. Later his family, owing to the persecutions of the Spanish troops, were compelled to accept the courtesies of the British Consul, who spirited them away, and they finally joined Seigle in New York.

REPUBLICAN VIEW OF CITIZENS' UNION'S PLAN

Seth Low That Body's Mayoralty Candidate, It Is Asserted.

He Would Be Strongly Opposed by Mr. Platt, Say the Senator's Friends.

Republicans believe they see in the confidential letter sent out by the Citizens' Union to the members of the Campaign Committee, asking for suggestions of adaptable nominating material, a plan to bring about the nomination of Seth Low as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

A gentleman who is very close to Senator Platt said yesterday:

"The idea has prevailed for some time that the Citizens' Union intended to spring Mr. Low as a Mayoralty candidate, at what that organization deemed the proper time. Senator Platt does not admire Mr. Low, and will not permit his nomination if he can prevent it. That explains his frequent references to the necessity of nominating an independent Democrat if the anti-Tammany forces are to win. No one will claim that Mr. Low is anything but a Republican with very independent views.

"The Senator did want John D. Crimmins named, but his boom was launched too early, and has been wrecked. I believe the Senator would be very glad to see the nomination go to ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Charles S. Fairchild, or even John G. Carlisle.

"The talk that Col. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn has a Mayoralty candidate up his sleeve is all nonsense. Dady wants ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn named for Controller, and no sane man will entertain for a moment the idea that both the anti-Tammany candidates for Mayor and Controller shall come from Kings County.

"As I understand it, St. Clair McKelway is the alleged choice of Mr. Dady for Mayor. Mr. McKelway would not accept a nomination, and Mr. Dady knows it."

Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday, in referring to the letter sent out by the Union:

"There has been no concentration of sentiment on any candidates. The object of the letter is to find out who are the favorites before again conferring with the representatives of other anti-Tammany organizations. I suppose those bodies will also seek to ascertain the most available candidates, and if they do we can decide on the best men when we next get together.

"It is my firm belief that there has been no move on the part of any man or set of men in any organization opposed to Tammany to control the anti-Tammany conference in the interest of anybody."

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who is a member of the anti-Tammany joint Conference Committee as a representative of the Republican organization, said:

"The understanding I gathered from all of our meetings was that nothing was to be done with regard to candidates until all the Conference Committees met again. By that I mean, no one element in the fusion movement was expected to act for itself in the choice of a candidate for Mayor."

It is a well-known fact that at one time Senator Platt strongly favored the nomination of Mr. Schieren to succeed Mayor Van Wyck. When many friends of Mr. Schieren last year urged his nomination for Lieutenant Governor the Senator remarked:

"Mr. Schieren is an excellent man. He is very popular. He would make a good Lieutenant Governor. But I think it would be better to save him for Mayor and run him next year."

But circumstances have occurred which have induced Senator Platt to change his mind. The Senator does not want to name a Republican now. He will not have Seth Low, and he did not like the growing strength of Capt. F. Norton Goddard, an organization Republican, with decidedly anti-boss sentiments. So the Senator has declared for an independent Democrat. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has followed suit, and lesser lights are expected also to follow.

There was a report yesterday that the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee of One Hundred was to meet last night, but this statement was emphatically denied at the headquarters of the organization on Union Square.

TAMMANY LEADERS' EXODUS.

Mr. Carroll Leads the Procession to Saratoga—Real Work Will Await Mr. Croker's Return.

There will be an exodus of Tammany politicians to Saratoga in the next few days. John F. Carroll, deputy leader, is booked to start for Saratoga to-day with Health Commissioner Sexton. Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, Correction Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, and a score of other district leaders have made arrangements for a few weeks' stay.

There was a rumor started yesterday that Fire Commissioner Scannell was going to sail for England to visit Mr. Croker. Instead Mr. Scannell will go to Saratoga, where he has a large cottage.

The Tammany politicians said yesterday that no political work would be done until Mr. Croker sets foot in New York, and that the Saratoga conferences would be of the silent, nodding order, with quantities of spring water as the official beverage of the Tammany men.

OFF TO SEE MR. CROKER.

Andrew Freedman and Dr. Jenkins Sail —Commissioner Kearny's Trip.

Andrew Freedman and Dr. W. T. Jenkins, Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, sailed for Europe yesterday to see the Tammany leader at Wantage. The politicians said that Mr. Freedman would accompany Mr. Croker to this country and that he would arrive in New York about Sept. 10.

There was a surprise for the Tammany leaders when it was found that Commissioner Henry D. Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies also sailed on the Deutschland. Commissioner Kearny said that he was going to spend a month in Paris and that he had no intention of seeing Mr. Croker in England.

LAND CONTEST AT LAWTON.

Man Who Shut Out Mattie Beals Must Defend Claim in Court.

FORT SILL, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 8.—Contest papers were filed to-day by John I. Calvert, an attorney of Guthrie, against the entry made by James R. Woods, winner of the first number in the Lawton District land lottery. According to the Government plan, two claims were made to adjoin the southern part of the Lawton town site. This was considered the most valuable land in the whole country, and, in filing, Woods claims 160 acres running the length of the town site. This shut out Mattie Beals, the Wichita telephone girl, who drew number two in the lottery. She was compelled to file on a claim of much less value.

Five hundred Lawton business men signed the contest papers, which allege that Woods violated both the spirit and letter of the homestead act.

EXCURSIONISTS IN A WRECK.

Ten Persons Going from Pittsburg to Atlantic City Seriously Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Two sections of an Atlantic City excursion train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided near Confluence, Penn., eighty-four miles east of Pittsburg, about 11 o'clock this morning. Ten people were seriously injured, and a number of others slightly hurt.

The trains left here shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. At Confluence the first section was stopped, and the second section, rounding the curve at a speed of thirty-five miles, crashed into it. The engine of the second section and three cars were wrecked, and traffic was delayed several hours. The injured were removed to the hospital, and the others continued on their way to Atlantic City. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a mistake in signals.

WANTS $2,000,000.

Relative Expects to Secure Principal and Interest of Baron Dembitzky's Deposit with This Government.

An effort is being made to secure from the United States Government some two millions of dollars, said to be the principal with compound interest of money deposited in Washington by Baron Ludwig Napoleon Dembitzky, who was compelled to leave Poland in 1862 because of his part in the revolutionary movements of the Polish people against the Russian Government. In the battle between the Polish peasants and the Russian troops, near Warsaw, Baron Dembitzky led a regiment of cavalry. The Russian Government declared him an outlaw, confiscated his estates, and placed a price on his head.

The Baron immediately converted his extensive property into cash and arrived in New York about July, 1863, with some $400,000 in American money. He at once went to Washington, it is said, deposited his money with the United States Government, and enlisted in the Union Army under the name of Napoleon Dembitzky. He took part in several battles, and was finally killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Baron Dembitzky's only surviving relative in Poland at the time was a nephew, the son of a younger brother, who after the suppression of the Polish revolution retired to a small estate in Poland, near the City of Alexandrovsk. This nephew has since died, leaving a son, who is said to be the only surviving relative of the Baron.

In 1897 this grand-nephew received a communication from Joseph Rowicz, Consul of the United States at Warsaw, informing him of the above facts and asking for proof of relationship. David W. Rockmore, a lawyer, of 63 Park Row, was retained by the young man to represent his interests, and has begun proceedings to recover the money. Mr. Rockmore said yesterday that he had documentary evidence to prove the justice of the claim.

"I have engaged Mr. Wilkins, a lawyer in Washington, to represent me there," he added, "and the matter has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Jurors for the Extraordinary Term.

The extraordinary term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, during which Fire Commissioner Scannell will be tried, will be held by Justice Gildersleeve in the old chambers in the County Court House of the Court of Over and Terminer instead of in the Criminal Courts Building. Justice O'Gorman yesterday drew the names of 200 jurors, in the County Clerk's office, as a panel to serve at the extraordinary term.

FEMININE FRILLS.

A fichu which is draped around the shoulders below the yoke of the gown is fastened where it meets in front and is caught in again at the waist, the ends flying out below.

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Crepe de chine forms the fichu which finishes a pretty gown of white muslin. This is worn over a rose-colored silk slip, and is finished at the top and lower edge of the flounce with rose satin ribbon, the ruffles of the sleeves being finished in the same fashion. The fichu is of the rose color, edged with white lace and held in at the waist with roses of the same shade as those on the white hat.

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Sleevelet is the rather appropriate name by which the little puffed addition to the lower part of the sleeve is sometimes called.

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How is this for a bolero? It is made of white, light-weight cloth, possibly cashmere or silk, reaches to the waist line of the gown, and is hung from the shoulders by lace or velvet, with only a frilling of lace around the armhole, or, if it has sleeves, they are broad and flowing and all of lace.

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A trim little bolero is a double garment, first the short regular little bolero with revers and fancy buttons, and below that a tight-fitting little under jacket reaching to the waist line.

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About the only real use for the Empire petticoat, which combines a bodice and skirt, is to wear with pretty little negligées and matinées, which fasten only once at the throat. They do not revel beneath the uncompromising waist bands.

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With the many uses of silk as trimming the effect of foulard is being tried upon linen gowns. The taffeta is all right, but the foulard if not properly managed is doubtful.

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Heavy corded ribbon is being used abroad with good effect for trimming gowns and in the graduated widths, which is applied in many ways.

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White is used for cycling for the women who still ride the wheel, and a pretty and unique suit is trimmed around the skirt with bands of brown Holland, while the jacket has revers of the same material.

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Cretonne applications seen at their best are in a charming silvery gray coat which has the revers, cuffs, and collar of a mauve design upon white cretonne and edged with a silver thread which gives the applications the effect of running into the material.

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There is a great bargain in gold and silver lace, or braid, as it is called, to be had up town. It is only 10 cents a yard, in many different styles and widths, and it is said positively not to tarnish. One woman yesterday bought fifteen yards of it for window curtains, and another laid in a supply for trimming a gown later in the season. The braid is really beautiful, and in most attractive and stylish patterns.

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Some of the grass cloth table centres and tea cloths which have come in this year are in the Chinese embroidery worked in white upon blue, and they are most attractive. There is blue upon white in that most delightful combination of shades of blue which the Chinese know so well how to use. The delightful Chinese dragons in white on the blue have a color effect and style all their own.

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Such simple and pretty little gowns as one sees occasionally! There were three of them on the street yesterday which were undoubtedly home made, must have been inexpensive, and yet were all that one could desire in a cool, stylish little frock. One was in that familiar pattern of small black dot upon a white ground. It was made with a flounce around the skirt headed by a beading through which was run a narrow black velvet ribbon. There was a yoke to the waist of white, which was run at close intervals with perpendicular lines of the velvet. The waist around the edge of the yoke was finished with a beading like that on the skirt, and run with the black velvet and finished on each shoulder with a rosette of the same. There were elbow sleeves finished with the beading and velvet, and long, black gloves covered the arms below them. The stock was of the white velvet run, and was finished at the back with a bow of India silk or ribbon of pale blue, and more of the blue was around the waist and finished in the back with a similar bow. A black hat with plumes completed the costume.

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A pale gray silk gingham with self color, rather large dots, was even more simply made. The skirt was finished with two narrow ruffles around the edge. The waist, which was buttoned in the back with pearl buttons, was box plaited, and the front at the upper part box plaited and bloused below it. The costume was finished with India silk ribbon of white around waist and neck and finished each with a bow in the back. With this was worn a white hat.

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The other gown was of pink muslin made with a cream all-over embroidery yoke and elbow sleeves. The skirt was finished with a number of narrow little ruffles; the pink waist was held over the shoulders by straps of black velvet forming the only fastening over the cream yoke. There was black velvet around the waist and around the neck. A black hat and long black gloves were worn with it.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL STOPS CARD PLAYING

A Row Among Commuters Leads to the Order.

Passengers Have Long Complained of Selfishness Shown by Whist-Lovers in Pre-empting Seats.

As a result of a squabble on a train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, last Saturday, officials of that road have issued an order forbidding card playing on all local trains in the future. For a long time commuters have found cause for grievance in the way that certain persons would get into a train and hold a section of four seats for friends with whom they intended to have a game of whist or something else.

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In the dispute that occurred Saturday the participants were Charles L. Barry of Cranford, N. J., who was holding a section for a card game; M. B. Heilner, member of the coal firm of Heilner & Son, 1 Broadway, and a brother of the sales agent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and Jacob J. Coyne, Eastern Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Heilner and Coyne are friends. They insisted on sitting in a place that Barry was protecting with his feet. A fight ensued, and both Heilner and Coyne were badly bruised. They caused Barry's arrest, and he was arraigned before Justice Hoos in Jersey City yesterday morning.

Mr. Heilner appeared in the First Criminal Court, where the hearing was held. He said that he and Coyne boarded a train at 1:10 P. M. on Saturday at the Jersey City Station. Upon going into the smoking car they found Barry occupying a whole section. When the two newcomers proceeded to take seats opposite Barry, according to Mr. Heilner's statement, the self-constituted guardian of the section objected. The trouble that followed was exciting. It is claimed by Heilner and Coyne that Barry struck the first blow.

Barry said in his defense that Coyne had been the aggressor. He added that he had offered to apologize to Heilner, but that the latter had refused to accept the apology. As Mr. Coyne was in Pennsylvania and was not to return for several days, the case was held over by the Justice until Aug. 26. Barry was placed under bail of $200, which was furnished by one of his fellow-citizens from Cranford.

Both Mr. Heilner and Mr. Coyne reside in Elizabeth.

Several commuters of the Central of New Jersey were interviewed yesterday afternoon regarding the order against card playing. They said that they were pleased with the new rule, and thought that it would meet with the favor of a great majority of the passengers on local trains.

It was stated in Plainfield yesterday that many citizens of that place, who had been traveling over the road every day, were hostile to the regulation and were planning to petition General Passenger Agent Burt to have it repealed. The card players were furnished with boards by the train employes, who received "tips" after each game. These boards have been removed from the cars.

MRS. IDA C. FLAGLER'S PROPERTY.

Report of Committee to Court Shows It Has Increased.

Affairs of Mrs. Ida C. Flagler, the insane wife of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company, were submitted to Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday, when a motion was made to confirm the report of Francis P. Lowrey, passing on the accounts of Eugene M. Ashley as committee of Mrs. Flagler's estate. Julien T. Davies and De Lancey Nicoll appeared in favor of the motion, which was not opposed.

Mr. Lowrey reports that the property has increased under Mr. Ashley's management. He received from Mr. Flagler, former committee of the estate, $2,279,775.36, which has now reached a total of $2,479,018.84. Mr. Ashley is said to have satisfactorily taken care of the property intrusted to him and to have conscientiously discharged his duties, retaining good and valuable securities.

NEW BASSO FOR NEW YORK.

Maurice Grau Has Engaged Signor Taveschio of Madrid for This Winter.

A recent letter received from Maurice Grau to his representative at the Metropolitan Opera House, dated Baireuth, announced that he has engaged Mme. Sybil Sanderson, Edouard de Reszke, and Anton Van Rooy for the coming season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. Grau adds that among the new artists to be heard in New York this Winter will be Mme. Louise Reuss-Belce, who is at present singing at Baireuth, and Signor Taveschio, a basso who has been at the Royal Opera House of Madrid for several seasons, and who recently appeared with Mme. Sembrich in Berlin. Mr. Grau and the principal members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will sail from Europe on Sept. 21.

MISS CAYVAN NOT DEAD.

Physician at Sanitarium Says There Has Been No Death There for Days.

Dr. Brown of Sanford Hill, the sanitarium in which Miss Georgia Cayvan is, refused again yesterday to talk about her. When asked if Miss Cayvan was dead he said:

"When any one dies here the record has to be filed at Jamaica. No death certificate has been filed there from this institution within three days, and I do not expect to file any soon."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The first presentation of Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "The Last Appeal," will be accomplished at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Sept. 9, instead of Sept. 23 at Washington, as originally announced.

Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, who was heard in this country for the first time two years ago, will return for a second season commencing in November, under the management of H. M. Hirschberg.

May Edouin, who created the rôle of Angela Gilfain in the London and New York productions of "Florodora," has decided to remain in America this Winter, and, with Frederick Edwards, will be seen in a sketch called "All in the Family," in the principal vaudeville houses of the country.

Miss Hattie Russell, sister of Ada Rehan, has been engaged to play one of the leading rôles in support of Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, in Martha Morton's play, "Her Lord and Master." The organization now includes Morton Selton, Charles W. Stokes, Percy Brooke, Winona Shannon, Isabel Waldron, Gerald Fairbanks, and William Elliott.

Several new engagements for the Manhattan Theatre Company, which will first be seen in support of Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony," are announced. They include Burton Adams, a veteran stock actor, Edward Lester, and Phillips Smalley, son of George W. Smalley. The first performance of the piece will be given at Montreal, Sept. 2, and after a week in that city the company will go to Ottawa and there will dedicate the new Russell Theatre. After this engagement the opening of the Manhattan will take place.

A. H. Canby, who has been making a successful tour of the principal cities of Australia with Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, writes from Adelaide that, accompanied by his artist, he will leave New Zealand on Aug. 17 for Honolulu. After a two weeks' rest in that city, he will start for this country, and expects to reach here about Sept. 25. Mr. Canby upon his arrival here will take up the business end of Kyrle Bellew's starring tour in "A Gentleman of France." Mr. Bellew is at present en route for this country from Amsterdam via England.

Australasian Prince Banished.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 8.—The steamer Moana, which arrived to-day from Sydney, brings the story of the deportation of the native Crown Prince of Gilbert Island. It is stated that the Prince defied the authority of the British Commissioner and was working up an insurrection among the natives. The Commissioner is said to have ordered the Crown Prince banished to a neighboring island for six months.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day and to-morrow begins the end of the week rush out of town. There will be more men at Newport within the next ten days than at any other time during the present season. The boat races, the polo, and tennis week coming together will prove a triple attraction. The series of dinners at Newport will give more or less place to dances, which have been rather few and far between. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give one of these dances to-morrow evening at the Clambake Club. The famous dinner dance of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will take place on Aug. 24, an evening on which there are many entertainments, but owing to the number of these affairs, no other date could be selected.

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This evening at Southampton the regular Friday dinner takes place, and a dance at the Meadow Club, which will be preceded by quite a number of small dinners given by various club members. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes will be among those who entertain this evening at dinner. The gymkhana races will take place at Southampton to-morrow afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict and Miss Benedict have arrived from Europe and will go to their place at Cedarhurst for the remainder of the season. Other arrivals included Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons and the Misses Parsons, who will be at Islip for a part of the Summer; Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, who are going to Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, and Miss Clarisse Coudert.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson have returned to their cottage on Long Island from a visit to Newport. They will go later in the season to Lenox for several weeks. While at Newport they visited Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Astor.

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It is said, but not on absolute authority, that the date for the wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter Martin has been set for Aug. 28, at Newport, instead of Aug. 14, as originally planned. Up to this writing cards have not been received by the many friends of the young couple, and no formal announcement seems to have been made at Newport. It is also rumored that the wedding will take place in New York later in the season, about October or November, but this also lacks confirmation, and until the post brings from Newport the wedding cards, society is guessing as to when it really will take place. Mrs. Martin, the mother of Peter Martin, is not coming East, as announced.

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One of the last events of the London season, which seems to die hard, was a recital given at the residence of Mrs. Herbert Eaton by Mme. Rejane. Mrs. Eaton was a Miss French, and a sister of Mrs. Alfred C. Vanderbilt. She has been doing a great deal of entertaining in London this Summer. Her gown was black and silver. Another affair was a large party at Cliveden, given by the son of William Waldorf Astor. Miss Astor is in the Engadine.

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The Varuna will not sail from England until the latter part of August. Eugene Higgins will bring with him a large party of English and American friends to see the cup races. William K. Vanderbilt will turn the bow of the Valiant homeward about the same time. Mr. Vanderbilt and party were at Cowes this week. Lady Lister Kaye took a house there for the week, and her sister, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has been with her. Owing to mourning for Mr. Fernando Yznaga they have entertained informally.

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Capt. de la Mar will give another stag party in his yacht, starting this Friday for a cruise down the coast as far as New London. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are still cruising along the shores of Long Island.

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Justice Batcheller, whose arrival in this country was chronicled yesterday, is here alone. Mrs. Batcheller and Miss Batcheller are in Germany, where they will remain until Judge Batcheller returns. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is one of the passengers on the Oceanic, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday. Miss Ethel Barrymore is booked on the same ship.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker of 20 East Forty-eighth Street have arrived at Aukony, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, having visited the Pan-American Exposition and Chicago.

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Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Mrs. Grace, and the Misses Grace will sail next week for England and Scotland. While abroad they will pass several weeks with Mr. Grace's brother, Michael P. Grace, in Dublin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Iselin, Jr., have left Newport in their yacht the Christobel and have gone to Bar Harbor. The Susquehanna has also reached Bar Harbor with a large party. Mr. and Mrs. Lars Andersen have cast anchor in the same port, having left Newport some days ago.

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Bark Harbor in Maine, which is one of the new resorts, has an unusual number of pretty girls there this season. It is on the Island of Isleborough. Henry Sloane and his two daughters are there for the Summer, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder and the three Misses Cryder. Miss Betty Metcalf, the daughter of Mrs. George Bird, is another of the young women who are prominent at Dark Harbor. Among the cottagers who have recently built handsome villas are Mrs. Francis Riggs of Washington, Mrs. W. H. Draper of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird of New York, James Lawrence of Groton, Mass., Dr. R. H. Derby of New York, J. Murray Forbes of Boston, Mrs. Robert Minturn of New York, and H. J. Morse. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who are due soon at Newport, visited Dark Harbor last week in their yacht Lucille. Miss Webb, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, is to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. There are many yacht races and the Tarratine Club has been having some very interesting golf matches.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—There were no very large entertainments in Newport society to-day, except Miss Leary's first reception of the season. Heathe Gregory sang there, and the Misses Kieckhoef rendered a number of instrumental selections. There were tasteful decorations of American Beauty roses in the several rooms and on the lawn at the rear of the house.

This afternoon's concert at the Casino attracted a large attendance of society people. Many were disappointed because the tennis game between Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands and Miss Phyllis Langhorn and M. R. Wright was not played, as Miss Langhorn was obliged to default. The finals in the tournament will be played to-morrow morning between Miss Sands and Mr. Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer.

The largest dinner of the evening was given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Friedheim. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Josephine Johnston, Gerard A. Lowther, Frederick T. Martin, and Henry F. Eldridge. The villa was decorated with potted plants, and in the dining room were many canary yellow flowers in silver vases. Small electric lights in the table, among the palms and on the ceiling added to the pleasing effect. A Hungarian orchestra played during the dinner and later there was a musicale.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave a dinner at Chateau Sur Mer to-night, covers being laid for twenty-six people. White flowers and plants were the dining room decorations.

A. T. Woodward entertained at dinner last night, and Mrs. Frederick Nielson gave a dinner to a company of twenty-four.

Small dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. Mrs. Richard Mortimer gave a luncheon to-day. Royal Phelps Carroll entertained on board his yacht Navahoe, and Commander C. P. Rees gave a dinner at the Torpedo Station. Center Hitchcock entertained a large party this evening at the Clam Bake Club with a Rhode Island clambake.

Peters of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, and Mr. Whitehouse of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson.

The dinner to be given by Henry Walters on his steam yacht Narada, on Aug. 16, in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, will be for sixty people, most of them members of the younger set. There will be a vaudeville entertainment and orchestral music during the dinner.

Mrs. J. D. Davis of Japan, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McCord of Chicago, A. P. McCord of Pittsburg, Mrs. E. S. Buckley, the Misses Buckley, Miss J. North, Miss Flickinger, and Mrs. R. N. Carson of Philadelphia, and Mrs. E. M. Binney of Boston arrived to-day at the New Cliffs.

Mrs. E. H. Alexander of New York has come to her cottage at Jamestown.

Isaac Townsend of New York is the guest of Seth B. French.

Mrs. Charles A. Sackett of New London arrived to-night to visit her sister, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, at the Fearing Villa.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones will have 150 guests at her dinner on Aug. 22, to be followed by a cotillion led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Jones. A luncheon of twenty-four covers will be given by Mrs. Jones next week in honor of Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who is to be her guest for a week.

James T. Woodward is entertaining R. N. Young at The Cloisters.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn has Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane as guests at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. J. B. Lippincott entertained at dinner at her Jamestown cottage last evening.

Mrs. Stephen Whitney of Morristown, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Clement C. Moore at the Cooke cottage, in Gibbs Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Arnold Hague, R. N. Young, Mr. Ladenburg, George G. Haven, and William Hayes Ackland are registered at the Casino.

Wilfred Chapman of London is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

The dance at the Casino to-night was the best attended of the season. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, G. C. Munzig, Mrs. Frederic Nelson, Miss Kathleen Nelson, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Edward Gray, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, C. M. Oelrichs, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. P. W. Lynch, J. B. Stokes, Mrs. and Miss Schenck, Mrs. W. E. Glyn, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel, and W. H. Nelson.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—A garden fête and reception were given by Gardiner Sherman of New York at Keewaydin this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Francis P. MacNutt of Rome, a sister of Mr. Sherman. A minuet and quadrille were danced on the lawn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Johnston Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, G. V. T. de Strale, Secretary of the Swedish Legation; M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Bend, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, John R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ingraham, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston.

There has been a great deal of gayety here to-night, especially in the harbor, several dinner parties being given aboard the yachts ashore. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Ban-y-Bryn. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. MacNutt, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, M. Brun, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Platt Hunt, the Misses Barney, Mr. Thorndyke, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, and E. J. Curley.

Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler entertained Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Gen. John Casson, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Miss Williamson, and Miss Bowler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards gave a dinner at their cottage.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer gave one of the largest dinners of the season at Chatwold.

In the harbor Henry H. Rogers of New York, who arrived to-day with the steam yacht Kanawha, entertained to-night.

W. R. Russell had a dinner on the Susquehanna.

Thomas B. Reed arrived to-day. He is a guest on board Mr. Rogers's yacht.

POLICEMAN SAVES CHILDREN.

At the Risk of His Own Life, Patrolman Hines Averts a Trolley Tragedy.

Patrolman James J. Hines of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, in Queens Borough, yesterday saved the lives of two children who were in danger from a trolley car. He narrowly escaped being crushed himself between the dashboard of the car and a fence.

Hines had a day off duty and visited the Lutheran Cemetery. On his way home he sat on the front seat of the car. As it rounded a sharp turn at Clifton Avenue, Long Island City, it was traveling very rapidly, and the wheels left the rails and the car ran up onto the sidewalk and against the fence of the old Brook School.

A number of children had just left the school playground, and they were in a group before the car as it ran on the sidewalk. All got out of the way except William Doer, ten years old, and his sister Gertrude. The smaller child refused to move and the boy was trying to drag her out of the way.

Hines jumped over the dashboard into the basket of the fender, and was just in time to grab the two children. With one under each arm he threw himself out of the basket to avoid being crushed against the fence. He landed on his head and cut his face badly and tore his coat to ribbons as he slid along the ground on his face and shoulder. One of his ankles was also sprained where he leaped into the fender. The children escaped injury.

The accident caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Several women on the car fainted, and the screams of the rest added to the panic.

DISCREPANCY IN BOOKS.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 8.—Mayor Stetson has sent a letter to Alderman John J. Cuddy, Chairman of the Water Committee of the Common Council, directing that an investigation of the books of the Water Department be made at once, and that if David J. Quinlan, clerk of the department and custodian of the money collected for water rents, cannot give a satisfactory explanation of a "seeming discrepancy," he be suspended pending the completion of the investigation.

Mr. Cuddy will call a special meeting of the Water Committee for to-morrow night. He is positive there is no shortage; that if there is any discrepancy, as claimed, it is due to defective bookkeeping. Clerk Quinlan has been sick at his residence, 116 High Street, for two weeks, suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Under the system of accounts used in the Water Department, Mr. Quinlan deposits in banks daily, to the credit of the Water Department, all money received during the current day. At the end of the month he turns over to the Collector of Taxes the aggregate for the month. That is the theory, but it is said that the system has not been followed closely at any time, for the reason that to do so would be poor business, as no bank would care to handle the money and have the account closed monthly by the drawing of a check for the full account and then have the reopening of the account the next day.

Mr. Quinlan has been Clerk of the Water Department for four years past, and is under bonds of $10,000. He is highly thought of, and no one believes there is any actual shortage, but that he has been the victim of a system that was in use for years before he took the office.

GEN. BARATIERI IS DEAD.

He Was in Command of the Italians When They Met with the Terrible Defeat at Adowa.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Sterzing, in the Tyrol, announces the death of Gen. Baratieri, the ex-Governor of Erythrea.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that, while Francesco Crispi, whom the Italian people held responsible for the policy that led to the disaster of Adowa, is lying on what is believed to be his death bed, the General who was in command of the Italian forces on that ill-fated day in March, 1896, should have breathed his last. The battle of Adowa was the most severe defeat inflicted by what are termed "uncivilized" troops on a European power in the nineteenth century. The exact number of men lost by the Italians has never been told, the dead being placed at anywhere from 3,000 to 10,000 men.

Two years before the battle of Adowa was fought Gen. Oreste Baratieri was being called "the conqueror of Kassala," and no one dreamed that the Abyssinians could stand against the Italians. His career had been a successful and distinguished one. He was a native of Austria, and was born in 1840. His father was Judge of a district court in the Southern Tyrol, and young Baratieri studied at Austrian colleges. He fell into disgrace with the Austrian authorities at an early age because of his support of the Italian cause, and went to Milan, where, in 1859, he joined Garibaldi's volunteers. He was one of the "Thousand" at Marsala, and distinguished himself by his courage. Afterward he entered the Italian Army as a Captain.

In 1893 Baratieri was appointed a General and Governor of the Colony of Erythrea, Italian East Africa. From the first his policy was to extend Italian influence, and the war with Menelek was foreseen and prepared for by the Italians long before it broke out.

After the battle of Adowa, Baratieri was recalled, and later was tried by court-martial. He was charged with having attacked the Abyssinians in a criminally rash manner. He had been in personal command of his army, and he was also accused of having abandoned the command from noon on March 1 till the morning of March 3, thereby failing to give orders which might have minimized the defeat. After a long trial he was acquitted.

Gen. Baratieri was at one time Italian Military Attaché at Berlin.

EX-GOV. NEWELL DEAD.

President Lincoln Was His Friend—His Work in Establishing the Federal Life Saving System.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Ex-Gov. William A. Newell died at noon to-day at his home in Allentown, N. J. The ex-Governor was in his eighty-fourth year and had been in poor health for some time owing largely to his advanced age.

Ex-Gov. Newell, who was a practicing physician, was born in Ohio, and came to New Jersey when quite young. He was a member of Congress from this State from 1847 to 1851, and during that time was instrumental in establishing the life-saving system of the Federal Government.

He had been in Congress with Lincoln, and an attachment then formed continued while the President was alive. During Mr. Lincoln's occupancy of the White House Dr. Newell was his family physician, and when the President's son William was taken with his fatal illness it was Dr. Newell who attended him.

He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1856 on the Republican ticket. He was again a candidate for Governor against Gen. McClellan, but was defeated. During the Administration of President Hayes he was appointed Governor of Washington Territory, and from that time until about three years ago he made Washington his home.

An interesting story is told about the ex-Governor in connection with his inauguration. He started for Trenton in a sleigh, but could not get through on account of snowdrifts. He finally abandoned his vehicle and walked the entire distance, arriving here on time.

Ex-Gov. Newell's family consists of one child, a daughter, two sons having died several years since. Both of his sons were practicing physicians.

Gov. Voorhees, upon learning of the death of the ex-Governor, directed that the State House be draped in mourning, and the usual honors be paid to the memory of his distinguished predecessor.

Death of a Paint Manufacturer.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—John Lucas of Philadelphia, head of the paint manufacturing firm of John Lucas & Co., died here at a hotel last night of Bright's disease, aged seventy-seven years. John Lucas was one of the best-known paint manufacturers in the United States, and he had been in business in Philadelphia for nearly half a century. The white lead and paint factories of the firm are situated at Gibbsborough, N. J., which village is owned by the Lucas family.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Kingsland Oakes.

Joseph Kingsland Oakes, President of the Essex County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Bloomfield, and Vice President of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, died at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning of pneumonia.

Mr. Oakes was born in Bloomfield eighty-nine years ago. He lived all his life there, except for a few years during his boyhood. He had always been identified prominently with the affairs of the town. He was a life-long member of the Old First Presbyterian Church, and was one of its elders for many years. From 1855 till 1885 he was Township Assessor, and also a School Trustee. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral will

FINANCIAL.

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Transact a general banking business.

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40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000

Stephen Baker, Pres.
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D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

George W. Smith,	John Sloane,
James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
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	Samuel Sloan.

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First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 20, 1893.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-and 91-100 dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

HOLDERS OF
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BONDS
are requested to communicate with us, giving description of bonds held, and will receive full particulars of refunding proposition.
NOEL-YOUNG BOND & STOCK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Dividends

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on September 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on October 9th, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held October 8th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., July 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 2d, 1901, at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau St., New York.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed August 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened September 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. C. HUTCHINS, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 3d next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 15th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Pratt & Whitney Company.
New York, August 7, 1901.
The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Aug. 15th.
Transfer books close at 3 P. M. August 10th, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 16th.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., August 6, 1901.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 15th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on August 12th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. August 15th. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 24th, 1901.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 10th, 1901, at noon, and will reopen August 20th, 1901, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Cherry Hill Gold Mining Co.
Dividend No. 11, of ¼ of a cent per share, (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum,) on the issued stock of the company has been declared, payable at the office of L. E. Niles & Co., No. 607 Park Row Bldg., Aug. 15th. Transfer books close Aug. 12.
Aug. 1st, 1901. C. F. JEWETT, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 16th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wool Exchange to act upon a motion to reduce the number of Directors from nine

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot. Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 3, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 26th, 1901, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Dep't. of 60,000 Chambray Shirts; 15,000 Scrubbing Brushes, and 25,000 Mosquito Bars. Proposals for less quantities will be entertained. Intending bidders are requested to carefully examine the standard samples and specifications, so that proposals may be submitted with a full knowledge of requirements. An absolute compliance with standards and specifications will be insisted upon. UNGUARANTEED bids, bids for delivery at other points than those named, and bids upon samples differing from standards and specifications, will under no circumstances be considered, except in the case of Scrubbing Brushes, where samples submitted with bids will be entertained. The articles advertised for are the same for which bids will be opened at other depots. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state in their proposals the rate and time of deliveries, should contract be awarded to them. A guarantee in 10% of the value of the articles must accompany proposals. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to be opened August 26, 1901," and addressed to Col. JOHN V. FUREY, Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 12, 1901, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1,000,000 yards of Khaki Material, subject to 10% per cent. increase, conforming to standard and specifications. Blank proposals giving full information as to grade of material required and manner of bidding can be obtained and standard sample of the material seen, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The United States Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Khaki Material," and addressed to Major F. VON SCHRADER, Q. M., U. S. A., Actg. Depot Q. M.

TAX FIGURES JUGGLED?

Alderman McInnes Promises Interesting Questions Upon the Subject of the Increased Assessment Rate.

The representatives of Tammany Hall yesterday made no attempt to explain why there had been an increase of from 7 to 13 cents per $100 of assessed valuation in the tax rate on an increased assessment roll. But Alderman McInnes of Brooklyn, the minority leader of the Board of Aldermen, proposes to ask some very pertinent questions at the adjourned joint meeting on Wednesday next.
He said yesterday: "I shall, if I can, before the tax rates are adopted, find out what the Tax Department has been doing. There has been a good deal of talk about the alleged juggling of figures. I am very much afraid that many of the assessments for personal property will be vacated if the persons affected go to the courts. This will mean a great deficiency to be met by the incoming administration next year.
"I don't propose to accept Mr. Feitner's general explanation that the increase in the rate is due to mandatory legislation on the part of the Legislature at Albany. I shall ask for a bill of particulars. Everybody knows that there have been increases of salaries in nearly every department. These increases amount in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The Legislature did not order the increases.
"While the Tammany majority can adopt the report of the Joint Finance Committee regardless of any Republican opposition, property owners have the right to know the real reasons for a higher tax rate. We may not find out just what we want to, but we are very hopeful of securing some very interesting information."
The officials of the Tax Department are appreciative of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the test fight over the constitutionality of the franchise tax law. If the law is declared unconstitutional the City of New York will, in the budget next year, have to make up a deficit estimated at about $9,000,000, or the amount of the franchise taxes on railroads and other corporations having rights in the city streets. The franchise tax assessments are levied by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, who certify to the Department of Taxes and Assessments the amount of the levy on each corporation for franchise rights. The franchise taxes were not paid last year, and the corporations carried the fight into the courts.

NEEDS AN AMERICAN BANK.

J. S. Mello Says One in Brazil Would Increase Trade with United States Threefold.

J. S. Mello of San Paulo, Brazil, a relative of President Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles of Brazil, sailed yesterday for Rio on the steamer Havelius. Mr. Mello is a representative of the Agriculture Association of Brazil, in the interest of which he made an extensive tour of this country. His purpose principally was to purchase agricultural machinery for use on the coffee plantations. The planters, he said, are greatly in need of improved implements, particularly for the cleaning and weeding of coffee. Modern sugar machinery is also needed.
"I have purchased many thousand dollars' worth of American machinery," said Mr. Mello. "Some of these have never been seen in Brazil. The planters, who already do a large business with the United States, desire to increase their trade with this country. There is, however, a serious drawback to this. It is the absence of an American bank in Brazil. France, Germany, and England all have banks in Rio, which greatly facilitate our business with those nations. The establishment of an American bank in Brazil will increase trade with the United States threefold."

Plans of Shipbuilders.

A report gained circulation in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that another effort will be made to combine some of the Eastern shipbuilding concerns which were named last Spring in the prospectus of the proposed United States Shipbuilding Company. At the offices of H. W. Poor & Co. yesterday it was said that nothing was known regarding the present report.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased short-term bonds as follows: $20,100 3s, at $108.419; $11,000 4s, at $113.1363.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Cooperstown Gas Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—Gottfried Falkenstein, J. Warren Lamb, and W. I. K. Fuller, Cooperstown.
La Consolacion Plantation Company of New York, to purchase lands and cultivate the same; capital, $200,000. Directors—Emile Utard, Henry Utard, and Francois Richards.
A certificate of reduction of the capital stock of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, from $750,000 to $500,000 was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State.
William Gardam & Son of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Gardam, C. W. Gardam, Flatbush, L. I.; J. W. A. Gardam, Brooklyn.
New York Agricultural Company of New York City, to manufacture agricultural implements; capital, $24,000. Directors—S. A. Trench, Yonkers; C. S. Trench, Orange, N. J.; D. G. Trench, Chicago.
Heinz & Avery Company of Albany, to manufacture preserves, pickles, and table relishes; capital, $150,000. Directors—William W. Vanghan, Detroit; Edward B. Goodnow, Boston; William S. Banker, Albany.
Manhattan Realty Corporation of New York, to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—Thomas E. Crimmins, Joseph A. Farley, Louis Sherry, P. H. Morris, and William F. Carey, New York.
Victor N. Napolielo & Co. of New York City, to conduct a tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing business; capital, $3,000. Directors—V. N. Napolielo and Isaac Moss, Brooklyn; Annetta N. Belfi, Newark, N. J.
American Carbon Motor Company of Buffalo, to manufacture and deal in machinery; capital, $100,000. Directors—William T. Thompson, J. L. V. Wood, Henry H. Ball, J. Nelson Frierson, and Lyndon D. Wood, Buffalo.
National Land and Live Stock Company of New York, to purchase farm and grazing lands in New York, Vermont, and other States and to raise live stock; capital, $150,000. Directors—James T. Robertson, George H. Phildins, and Henry Hosier, New York.
Frisch Cigar Store Company of New York City, to manufacture and deal in tobaccos and liquors and to operate cafés and restaurants; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Martin Hakoun and Julius E. Siegel, New York City; Clifford Hauschild, Anton E. Kroell, and Edward Maroney, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.
DOVER, Del., Aug. 8.—These charters

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 8	411,273
To date this year	194,497,144
Corresponding date last year	73,381,329

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 8	$1,582,500
To date this year	$695,128,720
Corresponding date last year	$320,038,760

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Int. Silver	⅝
Am. Car & F. pf.	1	Lake E. & W.	4¼
Am. Ice pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Linseed	3	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelting	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Sugar	1¼	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Mexican National	1
Atch. T. & S. F.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	3¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	C. & St. L. pf.	2
Brklyn R. T.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Brunswick	½	Mo., K. & T.	2⅛
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Canada Southern	1½	Missouri Pacific	1
Canadian Pacific	1	National Biscuit	3⅜
Ches. & Ohio	½	National Lead	1
Chi. & Alton	⅝	People's Gas	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. Law. & Adir.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1
Cl., C., C. & St. L.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	2	St. L. S. W.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2⅞	Southern Railway	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Del., L. & W.	5	Texas & Pacific	1¾
Den. & R. G.	1¼	Twin City R. T.	1⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅞	Union Pacific	¼
Dist. of Am. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	U. S. Steel	1¼
General Electric	4½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	1⅝	Wabash pf.	¼
Great North. pf.	1½	Western Union Tel.	1⅛
Hocking Valley	⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Illinois Central	1		
Int. Paper pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	6½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Long Island	2¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	15	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Wabash deb., B	2
Mohawk & Malone	5½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P., C., P. M. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., Mich. C. 3½s	1
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	2	St. L. & S. F. 6s, Class A	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market showed decided betterment both in volume of trading and in net results. There was no over-night news to cause any uneasiness regarding the steel strike. Nothing revealed any gain of strength on the part of the strikers; on the contrary, it was reported that the United States Steel Corporation was reopening some of its closed mills with non-union labor, a course of action logically resulting from the perverse attitude of the Amalgamated Association, whose present tactics seem doomed to defeat. Steel securities were active and strong, nearly 120,000 shares of the common and preferred being dealt in. The common stock at one time showed a gain of 2¼ points, but on late profit-taking sales yielded to a net gain of 1¼ points. The extreme advance in the preferred was 2 points, of which 1 point was held. So far as the course of the stock market is a valuable indication it is plain that the strike is already considered a failure.
Other industrial securities were well supported, though not heavily traded in, the most conspicuous being Sugar Refining, which gained 1¼ points on sales of nearly 8,000 shares.
The railroad list was strong from opening to close, the most conspicuous stocks being Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, Erie, and Missouri Pacific. Transactions in these extended to from 12,000 shares in Erie to 40,000 shares in Union Pacific, and all scored substantial advances, the most notable being 3⅜ points in Missouri Pacific. The declaration of the regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent. each on the common and preferred stocks of Union Pacific exerted no adverse influence on those stocks despite the fact that in some quarters an increase had been talked of on the common. Union Pacific is not selling at its present range of value solely on its dividend-paying capacity—measured by that alone it would look high compared to many other 4 per cent. properties; but other considerations of great importance enter into the estimate of Union Pacific's future value, notably its ownership of Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks. Southern Pacific will probably enter dividend ranks this year and be a direct revenue producer for Union Pacific. The Northern Pacific holdings of Union Pacific are said to approximate $80,000,000; they pay 4 per cent. dividends, and if this figure is correct, yield a revenue of $3,200,000 to Union Pacific. Moreover, Union Pacific has become the main pivot on which the entire Northwestern combination turns and is in a position to benefit more largely from the economies of combination than any other trans-continental line. Its stocks have suffered recent depreciation solely on the corn scare, speculators overlooking the fact that the increased wheat yield along Union Pacific lines far exceeds corn shortage in the same territory; the severe damage to corn having taken place in Southwestern territory. The course of yesterday's market would indicate that traders are beginning to appreciate these facts, though many are doubtless deferring action until the appearance of the Government crop report to-morrow, there having been so much hysteria on the crop damage matter as to require official refutation.
The upward movement continued vigorously in Lake Erie and Western, which on sales of over 2,000 shares advanced a further 4¼ points. St. Lawrence and Adirondack also continued to advance, scoring a further two-point gain on transactions in 8,000 shares. Nickel Plate common was less active, and was unchanged at the close after an early gain of ¾. There was considerable inquiry for Mexican National, transactions in it reaching nearly 9,000 shares, with a net gain of ¾.
The call loan rate varied from 2 to 2½ per cent., closing at the lowest figure. Most loans were made at 2½. Sterling exchange keeps firm but very inactive.
The grain markets yesterday were irregular, private authorities are receiving scanter attention; it is also certain that high prices for corn from now on should be taken favorably by the security market, as, whatever the destruction may be, it has been thoroughly discounted and enhancement of value must help to nullify the effects of shortage.
Total sales yesterday exceeded 400,000 shares. The feeling at the close was cheerful and confident, although a general profit-taking reaction had shaded prices from top. Demand for all active issues was good and offerings light. Technically the market rests in strong position, liquidation of small speculative accounts having been very general and short contracts having materially expanded—these two factors together with the known scarcity of floating supply form a substantial basis for at least a marked rally from the recent depression, and the technical situation is not to be ignored. Aside from that, however, and greater than that, is the uninterrupted strength of general conditions, which seem powerful enough to withstand with equanimity so serious a matter as the steel strike and of sufficient force to accept corn shortage as a natural incident after repeated years of heavy production. It is certain that there is no interruption to the general course of prosperity, no halt in the wonderful progress which first became clearly manifest four years ago. Values based on these facts are impregnable. They may yield temporarily to apprehension fomented by bearish manipulators, but they must return to a just level—a level commensurate with present earning power and prospective increase.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S AFFAIRS.

William H. Taylor, Vice President of the Bowling Green Trust Company, who represents the Gould interests in the reorganization of the Seventh National Bank, said yesterday morning that he did not expect that William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the bank, would have any statement ready to give out before the forepart of next week.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

The Union Pacific Railroad yesterday declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on both classes of stock. After allowing for this dividend and charging up expenses for improvements to the earnings, it appears that the road's surplus at the end of the last fiscal year is about $5,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Consolidation of the Madison Oil Company and the Hester Creek Oil Company under the name of the Madison Oil Company, with a capital of $300,000.

Railroads in Tennessee assessed by the State Railroad Commission at $56,056,114, an increase of $872,841 over last year.

According to Riverhead (L. I.) dispatches, a plan is on foot to combine all the retail lumber yards in Suffolk County, with a capital of $2,000,000.

June gross and net earnings of the Colorado and Southern the largest for any month in the history of the road.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of July, showing an increase of £2,764,700 in imports and a decrease of £164,800 in exports.

Gross sales of the National Biscuit Company in July said to have been fully 20 per cent. larger than those of the same month last year.

Voting trust certificates for the common and preferred shares of the Baltimore and Ohio to be exchanged for certificates of capital stock on or after Sept. 12, the voting trust having been dissolved.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.
Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.
Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $198,901,447; balances, $14,599,804; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $271,401.
Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝@2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange opened firmer but eased off and closed unchanged. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.
Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.85¼@4.85⅝.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c @$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Money was in active demand to-day in connection with the consols' installment, though the pressure did not equal anticipations.
On the Stock Exchange business was inactive and irregular. Consols were firm and home rails were dull.
Americans responded to the improvement in Wall Street. Louisville, Southern Pacific, and Steel were the features. The improvement continued and prices closed firm, with some stocks slightly below the best prices of the day.
Consols for money, 93⅜; consols for the account, 93½; Anaconda, 8⅜; Canadian Pacific, 111¼; St. Paul, 162½; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville, 103½; New York Central, 154½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Pennsylvania, 73; Southern Pacific, 55⅝; United States Steel, 42½; preferred, 92½; Atchison, 74⅞; preferred, 96⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 97½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45½; Chicago Great Western, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; preferred, 92; Erie, 37¼; first preferred, 66½; second preferred, 50; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 52⅜; preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 33; Reading, 20⅝; first preferred, 39; second preferred, 26; Southern Railway, 20¼; preferred, 85⅝; Union Pacific, 98⅜; preferred, 90; Wabash, 21; preferred, 40; Spanish fours, 60⅜; Rand mines, 41.
Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce.
Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent.
Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.70; Madrid, 39.70; Lisbon, 38.50. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Stagnation ruled the Bourse to-day. Little importance was attached to the Franco-Turkish dispute in the Quay question. Rentes were steady. Spanish fours rallied slightly, in spite of unfavorable exchange. Spanish Rails were in demand for Spanish account. Industrials were maintained. Rio Tintos opened firmer, reacted on lower Copper, and finished with a better tone. De Beers were in demand.
Three per cent. rentes, 101f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish fours, 70.37½.
The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 86,100,000f. Treasury accounts current decreased 7,375,000f. gold in hand decreased 200,000f. bills discounted decreased 3,000,000f. Total reserve decreased 7,200,000f. Advances decreased 1,000,000f. Rentes decreased 1,000,000f.
Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Exchange on Germany, 123 7-8 for checks. Exchange on Italy, 5 1-8 for checks.
Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Exchange on Germany, 123 7-8 for checks. Exchange on Italy, 5 1-8 for checks.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.
The advance in the rate of foreign exchange is explained as due to the withdrawals of foreign money in consequence of the low private rate of discount and the expected London remissions in connection with the liquidation of the Rothschild Bank at Frankfort-on-the-Main, following the death of Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild last January. The estate of Baron Wilhelm is estimated at 300,000,000 marks.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Gold was quoted to-day at 39.30.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The gold quotation at closing to-day was 4.35.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £669,000; circulation decreased £113,000; bullion decreased £782,908, other securities decreased £3,760,000, other deposits decreased £3,466,000, public deposits decreased £1,037,000, notes reserve decreased £611,000, Government securities decreased £4,000.
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 49.18 per cent. Last week it was 46.26 per cent.
Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Money loaned to-day at the Clearing House at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at 30c discount, with the demand unimportant. Exchanges, $22,945,212; balances, $1,704,212.
Money on call is in good supply. Some of the strongest houses still quote as low as 3½ per cent. Time money is firm. National banks generally quote 4½ per cent. as the maximum for four to six months. Some banks are putting out sixty to ninety day money at 4 per cent. when names and collateral are of an especially

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 8, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112¼	112⅝	6,100	Amalgamated Copper.	111	112½	111	112¼	+1
28⅜	29	270	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
82¾	83	150	Am. C. & F. Co. pf..	83	83	83	83	+1
34	34½	600	American Cotton Oil..	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
90½	91½	225	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	91	91	90	90	- ½
195	200	110	American Express....	197½	197½	197½	197½	-6½
31½	31⅝	160	American Ice Co.....	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	.....
68	69½	100	American Ice Co. pf..	69	69	69	69	+1
27	28	500	American Linseed Co.	27½	28	27½	28	+3
24½	25¾	100	American Locomotive.	25	25	25	25	.....
84½	85	100	Am. Locomotive pf...	85	85	85	85	.....
51⅞	52	990	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51¼	52	51	52	+ ½
98⅛	100	130	Am. S. & R. Co. pf..	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	.....
134	134⅛	7,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	133½	135	133	134	+1¼
132	133	950	Am. Tobacco ctfs....	132	132	131¾	132	+1¾
16⅞	17¼	100	American Woolen	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
72⅞	73	29,700	At., T. & S. F.....	72¾	73⅝	72⅝	72⅞	+ ¾
94¾	94⅞	4,875	At., T. & S. F. pf....	94½	94⅞	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
95½	96½	300	Baltimore & Ohio....	96	96	95¼	96	+1⅜
74	74½	4,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¼	74⅝	73¾	74¼	+ ⅛
9½	10½	155	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
123	....	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	125	125	125	125	+1
67¾	68¼	700	Canada Southern	67½	68	67½	68	+1½
108¼	108⅝	2,200	Canadian Pacific	108¾	108¾	108¼	108½	+1
44¼	44⅝	2,450	Chesapeake & Ohio..	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
37	37½	900	Chicago & Alton	39¾	39¾	37½	37½	+ ¾
75⅞	76¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf..	76	76	76	76	.....
21⅞	22⅛	335	Chicago Gt. Western.	22	22	22	22	.....
33½	34	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	33	33	33	33	+ ½
158	158⅜	16,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	157½	158⅞	157½	158⅝	+ ½
182½	184	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184	184	184	184	+1¼
138½	139	2,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	137	139½	137	139	+ ½
180	190	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.pf.	185	185	185	185	+1
185	185½	500	Chicago Term. Trans.	185½	185½	185¼	185¼	+ ⅛
37	37½	2,100	Chi. Terminal Trans. pf.	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+1
90½	91	1,300	C., C. C. & St. L....	89¼	90⅝	89⅛	90⅜	+1⅞
94	94¼	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	92	94½	92	94½	+2½
13	13¼	700	Colorado Southern	13	13⅜	13	13	+ ¼
52	52⅜	800	Col. Southern 1st pf..	51	52	51	52	+ ⅞
20	20¼	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	- ⅛
220	221	1,100	Consolidated Gas.....	219½	220⅞	219⅛	220⅞	+2⅞
66	66¼	100	Con. Tobacco Co....	66	66	66	66	+1
159½	159⅝	300	Delaware & Hudson..	159	159½	159	159½	+1
225	227	400	Del., Lack. & Western.	224	225½	224	225½	+5
41¼	42	1,400	Denver & R. G.....	41¼	42	41	42	+1¼
90¼	90⅝	518	Denver & R. G. pf...	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	+1⅛
144½	147	110	Diamond Match	146	148	146	146	.....
27½	28	100	Dist. of America pf...	28¼	28¼	28½	28¼	+ ⅛
9¼	10¼	150	Dul., S. S. & At.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
36⅛	36¼	11,570	Erie	36	36½	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	3,650	Erie 1st pf.....	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
251	255	200	General Electric	250½	252	250¼	252	+1½
56	57⅜	200	Glucose Sugar Ref....	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	+1⅝
175	177	500	Great Northern pf....	175	175½	175	175	+1½
52⅛	53½	200	Hocking Valley	52	52⅝	52	52⅛	+2½
74⅜	75	100	Hocking Valley pf....	75	75	75	75	+1⅛
145	145¾	1,700	Illinois Central	144¼	145¼	144¼	145	+1
20½	21	500	International Paper ..	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Internat. Paper pf...	76	76	76	76	+1
90	91¼	300	Internat. Power Co...	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
6⅞	7	200	International Silver ..	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	3,200	Iowa Central	39⅜	40¼	39	39¾	+ ½
76	76½	2,800	Iowa Central pf.....	77	77¾	76	76	- ½
31¼	33¾	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1¼
62	63	1,900	Lake Erie & West....	59½	63½	59½	63	+4¼
125½	126	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	126	126	125	125	.....
75½	77	100	Long Island	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	-2¾
101	101½	3,710	Louisville & Nashville.	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101½	+ ⅞
116⅜	116¾	6,100	Manhattan Elevated..	115⅞	116¾	115⅞	116½	+ ⅛
164½	165⅜	700	Met. Street Railway ..	164	165⅞	164	165	+1
23¼	23⅜	1,500	Mexican Central	23⅛	24	23¼	23⅜	- ⅛
10⅞	10¾	8,825	Mexican National ctfs	9¾	10¼	9¾	10	+1
109	109¾	900	Minn. & St. Louis....	107	110	107	110	-3½
115¾	117	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf..	107	116	117	116	117	-2
71	73	550	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	72	73	72	73	-2⅞
25⅞	26	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	26	26	26	26	+1
52⅝	53½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+1
96	99¼	13,010	Missouri Pacific	96	98⅞	95⅜	98⅛	-3⅜
41¼	42	100	National Biscuit Co..	42	42	42	42	+1
100	102	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	101	101	101	100	....
20¼	20⅝	1,300	National Lead Co....	20	20⅜	20	20½	+1
151¼	151½	2,450	New York Central	151¼	151¾	151	151¼	.....
38½	39	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	39¾	39¾	39	39	- ½
77½	78	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	78½	78⅝	77½	77½	....
32	32¼	1,810	N. Y., Ont. & West....	32¼	32½	32¼	32⅜	+⅜
51¼	51½	2,900	Norfolk & Western....	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
39	40	300	Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40	....
143⅜	143½	7,025	Pennsylvania R. R....	143¼	143⅝	143	143⅜	+ ⅝
114⅜	114½	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	114	114½	114	114⅜	+ ⅝
41	43	200	Pressed Steel Car, x d.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
83½	84½	20	Pressed Steel Car pf..	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	....
40	40¼	5,550	Reading	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅜
76½	77	300	Reading 1st pf	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
51	51½	900	Reading 2d pf	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	+ ½
19⅝	19¾	300	Republic Iron & Steel.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
73½	74	210	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	74	74	74	74	....
115¼	115⅜	7,500	St. L. & Adirondack.	113	116	113	115½	+2
39	39¼	1,200	St. L. & San Fran....	38⅜	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+1
78	80	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	77¼	78	77¼	78	+1
67⅜	67¾	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	67	67⅞	67	67¾	+ ⅝
27½	28¼	700	St. Louis Southw....	28	28	28	28	+1¼
61	61½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61	61½	61	61½	+1¼
54⅜	54½	29,250	Southern Pacific	54	54⅝	53⅞	54½	+1
28⅞	29	4,400	Southern Railway	28⅜	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
83⅞	84	1,000	Southern Railway pf.	83⅞	84	83⅞	84	+ ½
59¼	60¼	1,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	59½	61½	59½	60	+1½
40	40¼	5,400	Texas Pacific	38½	40¼	38½	40	+1⅜
20⅜	22	....	Tol., St. L. & West..	22	22	22	22	....
92½	93	200	Twin City R. T., ex d.	92½	93	92½	93	+1½
96¼	96¼	42,070	Union Pacific	95¾	97¼	95⅝	96¼	+1
88¼	88½	300	Union Pacific pf.....	88	88	88	88	+ ½
....	....	100	United N. J. R. R. & C.	282½	282½	282½	282½	....
41⅞	42	74,200	United States Steel ..	41	43	40⅞	42	+1¼
90⅞	91	38,300	U. S. Steel pf	90⅜	92	90¼	91	+1
13¼	13⅜	3,860	United States Leather.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	....
80⅜	80⅝	2,700	U. S. Leather pf.....	80½	81	80¼	80½	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	4,500	Wabash	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	20½	+ ½
39¼	39⅝	5,700	Wabash pf	38⅜	40⅛	38⅜	39¼	+ ½
91¾	92	3,600	Western Union Tel.....	90⅜	92	90¼	92	+1⅛
17⅝	17⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
49	50	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48¼	49¼	48¼	49¼	+ ⅛
28	30	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29½	30	29½	30	+1
20¼	21	100	Wisconsin Central ...	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Sales.....		$11,273						

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—The market today worked itself into a little more activity, but was still very quiet. The tone improved in sympathy with the advancing tendency in New York, Seaboards being the leading speculative bull feature. The whole list appeared firmer, though every issue did not close with a net gain to its credit.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions, amounting to 1,405 shares of stock and $46,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
610	Seaboard common	27¾	27¼	27¾
200	Seaboard pf	48	48	48
100	Maryland Brewing pf...	13	13	13
425	United Railways com...	16¾	16¾	16¾
30	Citizens' Bank	30	30	30
48	Union Bank	120	120	120
$1,000	Virginia Midland 5s....	115½	115½	115½
4,000	Atl. & Charlotte 1sts..	114¾	114¾	114¾
1,000	Seaboard 4s.....	82	82	82
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s....	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Traction Con. 5s.....	101	101	101
32,000	United Railways inc...	73	73	73
2,000	Maryland Brewing 6s...	52	52	52

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Trust	155	155	155
50	Allegheny Trust.....	152	152	152
225	Crucible Steel	21¼	21	21¼
725	Crucible Steel pf.....	83¾	83½	83⅝
$1,000	Ft. Pitt. Trac. 5s.....	116¾	116¾	116¾
10	Nat. Bank of Com.....	455	455	455
26	Pitts. Brew	26	26	26
65	Pitts. Brew. pf.....	45¼	45	45¼
475	Pitts. Coal	31	30¾	30¾
494	Pitts. Coal pf.....	93¾	93½	93⅝
1,547	River Coal	14¾	14½	14½
$12,000	Southern Trac. 6s.....	110	110	110
$250	U. S. Steel.....	42½	41	42
150	U. S. Steel pf.....	91½	91¾	91½
25	West. Elec. 2d pf.....	67¾	67¾	67¾
20	West. Air Brake.....	183¼	183¼	183¼
650	Window Glass.....	63	60¾	61
120	Window Glass pf.....	97	97	97

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's statement of the balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$177,012,372
Gold	102,333,454
Silver	26,231,094
United States notes.....	13,676,107
Treasury notes of 1890.....	137,088
National bank notes.....	8,715,143
Total receipts this day.....	1,427,465
Total receipts this month.....	12,258,613
Total receipts this year.....	64,578,953
Total expenditures this day.....	1,245,000
Total expenditures this month.....	11,320,000
Total expenditures this year.....	63,627,590
Deposits in National banks.....	104,610,775
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	533,886
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue.....	575,780
Customs	774,009
Miscellaneous	77,675

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion..... $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin.....	$292,165,689
Silver dollars	437,718,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	239,367
Silver bullion of 1890.....	45,456,633
Total.....	$775,579,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding.....	$292,165,689
Silver certificates outstanding	437,718,000
Treasury notes outstanding	45,696,000
Total.....	$775,579,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	67,734,014
Gold certificates	34,599,440
Silver coin and bullion.....	19,854,331
Silver certificates	9,376,763
United States notes.....	13,676,107
Other assets	19,747,182
Total in Treasury	$161,987,840
Deposits in National banks.....	104,810,775
Total.....	$266,598,616
Current liabilities	89,586,243
Available cash balance.....	177,012,372

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the Pratt & Whitney Company, and the Cherry Hill Gold Mining Company.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930..107⅞		108⅛
2s, c., 1930..107⅞		108⅛
3s, r., 1918..108¼		109
3s, c., 1918..108¼		109
3s, 1918, sm.108		109
4s, r., 1907..113		113½
4s, c., 1907..113		113¼
4s, r., 1925..137		138
4s, c., 1925..137		138
5s, r., 1904..107⅜		108½
5s, c., 1904..107⅜		108½
D. C. 3-65s..124		..
Adams Exp..175		185
Alb. & Sus..220		..
Alle. & W...120		..
Am. Ag. Ch. 25		29
A. A. C. pf. 87		89
Am. Bicycle. 3		4
Am. Blc. pf. ..		20
Am. Coal....180		200
Am. Dist. T...93		98¾
A. L. Co. pf. 61		62½
Am. M. Co. 6¼		7
A. M. Co. pf. 27½		29
Am. Snuff... 41½		46
Am. S. pf.... 87¼		87¼
A. S. R. pf.120		130
A. T. & C. 98		101
Am. T. pf..140		145
Am. W. Co. pf.....	75	80
A. Cop. Min. 43½		43¾
Ann Arbor. 21¼		25
Ann Arb. pf. 52		55
B. & O. pf. 92½		93½
B. A. L. pf.108		110
B. Un. Gas.214		220
B., R. & P. 84		90
C., C. & C. 40		..
C., R. R. of		..
C. N. J. ..157		162
C. & E. Ill.120		128
C. & E. I. pf. ..		133
C. G. W. pf., A.....	81¼	81¾
C. G. W. pf., B.....	45¾	47¾
C. G. W. pf., C.....	91	92
C. I. & L. pf.....	69	70
C. & N. W.191		195
C. St. P., M. & Om.....125		135
Chi. Un. Tr. 16		20
Chi. Tract. pf. St. L. pf...115		118
C., L. & W. 30		35
C., L. & W. pf.....	66	72
Cleve. & P.189		..
C. F. & I. pf.....	123	132
C. S. 2d pf. 22		22½
Com. Cable..180		190
Cons. Coal.. 61		..
Cont. T. pf...115		116¾
D. M. & Ft. Dd.....	33	38
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.....115		150
Dist. of Am. 7¾		8¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.....	17¾	18
Erie 2d pf.. 49		50½
Ev. & T. H. 53		55
Ev. & T. H. pf.....	86	90
Ft. W. & D. C.....	25	30
G. S. R. pf.104		106½
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co. 34		38
Homestake.. 97		101
Ill. Cent., l.l.102		..
Int. S. pf... 33½		39¼
Int. S. P.... 35		40
I. S. P. pf. 80		80¼
J. & Chi....175		..
K. City So.. 18		21
K. C. S. pf. 35½		41
K. & D. M. 7		8
K. & D. M. pf	30	35
King. & P....	9	..
Lacl. Gas.... 85		95
Lacl. pf. 90		101
Lake Shore..250		275
Man. Beach.. 12		18
Md. C. pf... 70		78
Met. W. S. El., Chi.. 35½		36½
Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf. 92		95
Mich. Cent..105		..
Mil., El. R. & L. pf. ..		117
M. St. P. & S. S. M... 24		25
Mob. & Ohio. 81½		83
N., C. & St. L. 75		100
Nat. Lt. pf.. 86		92
Nat. Salt... 39½		41½
Nat. S. pf.... 75½		76
New Cent. C. 27		35
N. Y. A. B..135		140
N. Y. & N. H.....214½		216
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.105		112
Ont. Mining.. 8		9½
Pac. Coast.. 64		70
P. C. 1st pf. 94		100
P. C. 2d pf. 68		74
Peo. & E.... 21		26
Pere Marq....		75
Pere M. pf....		85
P., C. C. & St. L.... 73		78
P., C., & St. L. pf..102		103
P. F. W. & C.....189		..
P., F. W. & C. pf.....187		..
Pullman Co..205		207
Quicksilver.. 3		4
Quicks'r pf.. 8½		10½
Rens. & S...204		215
R. W. & O.137⅛		140
Rub. Goods.. 28		30
Rub. G. pf.. 76½		78½
S.-S. S. & I. 31½		32½
S.-S. S. & I. pf. ..		78
S. R. & T. 6		7
T. P. L. Tr. 32		39
Third Av....120		122
T. P. & W. 8½		..
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.. 33½		35
T. C. R. T. pf.....	150	..
U. B. & P. 14½		15
U. B. & P. pf. 70¼		74
U. S. Exp... 85		88
U. S. Rub.... 17¾		18¼
U. S. R. pf. 55		56
Va.-Car. Ch. 59¼		59½
Va.-C. C. pf.122		123
W.-F. Exp..140		150
Wis. C. pf... 41		42

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago has arranged to issue $25,000 of additional stock, bringing its total capitalization up to $150,000.

The Western Factory Insurance Association has received an application for membership from the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

The Scottish Critic tells of the re-election of Director Gorell, at the age of ninety-seven years, to the Directorate of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England.

It is reported that the Interstate Life Assurance Company of Cincinnati intends to reincorporate as a legal reserve company and deposit $100,000 with the Ohio Insurance Department for the protection of policyholders.

The Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has decided to recommend to the Exchange an amendment to the old rule allowing companies to write at minimum rates if no rate is reported on the new risk within one week after the application. The proposed change provides that application shall be made as before for rates on new risks, and that in the meantime the Exchange as member "shall not issue the indorsement, permit, or policy, but may hold the same bound, subject to the revised rate." The recommendation is expected to come before the Exchange for action on Aug. 14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1925		Mob & O gen 4s	
10,000.....	137	1,000.....	94
U S 4s, coup, 1907		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
13,000.....	113½	17,000.....	81
Alabama, Class A		Mob & Mal inc	
1,000.....	108	5,000.....	103
Adams Express 4s		10,000.....	103½
1,000.....	104¼	5,000.....	105
2,000.....	105	23,000.....	106
1,000.....	104¾	10,000.....	107
Am Hide & L 6s		5,000.....	107½
10,000.....	95½	10,000.....	108
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		20,000.....	108¼
1,000.....	97	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s	
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s		2,000.....	95
69,000.....	103⅛	3,000.....	95¼
5,000.....	103	5,000.....	95½
4,000.....	103¼	M C col 3½s	
1,000.....	103⅝	1,000.....	94¼
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
18,000.....	97	5,000.....	107
10,000s20F.....	96⅞	N Y, Sus & W gen 5s	
22,000s20F.....	97	10,000.....	105
Adj 4s, stamped		Nor & W con 4s	
4,000.....	94⅛	2,000.....	101½
17,000.....	94	8,000.....	101¾
15,000.....	94¼	7,000.....	102
10,000.....	94¼	North Pac 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		17,000.....	104½
15,000.....	103	North Pac gen 3s	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n 1st 6s		15,000.....	72
10,000.....	89¾	1,000.....	71⅞
10,000.....	89⅞	40,000.....	72
25,000.....	89¾	Ore R & N con 4s	
4,000.....	89⅝	1,000.....	102½
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con, gtd, 1911, 6th inst pd		Peoria & E 1st 4s	
5,000.....	104½	9,000.....	98
B'klyn Un El 1st		Pitts & W 1st, J	
2,000.....	100⅜	P M & Co ctfs	
Cent of Ga con 5s		2,000.....	100
3,000.....	106	Reading gen 4s	
Cent of Ga 1st inc		1,000.....	95
3,000.....	78	St L & S F 2d 6s, Class A	
Cent of N J gen 5s		15,000.....	111
1,000.....	129½	St L S'w'n 1st	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		1,000.....	97¼
5,000.....	87¾	St L S'w'n 2d	
Chi & Alton 3½s		15,000.....	75
5,000.....	84½	San A & A P 4s	
5,000.....	84⅝	5,000.....	85¾
5,000.....	84½	So P of Cal con 5s, stamped	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		1,000.....	109¼
15,000.....	97	South Ry 1st 5s	
78,000.....	97¼	5,000.....	115⅜
20,000.....	97¼	1,000.....	115½
50,000.....	97¼	South Ry, St L Div 1st	
10,000.....	97¼	1,000.....	96½
74,000.....	97⅜	Tol, St L & W 4s	
Chi, M & St P, C & P 5s		2,000.....	84
1,000.....	116¼	Union Pac 1st 4s	
D & Gt So 5s		5,000.....	104⅛
1,000.....	111⅜	14,000.....	104½
Chi & N'w'n 4s		Union Pac conv 4s	
30,000.....	99	10,000.....	106
Erie 1st con 4s		5,000.....	106⅛
3,000.....	85¾	3,000.....	106⅜
1,000.....	85½	10,000.....	106⅜
Hock Val 1st 4½s		40,000.....	106⅝
14,000.....	106½	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000.....	107	3,000.....	117¾
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s		Wabash deb, B	
5,000.....	100⅞	6,000.....	60¾
Unified 4s		2,000.....	61
10,000.....	101⅝	4,000.....	61
Mex Cent con 4s		6,000.....	61½
2,000.....	85	10,000.....	62
Mex Cent 1st inc		10,000.....	62¼
1,000.....	31¼	5,000.....	62¾
10,000.....	32	1,000.....	61⅞
5,000.....	32¼	40,000.....	62¼
10,000.....	32½	West Un refund & real est 4½s	
5,000.....	31⅝	5,000.....	109
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
500.....	97	12,000.....	88
Total sales		$1,582,500	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.03
Belcher	.06	.05
Best & Belcher	.19	.20
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.30	.30
Challenge Con.	.33	.30
Chollar	.05	.05
Confidence	1.30	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.95	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.07	.06
Gould & Curry	.14	.13
Hale & Norcross	.25	.24
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.....	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.14
Occidental Con.	.03	.02
Ophir	.67	.68
Overman	.12	.10
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.06	.06
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.13	.13
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.11	.10
Utah Con.	.01	.01
Yellow Jacket	.28	.25
Silver bars	58⅝	58⅝
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	07½	07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	352	352	352
4th week July....	$131,205	$103,884

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Dwelling Sold — Other Dealings by Brokers—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. E. Churchill Hart to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 83 Park Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for the Egan estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the two five-story flats, with stores, 232 and 234 West Twenty-eighth Street, 49.10 by 98.9.

Leonard F. Nicoll has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 East Fifty-third Street, 18 by 100.5.

J. N. Elsworth is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 110 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently through Broker Herbert A. Sherman.

M. Ludington has sold to William Thompson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 359 Lexington Avenue, 19.9 by 85.

R. H. Jones has sold to S. Knepper the two-story frame dwelling 2,139 Hughes Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100.

The four-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street has been leased, through Herbert A. Sherman, to Mrs. Anna McNally for a term of years.

W. W. & T. M. Hall will build a four-story dwelling, costing $100,000, at 17 East Sixty-third Street, a lot 29.6 by 100.5. Welch S. Provot has prepared the plans.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

255 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 48.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 53 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie Peyser $6,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

572 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. Beach Jones, trustee 15,000

247 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company 10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 239, 241, and 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 158.1 feet east of Second Avenue, each 15.8 by 80.1 and irregular, three three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on 239, $6,120; on 241, $5,598; on 243, $6,060.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, James N. Rosenberg, referee, 450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,329.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 164 and 166 Waverley Place, for a one-story brick church, 43.7 by 87.2; Abyssinian Baptist Church, premises, owner; Pollard & Steinam of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

La Fontanine Avenue, 372 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story brick oil house, 25 by 14; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Westchester Avenue, southeast corner of Washington Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, with store, 22 by 52; John Cormley of 890 First Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 17 East Sixty-third Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 29.6 by 73; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch S. Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 333 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; James S. Herman, premises, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $150.

No. 27 Henry Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Gordon Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; Charles B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 403 and 405 West Thirty-ninth Street, to two four-story brick tenements, with store; George H. Mosher, premises, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 1,365 to 1,369 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; Louis L. Todd, premises, owner; W. E. Young of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 314 and 316 West Thirty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; James Stern of 8 West Seventieth Street, owner; James Curvan of 272 West Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 661 and 663 Eighth Avenue, to two four-story brick dwellings; E. Frey, premises, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 2,994 to 2,998 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; W. Muller, premises, owner; Arthur Artander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

King's Bridge Avenue, west side, 29.9 feet north of Wicker Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; John M. Brown, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $100.

Morris Avenue, west side, 72 feet north of Cameron Place, to a one-story frame dwelling; John Clare of 2,183 Morris Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 611 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; C. W. Coherty of 373 Seventh Avenue, owner; E. W. Granert of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 244 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Henry Messenger of 110 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick factory; estate of P. Sheehy of 247 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 54 ft n of Marble St, 53.5x90x53.5x92; Assad G. Khouri to L. Napoleon Levy, (mtg $11,300, R S $2.50). $1

DALY AV, e s, 100.8 ft n of 177th St, 25x43.6x25.10x42.10; Charles P. Hallock to Sarah D. Eager 1

LEGGETT AV, e s, at lands of Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, 84.2x173.9x80x200; Rafael R. Govin to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 1

LOT 108, map by Rafael R. Govin, in 23d Ward; John Poth, Jr., to Benjamin Poth 1

LOT 176, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Harry F. Reese and Mary, his wife, (mtg $2,000, R S 50 cents) 1

LOTS 364 and 365, map of Washingtonville; John Hargers to Dora A. Taubert, (R S 50 cents) 1

PRINCE ST, 7 to 11, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 61.2x irregular; Isaac Marx to Myron S. Marx, 2-9 part, (mtg $60,000, R S $5) 100

PRINCE ST, 7 to 11, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 61.2x irregular; Isaac Marx to Maurice Marx, 2-9 part, (mtg $60,000, R S $5) 100

PRINCE ST, 7 to 11, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 61.2x irregular; Isaac Marx to Bessie Freedman; 4-9 part, (mtg $60,000, R S $10) 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 117.2 ft n of 180th St, 25.1x80.5x irregular; Antonio Sebastiano Salvato, (mtg $4,200) 5,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 104.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 51.2x134.9x11.2x144.10; Harry Overington to George Pickel, (R S 25c) .. 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 178th St, 82x100; L. Napoleon Levy to Hassad G. Khouri, (R S $2) 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 217.10 ft n of 165th St, 1.3x200; First Congregational Church of Morrisania to Minne Hornickel 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 204.10 ft n e of Tinton Av, 67.7x irregular; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Columban J. Kelly, (R S $5.50) 5,425

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 867.11 ft s w of Leggett Av; John Poth, Jr., to Benjamin Poth 1

4TH AV, s s, part of Lot 1689, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; Margaret C. Law to Mary Moriarty, (mtg $1,900) 1

5TH AV, e s, 84.11 ft n of 128th St, 20x100; Walter H. Mead, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $8.75) 20,000

11TH AV, s w corner of 172d St, 95x100; Christian Puteer to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $10.25) 1

11TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Joseph C. Levi to Alois Gutwillig, (R S $2.50) 100

12TH ST, 56, s s, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4x103.3; Gertrude Harrison to Bernard J. Maas, (mtg $13,000, R S $4) 1

12TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, if extended, 117x888.8x117.4x679, with land under water, &c.; James W. Hoey to Mary Ryan, (R S $55) 1

13TH ST, 638, s s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Max Salat to Walter J. Cohn, (mtg $11,300) 5,000

16TH ST, s s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x103.3; Annie K. E. Hilbrand to Rudolf Hilbrand, all liens, (R S $3.75) 1

22D ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Elizabeth Mitchell to Patrick Barker, all liens 1

33D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Carl H. Engelstadter to Emma Murphy, (R S 75c) 1

51ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Sarah Lewis to Milton J. Hornthal, (R S, $8.75) 20,000

52D ST, n s, 184 ft e of 8th Av, 14x100.5; Margaret A. Bush to William F. Donnelly, (R S $6.25) 1

70TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 125x100.5; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution, (R S $18.75) 40,000

70TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 125x100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution to Annie Kemble, (R S $16.25) 1

83D ST, 214, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Milton J. Hornthal to Eliza J. Lewis, (mtg $25,000, R S $2) 1

84TH ST, 517, n s, 214.9 ft e of Avenue A, 19.5x102.2; Frederick Heins to Frank E. Beard, (mtg $6,000, R S $1) 100

106TH ST, 230, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 23x100.11; Peter Wagner to Peter Gibson, (mtg $30,000, R S $5.25) 1

109TH ST, 64, s s, 204 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Margaret F. Kearney to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $8,000) 1

113TH ST, n s, 333.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Giovanni Attonasio and wife, (mtg $3,950) 1

120TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 189x100.11; Thomas Berkeley to Agnes Douglas, (mtg $5,000) 7,500

120TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 189x100.11; Agnes Douglas to Moses Bachman, (mtg $5,000) 100

126TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Josephine V. Mullen to Frank Ritter, Jr., (mtg $18,000, R S $2) 2,000

128TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11 and other property; John Bottomley to Thomas Brady, ½ part, all liens 1

128TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, and other property; Thomas Brady and others to John Bottomley, ½ part, all liens 1

129TH ST, 70, s s, 48.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.3x irregular; Catharine A. Brady to Joseph A. Farley, (R S $2.50) 1

129TH ST, 70, s s, 48.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.3x irregular; Joseph A. Farley to Catharine A. and Elizabeth A. Brady, R S $2.50) 1

134TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4x100; Jane Limmer to Henry Lantheir, (mtg $17,000, R S $10) 100

148TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Augusta Schneckenberg to William S. Bogert, (mtg $8,000, R S $4.25) 1

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Marianne Rosenzweig to Cornelia Pierce, mtg $2,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 119, store, &c.; Max J. Klein to Marks Kerber, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1901 ..... $552

SULLIVAN ST, 144, store, &c.; Louis and Benjamin Nieberg to Joseph Papa, 4 1-2 years, from June 1, 1901 552

2D AV, 442, n e corner of 25th St, (321 East,) third floor; Colonial Brewery to Ellen Wallace, 1 10-12 years, from July 1, 1901 780

8TH AV, 426, all; Charles J. Appell to Charlotte Sterck, 4 9-12 years, from July 15, 1901 2,500

11TH ST, 434 East, store; Thomas Kerrigan to Joseph Guarino and Pietro Micell, 5 years, from ——, 1901 300

24TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.8; Margaret V. C. MacNutt to Emma G. Clark, 21 years 350

24TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.8; Clement C. Moore to Emma G. Clark, 21 years ..... $700 to 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to Josephine E. Carpenter; 153d St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years $17,000

ATTONASIO, Giovanni, and wife to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 113th St, n s, 333.4 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent 5,825

BRAND, Hyman, to Colonial Brewery; Rivington St, 337, secures notes, 6 per cent 800

CENTRAL LAND COMPANY to George E. Coney; 166th St, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 25,000

DIX, Morgan, and others to the rector and others of Trinity Church; St. Nicholas Av, e s, at centre line of block between 114th and 115th Sts, building loan, 1 year 5,000

DONNELLY, William F., to American Mortgage Company; 255 West 52d St, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,000

EAGER, Sarah C., and Charles P. Hallock; Daly Av, e s, 100.8 ft n of 177th St, 3 months, 6 per cent 2,000

FERGUSON, Harry, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 429 to 435 West 31st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent .. 30,000

GIBBONS, Granville, to William R. Beal; Locust Av, s w corner of 141st St, demand, 6 per cent 3,047

GUTWILLIG, Alois, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 5,000

HARGRAVE, Eugenia W., to Alice H. Long; 169th St, n s, 651 ft e of Gerard Av, 3 years 3,000

HAUBERT, Catharina, to George Bruestle; 14th St, s s, 195 ft w of Avenue B, 4 years, 6 per cent 2,000

HORNTHAL, Milton J., to De Witt L. Hornthal; 51st St, n s, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 3,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th Av, s s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

KEIL, Heinrich, and another to Charles Danewitz and another; Boston Road, s e s, 212.6 ft e of 169th St, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,200

KEMBLE, Annie, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 70th St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, due Nov. 1, 1903 27,000

KEMBLE, Annie, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 70th St, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, due Nov. 1, 1903 3,000

LEITNER, Joseph, to Henry H. Barnard; Belmont Av, s w corner of 183d St, demand, 6 per cent 1,200

MORIARTY, Mary, to Margaret C. Law; being part of Lot 689, map of Wakefield, beginning s s of 4th Av, at n e corner of Lot 689, due March 1, 1902, 6 per cent 450

MURPHY, Emma, to Carl H. Engelstadter; 33d St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

PICKEL, George, to Harry Overington; St. Ann's Av, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

PIRK, Bertha, to Ernst Keller; Crotona Av, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 1 year 750

PIRK, Bertha, to Adelbert Becker; Crotona Av, e s, 25.3 ft s of 180th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

RODENSTEIN, Sarah, and another to Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., and others, executors and trustees; 139th St, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 1 year 5,000

SISS, Henry M., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 72d St, 332 West 32,500

STAHL, Jacob, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, s w corner of 168th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 55,000

WEMPLE, Edwin C., to William T. Hayward; Broadway, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, and other property, 1 year, 6 per cent., secures note 30,000

YERG, Peter, or Yoerge Edward G., to Bernhardt Foertsch; 51st St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent., gold 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company $35,000

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Joseph Bulova. 2,461

HAMERSCHLAG, Joseph, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 75,000

HINTELEIN, Elizabeth, administratrix, to Moses G. Wright 1,632

WHITING, Jane, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 85,000

WINTRINGER, Albert, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and another, given as indemnity for bond ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, n e corner of Kelly St, 25x100; Church C. Gates & Co. against William L. Salas, owner; David Quigley, contractor $235

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; William Cohen against George J. A. Wright, owner; Cesare Casanova, contractor 93

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 100x100; Samuel Bochman against —— Merr, owner; Joseph Rashare, contractor

EAST BROADWAY, 209; B. B. Simons and another against Wolf Rosenberg, owner; John Schmidt and another, contractors 303

GRAND ST, n w corner of Clinton St, 50x100; Harris, McHenry & Baker Company against Jacob Fischel, owner; J. M. Prudovsky, contractor 444

HESTER ST, 30; Jeremiah Moses against Abraham Zubrinsky, owner and contractor 203

SUFFOLK ST, 30; Isidore Greitzer against Jacob Peskurz, owner; Morris Brodsky, contractor 560

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 205th St, 25x100; Constantino Comparetti against Bella A. Devoe, owner; W. Dessoir, contractor 70

1ST ST, 81 and 83 East; Mikal Lakner & Co. against Adolph Jacobs, owner and contractor 1,100

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Charles Walker and another, owner and contractors 2,500

83D ST, 347 East; Candee & Smith against Nathan Cohen, owner; Mollie and M. J. Katz, contractors 27

7TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 57.3x37.3; Iseeks Brothers against John Roth, owner; Rogers Brothers, contractors 38

110TH ST, 304 and 306 East, 50x100; Alberine Stone Company against John Doe, owner; S. D. Tombach, contractor 112

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 122x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against William Roditzek and another, owners; John D. White, contractor 141

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418 OF LAWS OF 1897.

102D ST, s s, 115 ft e of Madison Av, 100x120; James Pugh, on —— Tyndall and another to Mrs. C. H. Rogers 30

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 718 and 720, and 189 Water St; Josephine MacDonald against Ranald H. MacDonald and another, (amended partition); attorneys, Reid, Esselstyn & Ketchum.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 25.0 ft s of 180th St, 25.6x87.6x25x92.7, and Lots 107 and 108, Map No. 2 of property of Charles Darke, Yonkers; New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, against Susan Magnin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter.

LOTS 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48, map of Mount Eden, West Farms; Bernard Feifer and another against Louis Edelmuth, (notice of levy, &c.;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, runs e 81.2 to New Chambers St x n w 36.3x w 56.2 to Roosevelt St x s 27; John J. Cosgrove against Robert L. Shaw, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

3D AV, e s, part of Lot 149, map of Village of Morrisania; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Thomas H. Bell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

156TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft e of Beach Av, 25x121; Gustav Langmann against Charles Holdorf and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

156TH ST, s s, 219.5 ft e of Beach Av, 25x121; Helen C. Kudlich against Charles Holdorf and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

187TH ST, s s, 167.10 ft w of Washington Av, 33.2x100; Francis B. Chedsey against Josephine E. Fletcher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. O'Brien.

187TH ST, 531 West; Richard D. Upham against Anne S. Hooks and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PALMER & OLSON.—Schedules in the assignment of Palmer & Olson, electrical contractors, at 210 Centre Street, show liabilities $5,332, nominal assets $3,914, and actual assets $705.

HOAGLAND & ROBINSON COMPANY.—Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed Ira G. Darrin receiver for the Hoagland & Robinson Company, dealers in building materials, formerly at the foot of West Forty-eighth Street, on the application of W. H. Barnes, who obtained two judgments against the company on June 18 aggregating $2,761.

CROSSLEY & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $3,036 against Charles and Anna M. Crossley, doing business as Crossley & Co., manufacturers of heating and ventilating apparatus at 366 West Broadway, from Phillips & Avery for the Judson A. Goodrich Company, for balance due for goods and materials sold to the firm between October, 1899, and July 1, 1901. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the partners are residents of Jersey City. The Sheriff put a keeper in their place of business.

HERMAN COLELL.—A meeting of the creditors of Herman Colell, wholesale dealer in tobacco at 10 Chatham Square, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, was held yesterday at the office of Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman, at 119 Nassau Street. Mr. Colell could not make any offer of settlement, owing, it was stated, to legal complications which have arisen in regard to the disposition of certain property. A committee of creditors consisting of William Beer, B. Rosenwald, and Julius Marguisee was appointed to investigate and report a basis of settlement.

GOLDMAN & SILVERMAN.—Goldman & Silverman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 7 Mercer Street, reported to have failed. Their place of business is closed and it was said there yesterday that many persons had been inquiring for them. The elevator man said that all their stock was removed Wednesday morning between 5 and 7 o'clock, and it was understood that it had been put in storage. They began business in June, 1900, on East Broadway, with a claimed capital of $3,000, and moved to 71 Mercer Street a few months ago. A woolen merchant said yesterday that the names of the firm, gold and silver, were a good combination, but he declined to sell them any goods.

JOHN D. METZGER & Co.—An order from Judge White of Buffalo was filed in the County Clerk's office here yesterday appointing William O. Campbell receiver for the property of the firm of John D. Metzger & Co., lumber merchants of Port au Prince, Haiti, with an office in this city, formerly at 15 Whitehall Street, on the application of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, which obtained a judgment against them for $39,138. The firm has a claim against the Government of Haiti, on which the arbitrator, William R. Day, formerly Secretary of State, has awarded them $23,000. Gustav Werner, one of the partners, who was examined in supplementary proceedings in Buffalo, is ordered to transfer to the receiver the right, title, and interest of the firm in the award above mentioned. The firm also has some machinery in Haiti which cost $8,000, and a lot of outstanding accounts there.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DIEDRICH GERCKEN.—Diedrich Gercken, clerk, of 15 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,523 and assets of $5 in cash. The debts were contracted in 1895, when he kept a grocery store.

BENJAMIN JACOBER.—Benjamin Jacober, clerk, residing at 32 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,577 and no assets. Included in the liabilities is $242 due the State for taxes. The debts were contracted in 1899, when he was in the grocery business. Mr. Jacober filed his petition as a poor person.

JOHN J. REILLY.—John J. Reilly, mason and builder, of 214 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6492 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Reilly & Gavigan at 127 East Twenty-third Street, from September, 1898, to March, 1900, and all the debts were contracted as a partner in that firm.

MARTIN F. SCHRENKEISEN.—Martin F. Schrenkeisen, restaurant keeper of 93 East Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,656 and nominal assets of $13,000, in real estate, consisting of 424 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, which is incumbered for $14,023. Of the liabilities, $472 are for taxes due the city, $13,325 secured by realty mortgage, $9,040 unsecured, and $869 accommodation paper. Mr. Schenkeisen began this business in March, 1900, and spent considerable money in fitting up the place. Emilie Huber of Brooklyn holds the mortgage of $13,325 on the real estate at 424 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been granted by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court to James Kilpatrick, builder, of 122 East Seventy-third Street, whose liabilities were $69,907, and Solomon Levin, builder, of 167 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, liabilities $55,937.

Publishing Company's Troubles.

The Buyer and Chronicle Company, published at 396 Broadway, is in financial difficulties, and the office furniture, &c., was sold out at auction yesterday by City Marshal Leubuscher. The Sheriff has also received an execution against the company for $829 in favor of the Martin B. Brown Company on two notes for printing. The company was incorporated in August, 1899, with a capital stock of $30,000, to publish The Buyer and Chronicle, which was a continuation of The Buyer and Dry Goods Chronicle. The publication was a weekly up to April last, when it was changed to a monthly and called The Modern Merchant. The liabilities of the company are reported to be about $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUCHSBAUM, Benjamin—M. Rose $81

BURGDORFF, William—F. Glassup 83

BLOCK, Oskar—C. A. Friberg 51

BIRD, Frank and Joseph F.—Benjamin Moore & Co 35

BAKER, James—C. L. Bruns 33

BROCKWAY, Ellis—S. Bopp 71

COHEN, Abraham—M. Rose 21

COLONIAL BUILDING COMPANY—Sienna Marble and Tile Company 292

DENGEL, John F.—Wood & Selick 298

DENTON, Henry M.—A. Howell 2,190

DE LACEY, Elizabeth—R. C. Shephard. 813

FRISCHMAN, Ignatz—H. Somenstrahl and others 264

HASLER, J. Edward—E. Gangloff 89

HUDSON, Spencer C.—F. J. Thomson and others 63

KINES, John—C. Block 150

KILPATRICK, James—M. Rogers 9,473

LEDAMAN, James E.—W. A. Leggett and others 72

LANG, Thomas F., and Henry Marx—F. N. Du Bois 52

LARSEN, Carl A.—J. Rulla 65

MUIR, Ella M.—J. L. McBirney 1,473

MUIR, Ella M.—J. L. McBirney 1,155

MOORE, William J., and Samuel Milch, as attorneys and managers—M. G. Frisbie 1,137

MOORE, William J., and Samuel Milch, as attorneys and managers—M. G. Frisbie 1,137

MARX, Henry—Robinson Stoneware Company 211

PAPE, Joseph F.—A. C. Newkirk and others 99

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—B. Campbell. 1,188

RYAN, Jennie C., and William H. Lancaster—A. Baxter 34

ROTHSCHILD, David—W. Horrmann and others 3,497

PFEIFFER, George A., Jr., and William L.—C. Doscher 638

REITER, Samuel—R. S. Russell and others 105

STROM, William H.—W. F. May 97

SAYRE, Robert M.—F. S. Arkman and others 343

STERLING, Richard—Mutual Bank 46

SHAW PIANO COMPANY—Musical Courier Company and others, costs 24

SPEER, Horace—T. L. Ward 36

SPEER, Edward D.—T. L. Ward 29

SHERWOOD, Robert—T. D. Dinwoodie.. 73

TARLER, George—The Chatham National Bank of New York 2,502

WHEELOCK, Joseph A.—A. Kahn 107

WALLACE, William—H. L. Jenkins, executrix 264

WISE, Leo—The Mitchell-Vance Company 218

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled mineralogic and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 P. M. East 32d St., 9.00, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUNDAY OUTING

MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50 GLEN ONOKO and the SWITCHBACK

Sunday, Aug. 11, 1901

OVER THE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Children Under 12, 75 Cents.
Switchback Tickets, 50 Cents for Adults.
Special train from New York: Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.
C. M. BURT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND

TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.

The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 18, 1.30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:25.

Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Franklin St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY E. HOWLAND, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob R. Nevius, deceased, against JOHN E. DOYLE and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date July 31, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the land map of the City of New York as Block 2,546, in Section 10, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard at a point distant one hundred and twenty-five and seventy-one one hundredths (175 71-100) feet easterly, measured along the northerly side of said Southern Boulevard, from the easterly side of Saint Ann's Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven and sixty-one one hundredths (87 61-100) feet to a point distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet easterly at right angles from Saint Ann's Avenue; thence easterly and at right angles to said Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue, five (5) feet; thence easterly, again at right angles to Saint Ann's Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Saint Ann's Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, eighty-nine and seventy-three one hundredths (89 23-100) feet to the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, and thence westerly along said northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five and twenty-three one hundredths (25 23-100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1901.

AUGUST C. NANZ, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 841 Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,068.00, with interest thereon from the

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —OLIVER E. CROMWELL and Louise de Ruyter Campbell, Ella A. de Ruyter, and John E. de Ruyter, individually and as executors of the last will and testament of Henrietta M. de Ruyter, deceased, Plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Mabel S. Carter and Herbert S. Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, John S. Pettit, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, the New York Engraving and Printing Company, Herman de Selding, Joel S. de Selding, Austin B. Fletcher and Louis H. Schultz, as Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased; Thomas A. Maitland, as executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Parish Dillon, deceased; the City of New York, Michael Hazel, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Mary Hazel, deceased; Charles E. Mather, Bernard Simpson, Charles D. Folsom, Robert W. Reid, William F. Rossell, John W. Surbrug, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, August Martin Gemunder and Rudolph Gemunder, as surviving partners of the firm of August Gemunder & Sons; August Neresheimer, Louis Neresheimer, David C. Townsend, John H. Adams, Edgar H. Booth, George E. Clauder, Henry P. Toler, Charles D. Halsey, Charles H. Brown, as receiver of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of the said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Pettit, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1901.—Dated July 10th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy12-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy19-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOMMER, Rettie Glover, Simon Nachtigal, and Joseph Nathan, constituting the firm of Nachtigal & Co.; William B. Hardt, Henry A. Lindgens, Fritz Hill, as Executor, &c., of Max Doermer, deceased; Emil Schaff, Defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Jan'y 8th, 1901.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Rettie Glover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

F. B. WIGHTMAN, Atty. for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy19-law6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 229 Broadway, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John Pettit, Mary J. Botsford, as administratrix of the estate of George Botsford, deceased; Reginald Hanson, and all devisees, legatees, executors, and administrators of said John Pettit, if he be deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, and also all unknown persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint and amended complaint herein:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint and amended complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of July, 1901.—Dated July 10th, 1901.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy12-law6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against JENNIE F. WILLSON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Jennie Willson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-law6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against ANDREW R. FOULDS, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Andrew R. Foulds:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-law6wF

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—WALDEMAR F. TIMME, plaintiff, against VICTORIA F. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 26, 1901.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Victoria F. McIntyre:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Brownstone Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

ANDREW FOULDS, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

25 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

jy26-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFONSO ANASTASIO, plaintiff, against THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK and LUCIA ANASTASIO, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1901.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Lucia Anastasio:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of July, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 362 Broome St., Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

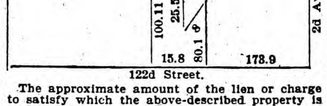
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet eight inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street nine feet five inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same eight feet, more or less; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 241 East 122d Street:



122d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,330.83, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $267.75, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $5387.89, and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

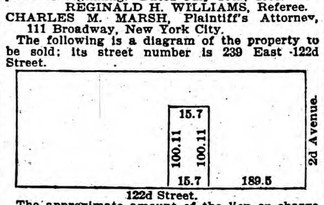
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty-nine feet five inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven inches; thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 239 East 122d Street.



122d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,863 91-100 dollars, with interest from June 28, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $281.07, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $937.89, and interest.—Dated July 16th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK against EDWIN H. BURR and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

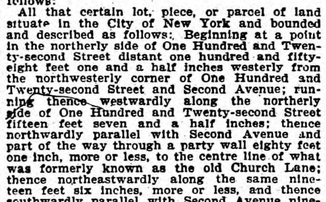
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street distant one hundred and seventy-nine feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue; running thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street fifteen feet seven and a half inches; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet one inch, more or less, to the centre line of what was formerly known as the old Church Lane; thence northeastwardly along the same nineteen feet six inches, more or less, and thence southwardly parallel with Second Avenue ninety-one feet eleven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

CHARLES M. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 243 East 122d Street:



122d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,797.75, with interest from June 28th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $242.42, with interest from July 8th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed the purchaser or paid out of the purchase money is $583.82 and interest.

Dated July 15th, 1901.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

113 WEST 86TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARTHA M. HALL, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1901, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1901, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, more particularly described as follows—

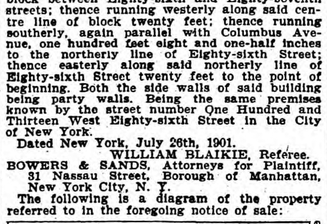
Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, more or less, to centre line of block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of block twenty feet; thence running southerly, again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of Eighty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Both the side walls of said building being party walls. Being the same premises known as the street number One Hundred and Thirteen West Eighty-sixth Street in the City of New York.

Dated New York, July 26th, 1901.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



86th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $32,874.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,168.09.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

jy26-law6wF&Sau6

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate.

25c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER

7 stories, 50x100, all leased.
Price, $200,000. Mtg. $110,000, at 4½%.
Rent over $17,000.
Will consider part exchange.
Principals only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

8th Av. and 116th St.—Three-family flat and store, $34,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.

All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.

Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.

Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.

Agent on premises to show property and give full information.

C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600. Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to BENNER, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 80 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE,
Stafford Springs, Conn.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Twenty acres on west bank of Hudson River; very cheap. R. A. Beatty, 58 Varick St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements on plot 100x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 161 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 43x100. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city.
J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. V. Douse, 3,059 3d Av., real estate.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For rent at moderate terms to private family, a three-story and basement dwelling on West 12th St.; size 20 by 40; twelve rooms and bath. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

Choice large, light apartments to let,

RICHMOND HILL,

27 Washington Square North;
all modern improvements.
strictly fire-proof building; rents $950 to $1,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

5 extra large, light rooms; bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 4 acres, fine one dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. MAXWELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles M. Maxwell, a bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 21, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 9, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SCHWARZ, Bankrupt.—No. 3,861.

To the creditors of Louis Schwarz of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, 1901, the said Louis Schwarz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 7th, 1901.

Business Opportunities.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

PUBLISHING opportunity: Incorporation of established monthly furnishes opportunity for young man to acquire substantial, active interest by investment or selling stock. CAMBRIDGE, Box 102 Times Office.

Business Corporations.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

$10,000.—A college graduate, with capital to invest, can secure a live, profitable interest and fine position with a first-class educational publishing company. Address Alpha, Box U, 165 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

For Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CUT THIS OUT

15 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD pewter, britannia and plated ware; 5 pounds or 5,000 pounds bought; call or send postal; I will call. BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER RENTED, $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE,
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

TYPE

A PATROLMAN TELLS OF POLICE CORRUPTION

Important Disclosures Made to District Attorney Philbin.

Rumored that Evidence Against High Police Officials Has Been Found—A Strenuous Warfare.

District Attorney Philbin announced yesterday that he had received information from a patrolman, now on the force, regarding police affairs in the Fifteenth Police Precinct, which, he expects, will produce a very important effect not only upon the cases of Capt. Thomas J. Diamond and his convicted ward man, George Bissert, but upon many officials higher in authority.

Those in a position to know predict with confidence that these disclosures taken with other evidence the District Attorney already has in his possession, will lead very soon to startling developments. The District Attorney, departing from his usual rule, spoke plainly of the matter yesterday.

"A patrolman," said he, emphasizing the word, "has imparted to me certain information which has a bearing on Capt. Diamond's precinct. I do not care to say now to what precinct this officer is attached or to give his name. His statements are being investigated."

"Does the information concern Capt. Diamond or Bissert directly?" the District Attorney was asked.

"It has an important bearing on matters in that precinct."

"Is the patrolman Bissert?"

"I do not care to say who he is, for obvious reasons."

The impression prevailed yesterday that the patrolman who made the disclosures to Mr. Philbin had been for years on the force—in fact was so near retirement that he had no reason to fear the long-drawn-out resentment of department officials inevitably exhibited in a hundred ways toward all informers. It was also thought he was attached to Capt. Diamond's precinct.

This policeman, according to some theorists, was in possession of many police secrets of transactions between disorderly house keepers and "protectors," and was in fact the recipient of many confidences from keepers of disreputable resorts who had become dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by those who handed out criminal immunity.

Mr. Philbin allowed it to be inferred that the receipt of this information from the patrolman was one reason why he had asked Recorder Goff to adjourn Bissert's sentencing until Monday. He would not deny, however, that the fact that he had heard that Bissert's lawyers had been promised a certificate of reasonable doubt by a Supreme Court Justice had also influenced him greatly in asking for a deferment of sentence.

The District Attorney intends to push the cases against Capts. Diamond and Herlihy and any other officials he may secure evidence enough against to bring to trial right through the Summer months. He is taking no vacation, and promises relentless warfare against every form of police corruption that he can bring into court.

So assiduous has the District Attorney's warfare become that he is being watched by a regular detective system. He said yesterday upon this subject:

"I suppose I am under surveillance all the time by those desirous of knowing with whom I hold conferences. I have had no trouble heretofore, however, in communicating with those who wished to see me without others hearing of it. I anticipate no trouble in continuing to do so."

A story current around Police Headquarters yesterday which was admitted by an Assistant District Attorney to be within the bounds of possibility was to the effect that the real reason of the police crusade against Lena Schmitt was that another person had bid more than she for the privilege of running her place. She paid only $500 "initiation fee," while another offered to pay $1,500 if permitted to run the place at 27 Stuyvesant Street.

Another interesting development yesterday was the story told by members of the District Attorney's staff that the blackmailed had become blackmailer. In other words, that certain violators of the law who had paid for the privilege of conducting illegal establishments, becoming convinced of the inability of the other party to the bargain "to deliver the goods," and taking courage at Bissert's conviction, were demanding of the blackmailers the return of their "initiation fee" and of even more besides. It was recalled that this state of affairs came into existence during the Lexow investigation, and that one police official was alleged to have been forced out of the department as a consequence.

District Attorney Philbin has received daily, since Bissert's conviction, many letters setting forth the existence of disorderly resorts in various portions of the city. Many have come from residents of Capt. Diamond's precinct. Each gives the specific address of the places complained of, and each communication is carefully investigated by the Distrit Attorney. The majority bear the real name of the writer. One of these letters received yesterday was from a woman who signed her name "Jane Doe." The letter was written in an excellent hand, upon note paper bearing the initials of the writer. It was as follows:

To District Attorney Philbin:

Dear Sir: In the morning papers I notice you are quoted as saying that "in every instance where it is provided that a disreputable house has existed in any precinct for sixty days, the Captain of that precinct is liable to indictment for neglect of duty." Do you think that will spur Capt. Diamond to close the numerous resorts and terrible dives on East Ninth Street, right under the shadow of St. Mark's Church?

Let him begin at No. — East Ninth Street and continue on that block to Third Avenue, and see what he really can do toward purifying this neighborhood. I am only a woman—a widow—with a son, whom I would like to keep in the straight path. This is doubly hard with such surroundings. For the sake of the young men keep the moral atmosphere of our city pure.

Yours truly. JANE DOE.

Mr. Philbin withheld the number of the house mentioned, as he wished to investigate the complaint. The letter was placed in Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sanford's hands.

NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Commissioner Murphy Asks for Larger Building—Mr. Guggenheimer's Views.

"Police Commissioner Murphy wants a new headquarters building," said Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday. "He does not deem the present quarters suitable, and is said to favor a site at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. I have not heard from him officially, and I don't believe there will be a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission until next month. The fact is the city is not in condition just now to seriously consider the erection of a new police headquarters building, or any other large structure, for that matter. I don't approve of it."

Police Commissioner Murphy made application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the property now occupied by the College of the City of New York, at Lexington Avenue and East Twenty-third Street, to be transferred to the Police Department to be used as Police Headquarters.

"I don't think this is the time to seriously consider the building of a canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay, or the construction of Bridge No. 3 over the East River," continued Mr. Guggenheimer, "but I do believe in the improvement of Coney Island. Much can be done there at an outlay of $25,000. I approve of Controller Coler's plans.

"Coney Island is a great place," continued the Mayor, musingly. "I guess I saw 100,000 people there yesterday, and only two policemen. One of the latter was mounted, and the other leaned against the horse talking to his comrade in blue."

Raid Prisoners Indicted.

Indictments against twenty-four persons arrested in raids were handed up to Recorder Goff by the Grand Jury yesterday. The prisoners were taken in raids made by the Parkhurst society, the Anti-Policy League, and the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law.

WILL SUE FOR LAND IN HEART OF THE CITY.

Heir of J. I. Arden, Who Died in 1803, Claims Valuable Property—Over 200 Pieces Involved.

William J. Walsh, a lawyer, at 49 Chambers Street, announced yesterday that in behalf of a claimant he was about to bring ejectment proceedings against the present owners of some 280 pieces of property in that part of the town lying between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets and Fourth and Sixth Avenues; also some lower Fifth Avenue property and large parcels between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets and Sixth and Eighth Avenues. Mr. Walsh said that papers had been served upon the holders of these properties, and that one of the suits would be tried in the Supreme Court this Fall to determine the fate of the rest.

"The property," said he yesterday, "is a part that was known as the Arden farm in the days when the city was in farm plots. My client is Rebecca Ann MacDonald of Binghamton, N. Y., who is the granddaughter of one of the Ardens. The history of her claim is this: Jacob I. Arden, who owned the Arden farm, and from whom it took its name, died in 1803. He bequeathed under his will the property to his son, Jacob S. Arden, providing the son should die leaving lawful issue. In case of his failure to leave such issue the property was to go to John Summers, who was a son of the testator's sister Catherine. In September, 1805, Summers, who was a high liver, and consequently in need of money, conveyed to Arden for the sum of $3,000 any rights that he might have under the will of Jacob I. Arden. Jacob S. Arden died in 1824 without leaving lawful issue. A year later his wife died. But before he died Jacob S. Arden had sold to various people the property he had had from his father. So that at his death there was nothing left of the estate. He had done this on the strength of the title received from Summers by virtue of the compact with him. He appears to have done this without opposition.

"Now our claim is that when Arden died without issue the property reverted to his heirs, and the conveyance by Summers carried no title because there was no title in Summers to be carried.

The people who purchased the property from Arden did not take their title from descent, but as purchaser under the deed from Summers. One of the heirs was Abigail Wilt, who was a sister of Jacob S. Arden. My client is the granddaughter of this woman, Abigail, who married a George Wilt, never conveyed her property or rights. So my client is the real heir."

FIREMAN MANLEY DISMISSED.

He May Be Indicted for Accepting Bribes as Charged—Now in Pennsylvania.

Charged with being absent from his post since midnight of Aug. 1 and with the more serious offense of having accepted bribes, John J. Manley, Assistant Foreman of Fire Engine No. 26, stationed in West Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was yesterday dismissed in disgrace from the Fire Department by Commissioner Scannell. He did not hear his sentence, being now in Pennsylvania, it is reported.

The Fire Commissioner will see that the District Attorney is furnished with the evidence in the case, the purpose being to indict Manley for violating the law in having accepted money for promises that he would secure positions in the department for young men. Two of these young men went to Chief Edward F. Croker on Aug. 3, as soon as Manley's disappearance from his post had become known, and made out affidavits stating that they had been among the ones who had paid for promised positions. Since then three more affidavits have been secured.

Manley was assigned to Engine 26 last January, having previously been stationed in Great Jones Street. He is married, but has not lived with his wife recently. When the hearing began, at Fire Headquarters, the courtroom was well filled with politicians and department people, who had heard of the case. Among the stories that were going around was one to the effect that Manley had had a scale of regular prices for the favors he promised to bestow, a position in the department being valued at $250, a promotion to the post of assistant foreman at $1,000, and an advance from that to the place of foreman at $2,500.

SUES FOR USE OF PICTURE.

Cincinnati Woman Wants $10,000 Damages Because Photographer Sold It and Advertisers Used It.

Because of the publication in several periodicals and the use of an alleged picture of herself for advertising purposes, Edna M. Crawford, daughter of Ralph A. Crawford, Chief of Detectives of Cincinnati, has brought suit for $10,000 damages, through her attorney, A. B. Cunningham, of 69 Wall Street, against The Broadway Magazine, The Ladies' Home Journal, Sarony the photographer, and William Danenbaum, a waist maker.

Injunctions have been granted against The Broadway Magazine, and yesterday Justice Gildersleeve granted one against the firm of Danenbaum Brothers. Miss Crawford's counsel claims to have purchased copies of the magazine in question after the injunction was granted. So Justice Blanchard has appointed William S. Kieley of 228-229 Broadway referee to take testimony to determine the question of contempt of court.

Miss Crawford in her complaint says that some time ago she went to Sarony's establishment while a student at the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts. She ordered a number of pictures, making the express stipulation that they should not be sold to any one else. A little later the May issue of the magazine there appeared a face set upon a plump figure that her friends said was her face. The figure, they said, was "faked." The injunction and the suit followed. Later still a copy of a circular sent out by Stern Brothers advertising a waist made by Danenbaum Brothers came into her hand. The picture, she says, is one of her. The suit followed. Then an advertisement from The Ladies' Home Journal of a waist was seen. Suit was begun as before.

Sarony the photographer has also been sued by Miss Crawford. In his answer he says that he had a right to sell the photographs to outsiders, as they were paid for at what are known as professional rates, carrying the stipulation that the photographer should be at liberty to sell them as he chose.

YIDDISH ACTORS REMAIN HERE.

Report of Prospective Emigration to Chicago Not Well Founded.

In the opinion of those familiar with the "Yiddish" theatres in this city it is not believed that an effort, said to be contemplated, of drawing most of the "Yiddish" stars from this city to Chicago will be successful. The large "Yiddish" population here makes New York especially popular with these actors, and the People's, Thalia, and Windsor Theatres usually get the best of the actors without difficulty.

The better known stars have a large following here, and the continued increase of their popularity makes it unlikely that they would want to leave a city where they have a large clientele for one where their reception would be uncertain. It is not impossible, however, that one or two of the stars may make contracts to play short engagements elsewhere. A number of actors have already signified their intention of signing contracts with the managers in whose employ they were last season, and by the middle of the month the companies are expected to be about filled up.

A Brakeman Killed.

John R. Hoffman of 11 Minerva Street, Jersey City, a brakeman, was killed at the Johnston Avenue crossing at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday. He was compelled to watch the approach of the train that struck him, for his right foot had caught in a frog and he could not extricate it. His cries were not heard by the engineer.

Commission Man Found Dead.

Richard Norris, forty-nine years old, who was engaged in the commission business in Washington Market, was found dead yesterday morning in a room at 404 Douglass Street, Brooklyn. He had been asphyxiated by gas, which had escaped from a burner in the room. It is not known whether Norris turned the gas on accidentally or with suicidal intent. The house is occupied by Mrs. Anna Jones.

If your boy is the kind that makes a drinking cup, a berry basket, or a butterfly net of his hat, a good thing to have one in reserve, isn't it?

All our boys' straw hats, 50c. Were $2.50, $1.50 and $2.

During August stores close at 5.30 P. M.; Saturdays 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

DISMISSAL OF ROUNDSMEN

Fought in Their Station House Before a Police Platoon.

Deputy Commissioner Devery's Decision Given with a Rebuke and Warning to Uniformed Witnesses.

Fighting in their station house in the presence of an entire platoon will cost Roundsmen John Finley and J. H. Kane their places in the Police Department if the sentence of Deputy Commissioner Devery, who presided at their trial and that of others at Police Headquarters yesterday, is carried out. Just before announcing that he would recommend their dismissal, Mr. Devery looked sternly at the policemen who had been summoned to testify about the case.

"There has been too much of this political swearing going on lately," he said. "There are enough guerrillas after the policemen now, without their going after themselves."

Finley wept as he went down stairs after hearing the decision. The trouble occurred in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station at midnight on July 23 as Sergt. Bell was turning out the men for the "dog watch" tour of patrol duty. The Sergeant was the first witness. He said he was calling the roll of the men in line before the desk when Finley rushed into the room and tore away Kane's collar and part of his shirt. He thought it was horse play, and paid no more attention to it, being at that moment summoned to the telephone. Immediately after, however, the row was resumed on the sidewalk.

"If there had been two citizens fighting out there, what would you have done, Sergeant?" asked the Deputy Commissioner.

"I would have arrested them, Sir."

"Well, you ought to have had these men locked up."

Roundsman Duane said that Finley said to Kane: "You big black nigger, you. I'll kill you." A number of witnesses said that Finley, who is said to be a Democrat, called Kane a "reform bum."

All the policemen and the firemen from Fire Headquarters next door to the station house agreed that not a single blow was struck by the men. Finley said the struggle was all in fun, but Kane said he understood it to be in earnest. Kane the next day was transferred to King's Bridge. He said that Capt. Brown then demanded a report from him regarding the fight.

"I'm not a squealer or a welcher," he said, "and I told him I had no complaint to make, but he insisted."

"Why didn't you arrest Finley when he attacked you?" asked Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"I didn't think I would hear any more about it, and even if I did I didn't want to bring disgrace on the department by arresting him. I would rather take your judgment in police business than any Magistrate's, and so I left it," said Kane. Kane was questioning one of the witnesses soon after, when the Deputy Commissioner interrupted:

"You don't want to look too fierce at that man," he shouted. "It's enough that these 'men have been brought down here and humiliated by being questioned. You don't want to browbeat a man just because he's is likely to be under you some time. This man has told what he saw. What he swears to is between him and God. You don't want to try to browbeat him into saying anything different. There's too much of that kind of thing going nowadays. When a man swears to a thing it ought to stand."

Addressing both Roundsmen he continued:

"It's a degrading thing to have here these two Roundsmen from the one precinct. You, Kane, had no business under any consideration to fight with Finley. Even if he hit you on the top of the head you had no right to clinch with him. You should have arrested him, and taken him in front of the Sergeant."

Deputy Commissioner Devery immediately after the trial went into Commissioner Murphy's office, Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany leader, who had been watching the proceedings, following him.

Policeman Sherry of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with being off post, was fined thirty days' pay. He pleaded that he had gone to see his sick child for a few minutes.

"You'll have to bring a better story than that," the Deputy Commissioner said. "You didn't have any sick child at all." As Sherry went out he remarked in an aside: "That's the fellow who shaved off his mustache to get out of a little trouble he was in."

Col. H. M. Porter appeared to complain of Policeman John Reinhardt of the Morrisania Court squad, who, he said, had ejected him violently from the court when he went to see about securing the release of a prisoner on July 30. The case was dismissed when it was shown that Magistrate Hogan had ordered that Col. Porter be put out.

NO SHIRTWAIST POSTMEN HERE.

The Mail Men Took a Vote and Decided Not to go Coatless.

A dispatch from Washington, calling attention to the fact that few of the letter carriers there had taken advantage of the privilege of wearing "shirtwaists" while on duty, was shown to Superintendent White of the local office to-day. He was asked if any of the New York letter carriers had adopted the shirtwaist.

"Not a single one," was his answer. "When the privilege was accorded, the letter carriers took a vote on the question as to whether they should wear shirtwaists or not. The proposition was voted down, and none of the men have taken advantage of the opportunity."

The Fowler Statue Accepted.

The members of the Fowler Statue Commission, in Brooklyn, were greatly pleased yesterday when they received word that authority had been granted by the Municipal Art Commission to erect the statue of Gen. Edward B. Fowler on the plaza fronting Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn. The statue is to cost about $10,000. The Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Regiment, together with the Fowler Statue Commission, has been working for three years to secure a statue that would meet with the approval of the Art Commission. It is expected that the statue will be ready to be unveiled next Spring.

Visit of a Chilean Training Ship.

Advices have been received here that the new traning ship Baquedano of the Chilean Navy will shortly arrive at New York on a visit of courtesy. It is stated that the officers of the ship will ask permission of the authorities at Washington to affix a bronze tablet to the Washington Monument as a mark of respect from their country.

"Scoring Points"

everyday with our Stylish Summer Clothing. We've "bowled" over high prices and made economy so strong a feature that every purchase here is "a strike."

Fox's English Flannel Suits that were $20, now $15.
Wool Crash Suits, 4 shades, $12.
White and Fancy Duck Vests marked to $1.50 from $3 & $4.50.
Half Price for Half Hose—An importer's entire stock of 1,500 dozen Lisle and Cotton; the most effective display of colorings, were 50c., at 25c. a pair, 6 pair for $1.38.
Good assortment yet of the $2.50, $2 & $1.50 Negligee Shirts—95 cents.

Stores close at 1 o'clock Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Trousers and Other Things.

IF you don't come for these trousers to-day or to-morrow your legs will never forgive you. $2.50 to $4.50;—HALF PRICES, and some of the best patterns we have shown this season.

Odd coats in cheviots; good for cycling, office and work-a-day wear; $3. Some were $6. (NEW YORK STORE ONLY.)

Will you take a $25 suit at $15? Your size is here.

Smith, Gray & Co. *Broadway & 31st Street,* NEW YORK.
Broadway and Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., BROOKLYN.

MISJUDGED HIS CONTRACT

Defendant Not Responsible for an Erroneous Opinion.

Case in Which Fraud Is Alleged, but Where an Effort to Deceive Is Not Legally Culpable.

Julius Leszynsky and Charles A. Ross, while engaged in floating mining properties, entered into two agreements, one dated May 15, 1899, and the other Sept. 13, 1899. In an action by Leszynsky against Ross to rescind the latter agreement on the ground of fraud of the defendant, by which the plaintiff was induced to assign his interest in the first agreement, a demurrer to the complaint was yesterday sustained by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court.

Leszynsky appears to have been the owner of mining properties in Arizona, which were transferred to a corporation with 100,000 shares of stock of £1 par value each, he receiving 75,000 shares for his properties, leaving 25,000 shares as treasury stock. By the first agreement with Ross, made in London, the plaintiff requested the defendant to market his shares of the stock, and agreed to give him 50,000 shares.

It was thereafter provided that the whole 75,000 shares should be placed in a trustee pool, and out of the sales up to £14,000 £10,000 thereof should be paid to Leszynsky and £1,000 to Ross. The plaintiff's shares in the proportion stated were to be sold for not less than 15s. each, and if they would not bring that sum Ross was to contribute enough shares to make up such deficiency.

One-fourth of all further shares sold was to be applied in buying the remaining working capital shares at par. Thereafter the plaintiff was to be paid one-third of the proceeds of sales, and the working capital shares so purchased were to belong to the parties in proportion of one-third to the plaintiff and two-thirds to the defendant. By the second agreement, also made in London, Leszynsky, in consideration of £3,500, £650 of which was paid down, assigned to Ross all the interest he had under the former agreement. The vendor's shares were to be deposited with Seligman Brothers in London until full payment of the purchase price, and if not paid by the first day of July, 1900, they were to be handed back to the vendor.

The last clause of the second agreement provided that if only a part of the money was paid to the vendor before July 1, 1900, then the vendor's obligation to assign his interest was to cease and all shares deposited in escrow were to be returned to him. All sums of money paid or to be paid to the vendor were to be deemed payments to him pro tanto on account of the sums of money payable to him under the first agreement.

"The allegations of fraud by which the second agreement was obtained," says Justice Russell, "are mainly as to the terms or construction of the first agreement. It is asserted that the defendant falsely represented that by such agreement the plaintiff was entitled only to receive £3,000 in cash, or 25,000 shares in stock, and not both, as was provided for. Presumptively this would be a statement simply of the legal construction of an agreement of some intricacy, for both parties are supposed to know the conditions of an agreement which they mutually sign, and if either errs as to the legal effect such error cannot be made the basis of an action for fraud because of a misstatement of the legal construction."

As to the contention of plaintiff that he was not responsible for such a presumption because the second agreement was executed for him in London by an attorney in fact, and that he had never seen such agreement and had no knowledge of its contents except as such had been communicated to him, Justice Russell says the silent presumption is that the contents of the instrument had been communicated to the plaintiff by his own attorney, pursuant to a presumed duty.

The conclusion follows, therefore, that he did know the actual terms of the contract, and, in the absence of excusing statements of fact, had no right whatever to rely upon the assertions of the party seeking to obtain his interest and who was then, at least, dealing with him at arms' length. "But the very contract which he did sign in September," continues Justice Russell, "assigning his interest to defendant, negatives his own assertion that he was misled. It shows that his right in the original contract was not an alternative one of stock or cash, but an unquestioned right to both.

"The section of the second contract, which has been quoted, provides for the reversion to the plaintiff, in case the purchase price of the second contract was not fully paid by the defendant, of plaintiff's shares of stock secured by the original agreement, and also an application of the sums paid toward the purchase to the liquidation of the cash the plaintiff was to receive under such original contract.

"It is therefore plain that an agreement providing for a return of stock and cash under the rights secured by the first agreement could not have been obtained by any fraudulent statement that such first agreement only gave the alternative of stock or cash. The further allegation in the complaint of the statement, that it would be impossible for defendant to accomplish anything unless plaintiff would take the stock out of the pool and assign the same to the defendant, is not a misrepresentation of fact when unaccompanied by any averments showing a suppression of material conditions which the plaintiff had a right to know. It is a mere statement of the judgment of the defendant as to the situation, and such an opinion could not be made the basis of fraud."

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. At 8 P. M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. 9 THE MIKADO Matinée Sat. at 4. NEXT MONDAY.....PINAFORE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. and Columbus Ave. Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts. Ev'gs, 8:15. Admission 50c. To-night, Wagner Festival. 20 Degrees Cooler than Outdoors.

KNICKERBOCKER Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS. FRANCIS WILSON & Co. in Geo. W. Lederer's of 100. "The Strollers." Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev'e. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. (Glass Enclosure.) (Fully Protected.) Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12. Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Thea's. On the Combined Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. HALLEN & FULLER MORIE. 20 STAR ACTS.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy

ORDER TO-DAY

STRATEGY THIS WOMAN'S FRIEND.

She Works a Unique Plan to Get Her Divorced Husband Into New York.

Along about the first of last July Mary Elizabeth Schwahl, known on the local stage as Mabel Lawrence, secured a divorce from her husband, Augustus Schwahl, a horse owner of Newark, N. J. The wife was awarded $300 counsel fees and alimony of $30 a week.

The husband remained in New Jersey. No alimony or counsel fees could be secured unless he could be induced to visit New York. The wife determined upon the use of strategy. First she had her lawyer, Richard F. Price, secure an order of arrest applicable in this county. Next the husband in New Jersey received a very loving little note. The wife said she was lonely and longing for her dear husband. She loved him still, and wouldn't he please come over and comfort her. Perhaps, after all, their differences could be patched up. Augustus came yesterday. A contrite little wife met him.

Straight to her lawyer she went then. He hurried over to the Sheriff's office, returning with Deputy Sheriff Perry and the order of arrest. And then there was a fight, in which the husband, the Deputy Sheriff, and a nearby policeman joined. Finally the husband was lodged in Ludlow Street jail.

LEGAL NOTES.

SEPARATION SUIT CANNOT DEFEAT CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT.—Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court holds, on an appeal from the Magistrate's Court, that the pendency of a suit for a separation instituted by a husband in the Supreme Court and an order therein requiring the husband to pay temporary alimony does not defeat the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court of a proceeding against the husband for the abandonment of the wife. John Schnitzer was ordered to pay his wife $4 a week alimony pending the determination of his suit against her for a separation. This he refused to do, and Mrs. Schnitzer applied to a Magistrate for relief. When Schnitzer was arraigned, his counsel moved for his discharge, on the ground that the Magistrate had been robbed of jurisdiction by the order of the Supreme Court granting alimony. The motion was denied, and the defendant convicted of abandonment and ordered to pay his wife $2 a week. Judge Hurd says that the case of People vs. Cullen, (153 New York, 629,) cited by the husband's counsel, is not in point because in that case a separation had been effected in an action by the wife, while here there was no separation but a mere abandonment. "The suit in which the order for alimony was obtained," says Judge Hurd, "was the husband's suit, and is still pending. The mere pendency of the suit cannot oust the Magistrate of jurisdiction, for it may not succeed."

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

DO YOUR END OF WEEK SHOPPING TO-DAY,

for, remember, we close all day Saturday.

To-day our stores are open until Six o'clock and YOU BUY AT FRIDAY PRICES.

BLANKETS FOR FRIDAY
From Our Annual August Sale!
Good Family Blankets—firm, yet soft, texture; combining warmth and durability—
10-4..... 2.98 | 11-4 and 12-4... 3.98
Above are big specials. Limit, 3 pair to a customer, as we prefer to distribute as widely as possible among families only.
EXTRA HEAVY BLANKETS—
11-4..... 4.98 | 12-4..... 5.98
True value seven and eight dollars.
FINE WHITE BLANKETS—
10-4—usually 6.98..... 4.98
11-4—usually 7.98..... 5.98
12-4—usually 10.50..... 7.98

LINENS, TOWELS, Etc.
Special Values for To-day!
Full Bleached Satin Damasks—all linen—70 inch—value .69..... .49
Satin Damask Napkins—24-inch—regularly 2.20 doz..... 1.49
Memphis Table Cloths—Blue and White only—fast colors—3 sizes—8-4, 8-10, 8-12—usually 1.88, 2.18 and 2.69—one price, any size..... 1.49
Pure Bleach Huck Towels—20x40—double border—value .11..... 8
Hemmed Huck—three-quarters linen—40 inches long—fancy borders—value .16..... .12½
Linen Toweling—16 inch—plain or bordered—value .10..... 7¾
Huck Barbers' Towels—fast edge—hem'd or bordered—16x24—dozen.... .59
Cream Turkish Towels—36 inch..... 8
White—extra heavy—43 inch..... .12½
White—50 inch—value .29..... .19

EXTRA LARGE SHEETS
We find we have a surplus of Unbleached Sheets—99x90—the muslin alone of which they're made is worth 55 cents—we'll close out the finished sheets as a Friday Bargain at..... .39

WASH DRESS FABRICS
A dozen unmatched offerings!
Emb'd Pink Batistes—value .14.... 5
Fine Jaconets—value .12½..... 7¾
Linen Color Novelties—value .12½.. 7¾
Shirting Cambrics—value 8..... 3½
Yard wide Percales—value .12½.... 7¾
Best American Ginghams—value .10 6½
Fine Imported Ginghams—value .39.. 19
Zephyr Crepons—value .12½..... 7¾
Heavy Apron Ginghams—value 8.... 5¾
Mercerized Polka Dot Sateens..... .12½
Fast Black Ducks—value 12½..... 7¾
40 inch Black Lawns—slightly imperfect—value .15..... 8¾

DRESS GOODS FOR TO-DAY
Black and Navy Mohairs—value .39.. .24
42 inch Cheviots—value .50..... .39
52 inch Sicilliennes—value .69..... .49
50 inch Cheviots—value .69..... .49

FRIDAY SILK SPECIALS
Corded Wash Silks—value .45..... .29
Fig'd Satin Foulards—value .69..... .39
White Corded Wash Silks—value .50. .39
Grenadine Stripe Taffetas—value .59 .39
Black Hemstitch Taffetas—value .65 .49
All-Silk Black Taffetas—value .59... .49
Black-and-White Polka Dot Indias—28-inch—value .65..... .49

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES
Scotch Lace Curtains—3½ and 4 yds long—value 4.00..... 2.98
Nottingham Lace Curtains—3½ yards long—value 1.98..... 1.29
Anatoleane Draperies—value .39..... .1
Fancy Fish Nets—45 inch—value .25 .19
Figured Silkolines—value .10..... 7¾
Japanese Art Crepes—value 9..... 4½

RUG SPECIALS
All Wool Smyrna Rugs—Oriental colorings and designs—
6 x 9 feet—value 9.98..... 7.98
7.6x10.6 feet—value 14.98..... 11.98
9 x12 feet—value 18.98..... 14.98
Granite Art Squares—2x3 yards—Value 2.19..... 1.48

DECORATIVE ARTICLES
Fig'd Denim Sofa Pillows—sateen back and ruffle—value .79.... .59
Silkoline and Crepe Head Rests..... .19
Washable Cushion Slip Covers—stamped—value .49..... .29

TABLE OILCLOTHS, Etc.
5-4 Table Oilcloth—value .25..... .19
Reversible Table Oilcloth—Extra heavy—special..... .29
15-inch Stair Oilcloth—value .10..... 7½
Shelf Oilcloth—all colors..... 5

WINDOW SCREENS
Now reduced as follows:
ONE PANEL—

Height.	Extension.	Were.	Now.
24-inch—	25 to 30 inch—	.23	.17
30-inch—	30 to 35 inch—	.29	.23
30-inch—	34 to 39 inch—	.32	.27
34-inch—	34 to 39 inch—	.39	.31

TWO PANEL—

Height.	Were.	Now.
24-inch—extend to 37-inch—	.26	.21
27-inch—extend to 37-inch—	.29	.25
27-inch—extend to 42-inch—	.32	.29
27-inch—extend to 47-inch—	.39	.32

TOILET SPECIALS
Castile Soap—3½ lb. bar—value .39.... .24
Violet Toilet Ammonia—pt. bottle.... 9
Witch Hazel and Glycerine, Cold Cream—jar—value .12..... 9
Talcum and Tooth Powder—value .10. 7

STERLING SILVER SPECIALS
Cut Glass Salts and Peppers—sterling silver tops—value .69..... .49
Sterling Handle Whisks—value .98... .69
Cut Glass Tooth Powder Jars—sterling tops—value .98..... .79

HAMMOCKS
At greatly reduced prices.
Closely woven—spreader, pillow and valance—value 1.49..... .98
Fancy colored—value 1.79..... 1.39
French plaid—extra large and heavy—tufted pillow with tassels—value 3.98.. 2.49
"The Princess"—fancy knotted oak spreaders, tassel valance—value 4.98.. 3.49
Chair Hammocks—value 4.98..... 2.49

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Fine Lawn—Val. insertings across yoke and down front—value 1.69.... .98
Fine Lawn—button front or back—twenty dainty styles—value 2.69.... 1.49

LADIES' COLORED WAISTS
Percale, Gingham, Dimity, and Lawn—pretty stripes and plain colors—value .69 to .98..... .39
Corded and Satin Stripe Gingham, Chambray and Linen Batiste—30 styles—value 1.39 to 2.25..... .98

LADIES' GOWNS & CORSET COVERS
"Good Wear" Muslin Gowns—V or high neck—yoke of hemstitched cluster tucks and ruffle—value .69.. .49
Muslin and Cambric—20 elaborate styles—lace or emb'y—value 1.25.... .95
Cambric Covers—low or V neck—hemstitch tucks and emb'y insertings—fitted or gathered—value .39..... .29
Entire front of fine emb'y insertings—fine tucked back—value .98..... .69

LADIES' WASHABLE DRESSES
Duck and Chambray—pretty sailor collar styles—value 3.49..... 1.19
Fancy Col'd Lawn—waist with four rows of lace inserting—flare flounce skirt—value 5.49——now..... 1.79
Plain and Fig'd Lawn—best colors—tucked or allover emb'y collar and revers—flare or flounce skirt—value 6.50——now..... 2.98
Fancy Linen Suits, also white organdies—elaborate styles—value $12.00—to close..... 4.98

LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, Etc.
Polka dot and tucked Crash Skirts—flare flounce—braid trim'd—value 1.49..... .98
Mercerized Sateen Skirts—best colors—flare flounce—braid trim—value 2.50..... 1.49
Linen and Pique—deep flounce—emb'y insertings—value 3.75..... 1.98
Taffeta Silk Waists—all colors—tucked yoke or allover cluster tucks—value 3.98..... 1.98
Wool Honey Comb Shawls—white and colors—deep natural fringe—value 1.19..... .59

LADIES' WRAPPERS
Percale and Lawn—light, medium and dark colors—value .98.. .49
Cambric, Percale and Lawn—neat styles—value 1.79..... .98

MILLINERY SPECIALS
Shirt Waist Hats—value 1.69..... 1.29
Black Chiffon Hats—value 2.25..... 1.58
Tucked Neapolitans—value 1.49..... .89
Fancy Feather Pompons—value .98.. .69

GIRLS' DRESSES—4 to 12 years—
Fancy Lawn and Percale—Guimpe and Waist styles—value .98.. .49
Fancy Percale and Gingham—all colors—pique, embroidery and button trim—value 1.49..... .79

IN BABIES' DEPARTMENT
Cashmere Shirts—value .19..... .12½
Cambric Slips—neat trim—value .16.. .12½
Short Cambric Dresses—value .39.... .24
Corded Button Crown Hats—value .49. .25

BOYS' CHEVIOT AND SERGE SUITS
Sailor and Russian Blouse—3 to 8 yrs—Blue, Brown and Red.
Those that were 3.98.....now 1.98
Those that were 5.98.....now 2.98

BOYS' CHEVIOT SUITS—12 to 16 yrs.
Double Breast—value 3.98..... 1.98
Double Breast—value 5.98..... 3.98
Three piece Short Pants—value 5.98. 3.98
Long Trouser Suits—value 7.98..... 3.98

SUMMER UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, Etc.
Manufacturer's Samples of Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—odd sizes—fancy stripes and plain colors—worth 50 cents..... .24
Men's Night Shirts—fast color emb'y. .39
Ladies' Lisle Vests—value .25..... .15
All Silk Umbrellas—24 and 28 inch—close roll—Paragon frame..... 1.69

NECKWEAR SPECIALS
Linen Batiste Stocks with Tie—Venetian lace trim—value .49..... .25
Tucked Lawn Chemisettes, also white and colored lawn—combination stocks and tie—lace or emb'y trim—value .25..... .15

TRIMMING SPECIALS
Odd lot of Persian Bands, Appliques and Passementeries—were .98..... .12½
Gilt with Black or White, also Persian Bands—were .49..... 9
Silk Chiffon Appliques with white

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,097. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT LOW HERE TO CONSULT FRIENDS

Came to New York to See Them About His Candidacy for Mayor.

Republican Organization Man Thinks He Can Win, but Senator Platt Is for an Independent Democrat.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, who was the Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor of New York in 1897, was in the city yesterday. He came here admittedly to consult with friends relative to his again becoming a candidate.

A man who has long been prominent in Republican councils and filled important positions, when told of his being in town, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I believe Seth Low can be elected Mayor of New York. I did not believe it possible in 1897, and I opposed his nomination or indorsement by the Republican organization. Information I have since acquired has induced me to change my mind. But I don't think Mr. Low can get the nomination. Senator Platt doesn't want him, and that practically beats him. Yet Mr. Platt cannot do this year what he did in 1897. He has lost much of his power. Perhaps I should say that he has left much of the management of political affairs to younger men. It is well known in inside Republican circles that the Senator has for three weeks in a month permitted without protest the doing of things by others which heretofore he had regarded as his sole prerogative. Then in each fourth week he has found fault with his lieutenants for ignoring him.

"I am an organization man and shall heed the wishes of the organization, but I am frank to admit that I believe Mr. Low can be elected. If Senator Platt is sincere in desiring the defeat of Tammany, and I have every reason to believe that he is, he will not insist on the selection of an independent Democrat, but will permit the nomination of Mr. Low. Tammany is sorely alarmed and recognizes that united and harmonious action on the part of its political adversaries means its defeat.

"If the Republican organization, from which the majority of the votes to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor must come, shall insist in dictating the nomination for Mayor and that nominee is defeated, the Republican organization must accept the responsibility. But if the Citizens' Union names Mr. Low and brings about his selection then, in the event of the defeat of Mr. Low the Citizens' Union must take the responsibility."

When Senator Platt was told yesterday of the presence in town of Mr. Low and that the latter's friends were again talking of urging his nomination he said:

"I did not express my opinion last Sunday for the purpose of denying it now. I then said that I thought the fusion forces would stand the best chance by the nomination of an independent Democrat; that such a man who met with the approval of all the anti-Tammany forces would insure a victory. I had not heard about Mr. Low's visit to the city, but I have not changed my ideas as to the kind of a candidate who would be most successful. But as a matter of fact, I am not taking much interest in the local campaign. It is too early. I shall not begin to take an interest in it until Sept. 1."

When the visit of Mr. Low was called to the attention of Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott he said:

"The members of the anti-Tammany conference have agreed not to discuss any candidates until a candidate has been agreed upon in conference. It was this sort of premature talk that ruined the movement in the past."

Mr. Van Cott is a member of the Conference Committee. Ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, who is also a member, expressed similar views, and declared that the people of New York would not tolerate protected vice and that the defeat of Tammany Hall is a certainty.

A conference of representatives of the anti-Tammany German associations will be held on Monday, Aug. 19. The meeting will probably take place in the neighborhood of Union Square. The only object is to bring about concerted action on the part of the German bodies. It was stated last night by a member of one of the German associations that the possibility of the candidacy of Mr. Low might be considered. The bodies which will be represented at the conference are the German-American Reform Union, Herman Ridder's organization; the Municipal League of Brooklyn, of which Dr. J. M. Schlidge is President; the Citizens' League of Brooklyn, in which ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner is prominent; the German-American Republican League, over which Ludwig Thoma presides; the German-American Citizens' Union, in which Paul Goepel is prominent, and the German-American Republican County Committee, of which Dr. Gustav Schuler is President.

All efforts to find Mr. Low failed. At the residence of R. Fulton Cutting it was stated the latter was at Bellport, L. I. Mr. Low, it was said by the servants, was not at his city home. No tidings could be obtained of Mr. Low at the Union League Club, the University Club, and the Century Association. At the home of Nicholas Murray Butler, 19 East Thirtieth Street, it was said Mr. Butler was not in, nor was it known where he was or when he would return.

Mr. Low has been summering at Northeast Harbor, Me.

WISCONSIN SAWMILL CLOSED.

Had Been Operating Fifty-five Years—White Pine Nearly Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Word has been received that the last stick of lumber belonging to Knapp, Stout & Co. of Menomonee, Wis., was sawed to-day, and that the mills have been closed permanently, after being in operation fifty-five years. This is considered by lumbermen as another step toward the desertion of Wisconsin by that interest. Not many years ago this State and its neighbor, Michigan, were numbered among the largest lumber producing States of the Union. The white pine, which first attracted investors, has been almost entirely exhausted.

Company after company has deserted these districts and sought new fields, where the forests are thick, and where they can be purchased standing at a nominal price.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60⅛c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cotton, middling, 8c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Take plunges in the sea at Manhattan Beach for health, pleasure and comfort.—Adv.

HALF SQUARE FOOT, $1,000.

Little Wedge of Land Overlooked by the City Causes Complications—It Is Where Charles Bullwinkle Wants to Put a Storm Door.

But a little more than half a square foot is the extent of a piece of property in this city for which $1,000 is asked. It is situate at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and is owned by the estate of Frederick Uhl, of which Samuel Walker is the executor.

The cross street has recently been widened by the city, and all but this minute piece of land taken. It is six inches on the avenue and thirteen inches on the street. It forms a little nick in a block of land owned by Mrs. Augusta Doran of 728 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, which she has leased to Charles Bullwinkle, who is fitting up what is to be known as the "Wedge" Hotel. The Uhl property lies just where he has planned a storm door under the three-foot privilege. Young Frederick Uhl has planted a post upon the tiny triangle, on which is a sign which reads as follows:

"This property for sale, $1,000. Inquire at this post on the land."

A diagram of the plot is appended which is rather deceptive, for in the figures showing the size he has made the denominator 100 so small as to be hard to find without a microscope, and the casual passer-by would think that a large lot was to be sold very cheap.

Mr. Uhl mounted guard there all day yesterday.

"I want to sell—I am very anxious to sell," he said, "but I must have my price."

He said that if it wasn't disposed of soon he, too, would invoke the three-foot privilege and erect a signboard upon it. Uhl said he had been offered $200, but couldn't think of accepting it.

Mrs. Doran could not be seen last night, but her daughter spoke for her. She said her mother blamed the city for not taking the entire lot when leaving such a little piece could give rise to such complications. She said they would go to the Building Department to-day and see if nothing could be done. They said they had offered a fair price for the land already.

Business men of the region do not see how the Dorans can get redress, for the property unquestionably belongs to the Uhl estate, which paid a tax of 56 cents on it last year and holds the receipt.

MR. NATION WANTS A DIVORCE.

Husband of Temperance Crusader Alleges Neglect of Family Duties and Abandonment.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Aug. 9.—David Nation, through his attorney, to-day brought suit for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance crusader.

The petitioner, who is now visiting in Iberia, Ohio, alleges that his wife held him up to public ridicule, neglected her family duties, and abandoned his home.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—When Mrs. Nation was informed of the suit for divorce, she said:

"I am not much surprised. I've been looking for it," she said. "I married him twenty-five years ago at Holden, Mo., and all my friends were opposed to the match. All the time he has been an incumbrance upon me, and I have had no respect for him. I have lived a falsehood by holding out to the world that I did respect him, and now that he has gone his way, I am rather glad of it. I feel a great relief. No, I will not oppose the divorce unless he makes false charges. If he charges desertion, I will fight. Oh, yes, I'll appear to see that my rights are taken care of. But why does he sue me for a divorce? He has no use for a divorce. Why, he is an old man of seventy-three, and can't expect to marry. Why, I, who don't want a divorce, have more use for one than he," and she smiled complacently.

"He might have staid with me to the end of his days. I was taking good care of him. I paid his board and rent while he was here. When he left me he took his pension of $20 a month and $400 in cash, all we had, but I did not complain. I can take care of myself, you know that, while he, poor old man, must have the support of his friends, and I am the best friend he ever had."

ROOSEVELT CLUBS FORMED.

Republicans of Kansas Want Him to be President in 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 9.—A Roosevelt Presidential Club is being formed by the Republicans here, and before to-morrow night, it is expected that there will be 1,000 members enrolled. Throughout this State such clubs are organizing themselves. Indications are that the Republicans of the State are almost unanimously in favor of Roosevelt for the Presidency.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SMALL CATCH.

Ex-President Got One Perch—Says His Luck Is Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTEAD, Conn., Aug. 9.—Grover Cleveland, John R. Proctor, Richard Watson Gilder and a number of Washington men summering at Tyringham, Mass., together with a party of the ex-President's Waterbury, Conn., friends, spent yesterday at Goose Pond in Otis, Mass.

Most of the day was passed with hook and line, after which the party enjoyed a fish dinner at the cottage of Attorney Milligan of Pittsfield, Mass. All the fish in Goose Pond, except a small perch refused to bite Mr. Cleveland's bait. In discussing his hard luck, the ex-President said that the newspapers were inclined to exaggerate his catches any way.

CANADIAN FREIGHT RATES.

Both Too High and Too Low According to Present Pending Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The Canadian railway managers find an element of humor in the proceedings entered against them before the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the National Hay Association. The roads affected are the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canada Atlantic, and an inquiry is at present being held by the Government into the charges of Canadian farmers that their rates are too high.

"At the same time," said G. M. Bosworth, Freight Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific, "proceedings are being taken against us before the Inter-State Commerce Commission because our rates for carrying hay and straw into the United States are too low."

Woman Railroad Operator Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 9.—The death of Mrs. H. M. Kimball of Pennsborough removes a unique character in the railroad world. She owned and operated the Pennsborough and Harrisville Railroad, being its President, Board of Directors, and General Manager. Sometimes she entered the cab and ran the engine. About a month ago she sold the railroad, which is a narrow gauge ten miles long. She was the only woman in America owning and operating an entire railroad alone.

Attempted Burglary in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—Another attempt by burglars to rob a Summer residence has been reported to the police. The house of Mrs. Devereux Clapp, in Bellevue Avenue, was the scene of the attempt, which took place last night. The would-be burglars did not succeed in entering the house, being frightened away by the appearance of the servants, who endeavored to track the men. The shrubbery and trees on the ground afforded an easy means of escape, and the chase was fruitless. The police have been at work on the case to-day, but have found no clue.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey, Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

RADICAL MOVES IN THE STEEL STRIKE

Gompers Pledges Support to the Amalgamated Association.

TRUST TO QUIT McKEESPORT

Work of Dismantling Dewees Wood Plant to Begin at Once—Tube Works May Move—Strikers' Meetings Called.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The United States Steel Corporation moved decisively in its strike campaign with a peremptory order directing that the great Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport be dismantled and removed to the Kiskimenetas Valley.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, after a two days' conference with President Shaffer and his associates, issued a formal statement to-night specifically pledging the Federation to the moral and financial support of the Amalgamated Association. His written review of the train of events leading up to the industrial quarrel sustains the course of the Amalgamated Association and declares that nothing remains for labor but to battle for the cause of unionism.

The official announcement of the order to dismantle the Dewees Wood plant came this afternoon toward the close of an otherwise uneventful day, and its importance was such that it claimed the serious consideration of the men on either side of the great industrial conflict now being waged here. Persifer F. Smith, district manager for the American Sheet Steel Corporation, made the formal announcement in the following brief statement:

"I have orders from President McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company to at once tear down the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport and remove same to Kiskimenetas Valley. This I shall proceed to do immediately."

The publication of the order was a great surprise, and McKeesport received it at first with doubt. Actual preparations were made later in the day for the dismantling of the mill, and there is little room for doubt that it will be torn down and taken apart piece by piece.

The strikers heard the order in a spirit of defiance. They simply said that it showed that the Steel Corporation was convinced that it could not reopen the plant in the face of the opposition of the Amalgamated Association. Strike leaders here said that the order was a bluff that had been worked unsuccessfully before, and declined to take it seriously. When District Manager Smith's statement was shown to President Shaffer, he said:

"I have nothing to say about the order to dismantle the Dewees Wood plant."

The steel officials declined to give any reason for the order, but it is openly stated here that the pronounced sympathy of citizens and city officials at McKeesport with the strikers is responsible for it.

It is also said that the plans for the National Tube Company at McKeesport will be abandoned, and the old Carnegie plan for a tube plant at Conneaut, Ohio, revived. The National Tube Company has in contemplation improvements at McKeesport of an extensive nature, but it is now said that, owing to its disinvestment at the fact that its men have been drawn into the Amalgamated dispute, and in view of the policy of the people at McKeesport, that it is seriously considering a plan to remove.

The Dewees Wood plant was founded about forty years ago and is one of the best known works in Pennsylvania. Its yards and buildings cover between twelve and fourteen acres; it has employed 1,200 men at its busiest times, and its cost is placed at $5,000,000 by officials of the Steel Corporation.

GOMPERS PLEDGES SUPPORT.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was at the strike headquarters again this afternoon with Secretary Morrison, and was closeted with the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association for more than three hours. At 8 o'clock he gave out the following statement:

"Since the arrival of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and myself we have been in almost continual conference with the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. We made a thorough investigation of the present strike, of its members formerly in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation and its constituent branches; the causes which led to the strike and the present situation of the controversy, and we unhesitatingly declare our judgment that the position of the Amalgamated Association is absolutely justified and essential to its continuance and effectiveness as a union of the workers in the trade, as well as the protector of the rights and interests of its members.

"It is true that the Amalgamated Association in the first conferences asked that the United States Steel Corporation sign the union scale of wages for all the mills operated, owned and controlled by that company, but it is also true that the request was withdrawn and one substituted so that the union scale should apply to those mills only in which the members of the Amalgamated Association are employed; in other words, which are well known to be union mills. This, the United States Steel Corporation refused to concede, insisting that the scale should apply only to those mills which were union last year, even refusing to allow two mills to be included, which by a species of hectoring and systematic opposition of the company, had become non-union during the year.

"Even the first demand for the scale to be applied generally throughout the jurisdiction of the company was commendable, for the obvious reason that an employer should be willing to pay a uniform wage to men who perform like work; but realizing that it was a demand for those whom it did not fully represent, the Amalgamated Association modified its demand to the extent already stated.

"It appears that the company took the position it did with an avowal that it would not allow the extension of the union to non-unionists. Such a position and avowal are tantamount to declaring that, notwithstanding the growth of the craft, the organization had reached a status beyond which it could not extend.

"Now, any one at all familiar with industrial development and economic organization is equally aware that that status is never possible. Organized labor advances or recedes, never stands still. It therefore follows that if the trust by its great wealth can prevent the extension and growth of the Amalgamated Association, it encompasses its disintegration and destruction. The only power, then, standing between the trust and workers as a protector are the tender mercies of its Directors. Against such a calamity the sense of justice and humanity revolt, and against this we solemnly protest.

MORAL AND FINANCIAL AID.

"We shall stand by the Amalgamated Association in the present conflict to the full extent of our power, both morally and financially; we shall aid in every lawful way the men on strike, or who may come out on strike to maintain the workers in their right to organize and the extension of their organization, so that the only power which stands for their protection and advancement against the avarice of concentrated wealth, may be perfected and perpetuated. When the overweening rich combine for avarice, power, and tyranny, is it not the duty of the workers to unite for home, justice, right, and humanity?

"If the trust should succeed in its purpose to crush the Amalgamated Association the victory would be dearly bought.

"The fight of the brave Boers may end in their undoing, but the spirit of justice, the love of freedom, and right, suddenly looms up in another part of our world, these principles find lodgment in the hearts of other men who will carry on the battle until they are enthroned in the conscience and every day life of all peoples; so with the Amalgamated Association, an organization may be defeated in a contest, but it will not be conquered.

"The Amalgamated Association will not be crushed; she will not be conquered; she must not even be defeated."

President Gompers would not say just what the Federation of Labor proposed to do, or, in fact, anything beyond what was contained in the written statement issued by him. It is presumed here, however, that all of the Federation men engaged in the iron and steel trades will be called out with the Amalgamated men. Mr. Gompers and Secretary Morrison left for Washington to-night. The issuance of their statement cheered the strikers, who welcomed it as a victory that meant much to them.

Less than twenty-four hours must elapse before the general strike order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association becomes effective, but in well-informed quarters here there is still doubt as to the number of men and properties that will be affected by the order. Both sides are making claims as to the non-union mills, and it is well nigh impossible to strike an average on their contentions. The managers say that they are not alarmed about the men who go out under protest or simply through loyalty to the union, because they say the hearts of the men are not with the strikers. They also insist that the final showing on Saturday and Sunday will be far under the claims that are being made by the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer would not talk figures to-day, but his associates were positive that their first claims were correct.

The final appeals to the men will be made at a series of meetings to be held to-morrow, at which President Shaffer and other leaders will be the speakers. The strike managers are claiming to-night that there will be the greatest series of labor demonstrations ever held in this country.

PERHAPS 125,000 MEN IDLE.

One estimate prepared here says that 45,000 men are now idle under the first strike call, and that the general call will increase the number to 125,000. Continuing, the estimate says:

"The National Tube Company has 30,000 workmen, and the Federal Steel 18,000, while the National Steel Company has 12,000, making a total of 125,000, which figure include 20,000 skilled men now out and 45,000 others who are idle as a result of the strike.

"The plants which will be affected are those of the American Tin Plate Company, American Steel Hoop plants, American Sheet Steel plants, American Steel and Wire mills, Federal Steel Company's plant, and the National Tube Company. Ohio will have 25,000 idle men; Pennsylvania, 17,000; Indiana, 10,000, and Illinois, 30,000, making a total of 82,000, while New York, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other States will have 43,000 idle men. It is impossible to estimate how many men will be indirectly affected."

The officials of the Republic Iron Works, on the south side, were notified this morning by a committee of workers from the mills that the entire force would quit work to-morrow evening, at which time President Shaffer's order is supposed to become effective. The committee informed the company that the men had taken a vote on the matter and it resulted in a majority of three to one in favor of striking. The management refused to make any statement.

McKEESPORT IN DISMAY.

Consternation Among Strikers—Business Men Declare Loss Irreparable—Mayor Black Silent.

McKEESPORT, Aug. 9.—The passing of the old Dewees Wood Mill at McKeesport begins to-morrow morning, when the orders issued to-day by President McMurtry of the American Sheet Steel Company will be carried out. It is a blow struck at the very vitals of the Amalgamated Association, and the consternation and dismay carried into the hearts of the striking employes at the mill was visible all over the city to-night.

The business men of the city say the loss will be something which cannot be replaced. Many of the company officials here are inclined to blame Mayor Black's utterances for the move made by the head of the combine. The Mayor's proclamation, they say, while it did not in itself indicate hostility to the trust, was so twisted an misconstrued throughout the country that it has done the town an almost irreparable injury in the eyes of capitalists who do not know the actual conditions. When Mayor Black heard the news he said:

"I positively refuse to discuss the order until to-morrow, when I have seen the work of dismantling the plant actually begun."

YOUNGSTOWN MILLS MAY MOVE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 9.—An official of the American Steel Hoop Company, whose mills have been idle since July 1, said to-night: "The company has plans under consideration that will result in the removal of the upper and lower mills here to the vicinity of Pittsburg, where they can be operated with less certainty of labor trouble. The company is willing to sign the scale agreed upon at the conference with the Amalgamated Association and start the mills at once; otherwise they will be moved. The mills will be operated elsewhere, if not in Youngstown."

MAYOR REFUSES PROTECTION.

Executive at Pomeroy Threatens to Use Strikers as Special Police.

POMEROY, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Manager Zellar of the local iron mill says that he will endeavor to start the mill on Monday. For several days he has been interviewing strikers, and his declaration that the mill is to start would seem to indicate that he has persuaded some of them to return to work.

He asked Mayor Long to-day if police protection will be afforded if the mill is started with non-union men. The Mayor said that no such protection would be afforded, and that he would do what he could to prevent non-union outsiders from taking the places of the striking workmen.

Mayor Long says that, if an attempt is made to start the mill with non-union men and trouble results, he will swear in the best men among the strikers as special police to preserve the peace. They will be instructed, he said, to preserve order even if it is necessary to arrest every non-union man that comes to town.

ILLINOIS WORKERS DOUBTFUL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—William C. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District of the Amalgamated Association, in discussing the prospect of the men walking out of the mills of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago to-day, said:

"While I am not able to predict unerringly what the men will do at the lodge meetings Sunday, I feel that from the present temper of the men there will be no strike. Since my return from Milwaukee I have been unable to mingle with the men, but the reports brought to me indicate such a friendly feeling toward the company that I feel that the men will not go out. The men feel that they are between two fires. For fourteen years we have been working steadily without any trouble, and, as a whole, the men feel loyal to their old contracts. Yet, at the same time, we all feel pledged to the Amalgamated Association. I do not wish in any way to influence the action of the men. I am acting for myself alone in resigning." His reference was to the fact that he had resigned his own position yesterday as an employe of the steel company.

Steel Trust Loses Orders.

Announcement was made yesterday that a considerable number of orders for steel bars, which would ordinarily have gone to the American Steel Hoop Company, have

Continued on Page 2.

Most fascinating Saturday Half Holiday Excursion. Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN trip on Long Island Sound; return by rail from New Haven same evening. Rate, $1.50. See Adv.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN INVASION OF VENEZUELA REPORTED

Minister of War Said to be in Command of the Colombians.

No Confirmation of the News in Washington—The Wisconsin May Be Sent to San Diego, Cal.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Aug. 9.—The Venezuelan Government announces that a new Colombian invasion took place yesterday morning near Colon.

The invading force is commanded by the Colombian Minister of War.

Colon, Venezuela, is a small town in the State of Tachina, not far from San Cristobal.

Gen. Gonzales Valencia is probably the Minister of War referred to in the Willemstad dispatch. He, however, resigned his portfolio recently to become the Governor of the Department of Santander.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Neither the State nor Navy Department is able to throw any light upon to-day's press dispatch from Willemstad. If the report should prove true, a war could hardly be avoided. Such an invasion would in itself be an act of war. When inquiry was made to-day as to why the United Statesofficials at Bogota and elsewhere did not send full information on the subject, it was stated that these officials were not there to communicate news, but only to advise the Government as a preliminary to any official action which might become necessary.

The situation in Colombia and Venezuela continued to occupy much of the attention of officials here to-day. It is felt that both the official and unofficial advices indicate a condition of affairs which may mean war between the republics complicated by revolutionary outbreaks in both countries.

The Colombian Legation had no news today to confirm the report of a new invasion of Venezuela. Señor Herran, the First Secretary, who is in charge during Reyna's absence, discussed generally the ability of Colombia to cope with an actual war with Venezuela. He pointed out that Colombia has a population of 5,000,000 against the 3,000,000 of Venezuela, and an army of about 40,000 men, who have been for the most part in active service against revolutionary bands for the last year. He expressed his earnest hope that war would not result from the present troubles, but believed his country fully able to take care of herself in that emergency.

The State Department to-day received a rather lengthy mail communication from Consul General Gudger, at Panama. It was dated nearly a month ago, told of the landing of a revolutionary expedition, and expressed the current belief held at Panama that this would be followed by other expeditions. The Consul General said personal and property rights might be endangered.

The State Department also received a letter from J. Edward Simmons of New York, President of the Pan-American Railroad, confirming his communication of yesterday relative to the trouble on the isthmus, and stating that the Superintendent of the road had advised him of depredations committed by an insurgent band, which did not, however, number much over fifty men.

At the Navy Department no further steps were taken toward sending ships to the isthmus. It has been decided definitely, however, to send the battleship Wisconsin down to San Diego, Cal., in case the desirability of that move becomes evident by the time she reaches San Francisco, and the State Department has been so advised. There was some talk to-day as to the possibility of sending down some of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, but Acting Secretary Hackett treated these suggestions as rather premature. There is no doubt, however, that an ample force will be sent from the squadron if its presence seems desirable.

So far as is known, neither of the Governments involved has addressed the United States Government concerning the troubles on the isthmus, nor has there yet been occasion for the United States Government to address either of them in reference to the difficulty.

COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS' PLANS

No Immediate Attack on Panama or Colon—Generals Told to Respect Isthmus Traffic.

Dr. A. J. Restrepo, who represents the Colombian revolutionists here in the capacity of diplomatic agent, and is also their legal adviser, sent a communication last night to the rebel Generals operating in the Department of Panama, instructing them that they must not interfere with the railroad or the traffic across the isthmus. He forwarded a copy of the message to the State Department at Washington.

Dr. Restrepo has advices which contradict the report that a train was delayed near Panama by Liberal insurgents.

"The men who did that," he said, "are not connected with the rebellion. They are simply members of one of the guerrilla bands which profit by the occasion to loot and rob."

According to Dr. Restrepo, no attack is contemplated on Panama or Colon at this time. He said yesterday:

"The time is not yet opportune. But when it does come we shall storm the two cities in a way that the Government will not be able to resist.

"The revolutionist in the Department of Panama number about 8,000. All are well equipped, and under capable officers. They now control nearly all the department, with the exception of the Cities of Panama and Colon."

That the Colombian Government anticipates the attack which Dr. Restrepo speaks of is evident, as arms and cannon have been shipped to Colon and Panama from this city. Adjt. Gen. Herbert O. Jeffries of Panama came here a few weeks ago to make further purchases of war material.

The Ranger May Go to Panama.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 9.—It is considered possible that the United States ship Ranger, now at this port, will leave here for Panama in a day or two to protect American interests. Capt. Field, commanding, has orders to be ready to go to sea at once. The vessel can start within twenty-four hours if ordered. She is taking on three months' provisions.

LOST A $20,000 JEWEL.

All-Night Search on an Atlantic City Pier for a Diamond and Pearl Pendant.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Last night a diamond sunburst worth $20,000 was either lost or stolen on Young's Pier. A reward of $1,000 has been offered by the owner, Mrs. W. F. Walker of Washington, D. C. Manager Terry of the pier called all of the employes of the pier together when he had been notified of the loss, and told them of it, and of the reward. The lights by this time were all out on the pier, but it did not take long for every one to get a lantern, and soon a careful search of the pier was started.

All night the men kept up their search for the lost jewel, and until dawn this morning, but without avail. With the thought of getting the handsome reward, many of the searching party remained until long after the sun was up.

The police believe that the pendant was stolen, as a man stepped on Mrs. Walker's gown, tearing it and then offering a pin to fix the rent. The pendant contained a blue white diamond of 9½ karats, surrounded by twenty perfectly matched pearls.

Four Days New York to California
by the "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

TILLMAN MAKES A SPEECH.

Says He Knows No Cause for "Commercial Democracy," Unless It Be "Boot Licking."

UNION, S. C., Aug. 9.—Senator B. R. Tillman, addressing a big meeting here to-day, discussed "The Commercial Democracy" advocated by Senator McLaurin. He said:

"The report is going the rounds that the mills are behind this new doctrine. I do not believe any such report. I deny that the mills and their owners want to turn the State over to the Republicans. I give them credit for more patriotism and for more sense. These mill people know that they would run into a stone wall and that the people are not for sale. I want to give a warning to such as have been misled. There are some of these weak creatures around, but I feel that all are not so foolish.

"In 1890 we had 400,000 spindles, and now there are about 2,000,000. The boom began when Cleveland was in the White House. He did nothing to help mills, nor did McKinley. The mills were built simply because they were found profitable here, because of the nearness to the field and the climate. Our goods entered China purely and simply on a competitive basis. The cry that if we do not join the Republican Party we will go backwards is a humbug and a lie. It is common sense that if we have the goods and the prices we will sell the goods."

Senator Tillman said he failed to see any reason or excuse for the mill men following "Commercial Democracy," unless it be because of "boot licking." He feared the trouble was due to the fact that those who were shifting parties had been associating with Northern bankers.

"But the native mill operatives are not to be coerced or seduced into a 'Commercial Democracy,'" he said. "They won't follow first, because they are men. When, during the last five years, these mills were making profits of 20, 30, 40, and 50 per cent., did they raise salaries and cut hours? They were doubling their money in a year and a half, and their operatives must now join the Republican Party through 'Commercial Democracy' because they are not making 100 per cent.!"

The speaker said he did not care to take up the latest of McLaurin's "pronunciamentos" or even to dignify it with an answer. He would take up one point. McLaurin had insinuated that he took rebates on whisky.

"Gen. Butler urged this very thing here, and you know how it was answered in 1894. I never touched a dollar. Every one knows it, and the people showed they knew it by electing me time and again. The talk about my being rich is all rot, as the records of my county and the Carolina National Bank will show."

McLaurin, Too, Has Something to Say.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 9.—Senator McLaurin to-day addressed 2,000 people at Oakway, near Westminster. He emphasized his position on National issues, touched on the Paris treaty and expansion, and advocated the building of a merchant marine flying the Stars and Stripes. Many of the issues now discussed, he said, had not been presented to the people of this vicinity since the days preceding the attack on Fort Sumter. The Senator's audience was largely made up of farmers, who applauded liberally.

EIGHT HURT IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Two Cars of the "Black Diamond Express" Jump the Track Near North Leroy.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Two rear cars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's "Black Diamond Express," which left this city at noon for New York and Philadelphia, jumped the track and broke loose from the rest of the train near North Leroy, a little east of Batavia, at 12:53 o'clock this afternoon. The train was making over fifty miles an hour at the time.

One of the derailed cars was a Pullman observation coach, the other a parlor car. The latter remained on the cross-ties and nobody in it was hurt. The observation coach plunged down an embankment and dropped over into a ditch on its side, eight of its occupants being injured, none of them seriously. Their names follow:

AMES, L. M., New York; porter.
BENTLEY, S. M., Buffalo; conductor.
CRANE, F. H., 295 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.
JOHNSON, LUKE, Lakewood, N. J.
JOHNSON, Mrs. LUKE.
KEENER, FRED., Lakewood, N. J.
KEENER, Mrs. FRED.
ROP, L. M., 507 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

There was much excitement at Leroy when the accident was first reported there. Railroad orders came in quick succession over the telegraph wires, and wrecking trains were rushed out to the scene of the catastrophe, carrying many physicians to look after the injured, whose numbers were greatly exaggerated. After the eight who had been hurt were cared for, the train, with the exception of the two derailed cars, started on its way again, leaving the scene of the accident at 2:30 o'clock, just a little more than two hours having elapsed.

Up to a late hour to-night the cause of the accident had not been determined. Officials of the railroad said they did not know why the cars had left the track, an examination of the rails having failed to explain the matter.

The train was in charge of Engineer McIntire of Sayre, Penn., and Conductor R. Mack of Easton, Penn. The "Black Diamond" was put in service in 1898, and this is said to be the first accident that has befallen it.

When the "Black Diamond Express" reached Jersey City at 12:06 o'clock this morning it was found that Mrs. Luke Johnson was the only one of the injured whose condition was at all serious. She had two disfiguring cuts on her face and the lower part of her chin appeared to have been severed.

L. W. Amos, the porter, seems to have been the hero of the accident. The passengers of the observation car said that despite his own injuries he went among them after the car rolled down the embankment and did all he could to add to their comfort, refusing to leave the car until the passengers had been attended. At the station in Jersey City he went about looking after the passengers, despite the efforts of fellow-employes to take the burden off his shoulders. When questioned about the wreck he refused to talk.

The passengers from the observation car said that to them it had seemed as if the train played "snap-the-whip" with the car, which was jerked from the rails and bumped along the ties for a hundred yards or more before it turned over.

LUMBER MEN COMBINE.

Articles of Incorporation Filed for the Suffolk County Mill and Lumber Company.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 9.—The Suffolk County Mill and Lumber Company, known as the Lumber Trust, filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office to-day. The company has an authorized capital stock of $2,000,000, of which $1,200,000 is 6 per cent. cumulative preferred and $800,000 common stock. The headquarters of the company will be in Patchogue.

The Directors are as follows: Charles Wood, Frederick S. Bunce, John E. King, Joseph Bailey, George M. Vail, Sherman Girard, Robert Nuns, Alanson P. Rogers, J. Egbert Corwin, George L. Penny, and J. Madison Wells.

The following concerns are embraced in the new company: Charles Wood & Son, Amityville and Babylon; E. Bailey & Sons, Patchogue and Islip; Robert Nuns, Sayville; H. B. Rogers & Son, Westhampton; Hampton Lumber Company, Southampton; Corwin & Vail, Riverhead; George L. Perry, Mattituck; J. M. Wells & Son, Greenport.

CRISPI SINKING FAST.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The latest reports as to the condition of Signor Crispi are that he is sinking fast, and that it has been found necessary to resort to artificial respiration by the use of oxygen.

New Yorker Gives Away $25,000.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Frederick N. Du Bois, a New York business man, who has a Summer residence here, to-day gave the Catskill Young Men's Christian Association $25,000. Of this sum $20,000 will be used for the erection of a building and $5,000 as the nucleus for an endowment fund.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

MONEY TO PARKHURST AGENT AS BRIBES

Pretending to Accept, the Agent Got Important Evidence.

ALLEGED BRIBERS ARRESTED

Telephone Message to Oak Street Station Empties a Poolroom—Communication Through Headquarters.

Sensational disclosures, involving attempts to buy up an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and implicating men on duty at Police Headquarters and several Sergeants in the tipping off of gambling houses previous to contemplated raids followed the arrest yesterday of Edgar A. Whitney and Ernest Bergdorff, alleged to be members of a Secret Service Bureau at 25 Broad Street.

The men were arrested on a charge of conspiracy and aiding and abetting gamblers, and were arraigned before Justice Jerome in the rooms of the society. They were each held in $3,000 bail. The society had been informed some time ago that the two detectives had approached Agent Dillon and offered a scheme by which he was to keep them informed of the movements against poolrooms. The agent appeared to acquiesce.

Yesterday afternoon he made an appointment for Whitney to call on him at the rooms of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, ostensibly for the purpose of looking over some new men who were to be employed as the society's agents. After Whitney entered the room he was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome.

He walked to a window and immediately tossed out a bundle of papers. The papers were picked up in sight of a policeman, who had been told to watch, and among them was a duplicate list of poolrooms which Whitney had previously supplied to Agent Dillon at the time he made his arrang

isting conditions and that all would close up before the final coup.

Superintendent McClintock's report, giving the story of the attempted bribery, with subsequent developments, was, in part, as follows:

"Edgar A. Whitney was to supply Dillon with a list of the different poolrooms in the combination of his principal, giving to each, first, a list number; second, the location of the place, and third, the telephone number. Whenever it was the intention of the society to raid any of the poolrooms on the list, Dillon was expected to call up Mr. Whitney at his said office by telephone and to inform him of the impending trouble, or, if he could not reach Whitney in time, he was to telephone direct to the manager of the poolroom, giving him the number on the list and telling him to close up immediately.

"Dillon's compensation for this work was to be $250 per month which, according to Whitney, was half of the amount put up for the purpose of buying the society's agents. The money secured in a plain sealed envelope was to be dropped by Whitney in the letter box of Dillon.

"On a later day, Whitney met Dillon in front of his residence, and taking an envelope from his pocket, dropped it into Dillon's letter box, saying: 'You will need some pocket money.' He also said: 'If you can wait until the 15th of the month for the money, I will appreciate it; however, if you must have it, I will give it to you.' No response being made, Whitney then showed Dillon a partial list of the poolrooms of the system, and said he would have a complete list in a few days.

"After Whitney had left, Dillon took this envelope from his letter box and delivered it immediately to Mr. Frank Moss, counsel to the society, who opened it and found therein a United States fifty-dollar bill, a United States twenty-dollar bill, and a twenty-dollar bank note on the National Bank of Catasauqua, Penn., in all $90.

ADDRESSES OF POOLROOMS.

"On a later day Whitney met Dillon and handed him a list of twenty-eight poolrooms, as follows:

No.	Address.
1	17th St. and 3d Av.
2	156 East 23d St.
3	116 West 53d St.
4	Southeast corner of 27th St. and 3d Av.
5	22 East 42d St.
6	148 West 33d St. Tel. 4616—38th.
7	147 West 42d St. Tel. 4854—38th.
8	109 East 14th St. Tel. 1715—Spring.
9	Germania Assembly Rooms. Tel. 3996 Spring.
10	52d St. and 7th Av. Tel. 633—Columbus.
11	33 Park Row. Tel. 5456—Cortlandt.
12	113 East 14th St.
13	247 3d Av.
14	149 East 14th St. Tel. 3827—18th.
15	122d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 1851—Harlem.
16	51 West 33d St. Tel. 5192—38th.
17	31st St. and 4th Av. Tel. 2412—Madison.
18	117 West 23d St. Tel. 4233 and 4647—18th.
19	Bartholdi. Tel. 4239—18th.
20	100 West 24th St. Tel. 2551—18th.
21	6 West 28th St. Tel. 4000—Madison.
22	141 West 41st St. Tel. 1902—38th.
23	110 West 38th St. Tel. 5202—38th.
24	West 31st St. Tel. 68—Madison.
25	29 West 34th St.
26	724 Broadway.
27	136 3d Av.
28	112 or 114 East 14th St.

"On a later day Dillon found in his letterbox an envelope addressed to himself, inclosing a slip of paper, upon which was the following, written in Whitney's handwriting: 'No. 29 200 W. 42 Tel. 3307—38 Tel. No. of 29 W. 34 (No. 25 on list) 3637—38.'

"On a later day Whitney met Dillon in front of his house, and he stepped into the hallway and dropped another envelope into Dillon's letterbox. Dillon delivered the envelope to the Superintendent, who in the presence of Dillon and Agents Hammond and McClelland opened it and found therein two bills, as follows: One one-hundred-dollar United States bill and one one-hundred-dollar National bank bill on the National Bank of Britt, Iowa, in all $200.

STILL MORE ADDRESSES.

"On Monday morning, July 22, Dillon found in his letterbox a letter addressed to him in the handwriting of Whitney. He brought it unopened to the rooms of the society, and opened it in the presence of Agents Hammond and McClelland, and found therein a slip of paper upon which was written the following:

20	88 Maiden Lane. Tel. 587—John.
31	77 Pine, cor. Pearl St. Tel. 1958—John.
32	108 West 18th St. Tel. 3874—18.
33	101 West 27th St. Tel. 2420—18.
34	1,108 3d Av. Tel. 2832—79.
35	264 8th Av.
36	1,455 Broadway. Tel. 3024—38.
37	100 West 37th St.
38	21 Beaver St. Tel. 4565—Broad.

"On Thursday, July 25, Dillon, by direction of the Superintendent, and while in his company, telephoned from a public pay station to Police Headquarters, calling up 3,100 Spring. Upon their answering, Dillon asked to be connected with the Fifteenth Precinct. The operator at Police Headquarters desired to know who was speaking. Dillon replied: 'I cannot say; you listen to the conversation and you will understand why.' Connection was then made with the Fifteenth Precinct. Dillon inquired the name of the person on the telephone he was talking to, and the answer came, 'Sergt. Schulum.' Dillon said: 'I want you to do the same as you did on Saturday, send a messenger to 112 and 114 East Fourteenth Street; tell them it is No. 28. This is a poolroom.' Sergt. Schulum answered 'All right' and rang off.

"On Friday, July 26, Mr. Dillon found a letter in his letter box addressed to him in the handwriting of Mr. Whitney, in which was a slip of paper with the following written thereon:

39	143 West 43d St.
40	27th St. and 4th Av. Tel. 995 Madison Sq.
41	231 East 33d St. Tel. 2318 Madison Sq.
42	206 East 34th St. Tel. 2405 Madison Sq.
43	141 East 41st St.

"On Monday morning, July 29, Mr. Dillon found another letter in his letter box addressed to him in the handwriting of Mr. Whitney, and upon opening it there was found therein a sheet of paper upon which the following was written:

2	156 East 23d St. Tel. 2016—18.
3	116 West 53d St. Tel. 1508—38.
4	27th St. and 3d Av. Tel. 1508—38.
5	52 East 41st St. Tel. 1508—38.
5	22 East 42d St. Tel. 1508—38.
12	113 East 14th St. Tel. 1508—38.
39	143 West 43d St. Tel. 1508—38.
44	136th St. and 8th Av. Tel. 1508—38.
45	36 West 29th St. Tel. 1508—38.

"Thereafter Whitney met Dillon at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Whitney made inquiry concerning the society, the men and their movements. Whitney then said: 'Jimmie Wakely wants to know if the case against his place can be fixed; there will be a big stake in it if his men are let down easy.' Whitney also inquired concerning the disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street.

NOTIFICATION BY POLICE.

"Regarding the sending of tips by way of Police Headquarters, Whitney said any police station in New York City will send a tip, and they can be notified through the operator at headquarters. He said, 'If any operator at headquarters refuses to make a connection for you, tell him you represent Edgar A. Whitney. If he still refuses, tell him to call the Chief.' Whitney said he had had Chief Devery give orders to the operators a few days ago to make any connection desired by Mr. Whitney."

The second report submitted by Superintendent McClintock is to the effect that Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct was notified of the existence of certain disorderly places. Those specified were at 120 West Thirty-third Street, 114 West Twenty-ninth Street, 117 West Twenty-ninth Street, 133 West Twenty-ninth Street, and 148 West Thirty-third Street.

"On one of the days when Whitney met Dillon, he said to Dillon, 'How about 148 West Thirty-third Street?' McClintock has complained to the Captain. The Captain has been to see me, and said it is a politicians' house and wants to know if it will be raided.'

"On July 20, when Dillon telephoned Whitney in regard to the warning he had sent to Poolroom 100 West Twenty-fourth Street, under instructions, he also told Whitney that 148 West Thirty-third Street was in danger, and that he believed the Superintendent would pull up to-night. Whitney replied, 'I will call up the Thirtieth Street Station at once and warn the Captain.' Officer Dwyer, accompanied by Acting Captain Shields, hurriedly entered the house. They went to the rear of the first floor, and one of them said to the woman of the house, 'Close up; we have just received word that the society is to raid the place. Get these women out. I am from the Captain; they are coming to-night.'"

CAPT. DELANEY'S EFFORT.

A third report states that in response to a note, Superintendent McClintock called on Capt. John Delaney at the East Thirty-sixth Street Station. The report says:

"The Captain was in his private office; upon the Sergeant informing him he came out and invited the Superintendent into his private office. He requested his ward man to leave the room, as he wished 'to speak privately with the Colonel.' After the ward man had left the room and the door was closed, the Captain said, 'Now, McClintock, while there has been a great deal of trouble lately in the department, I have been fortunate enough to escape it so far, and I do not wish to have any trouble now. What are you doing?'

"The Superintendent answered him: 'Everything.' 'Well,' he said, 'I want you to keep out of my precinct, and whatever is going on here to keep me posted. It is worth $100 a month to you. I do not wish to have any dealings with any outside third people. I want to do business direct, and whatever is done between us will be between us. It is worth $100 a month to you. If you keep south of Twenty-seventh Street and north of Forty-second Street I do not care a damn what you do in other precincts.'

"'Well,' said the Superintendent, 'I cannot make any promises. I am liable to come into the precinct at any minute, and I do not intend to give any tips.'"

After the arrest of Bergdorf and Whitney they were arraigned before Justice Jerome. The prisoners gave their names as Ernest Bergdorf, thirty-five years old, a private detective, of 703 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and Edgar Whitney, thirty-four years old, clerk, of 201 West Ninety-fifth Street. They were held in $3,000 bail each for a further hearing this morning.

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, when seen last night and asked for a statement concerning the accusation made by Superintendent McClintock that he had offered that official $100 a month to keep out of his precinct, said:

"There is no truth whatever in the statement, and I am surprised to hear that Frank Moss, with whom I have had many police dealings, should speak so rashly. I had the honor of serving the first warrant Frank Moss ever asked to have executed when I was in command of the Ninth Precinct (Charles Street) Station. I have assisted him in his work many times. He has often personally complimented me for the way I have assisted him.

"Superintendent McClintock I have known for a long time and hold him in high esteem. At his request I have executed all warrants that the society has obtained for all alleged law violators in my precinct, as the records show. He also has complimented me. As for the alleged offering of money, I will say candidly that Mr. McClintock is a man I would not think of offering money to under any circumstances. Second, I have no money to offer any one, as all who know me will certify."

POLICE OFFICIALS' DENIALS.

Capt. Anthony J. Allaire was in charge at Police Headquarters last night. He was told of the report of the society and its startling charges. He denied it all.

"It is preposterous," said he, "to even think the telegraph bureau at Police Headquarters could be used in such a manner. It is ridiculous."

Capt. Allaire then would say nothing further. He was asked about the matter in all its points, but would not talk. Commissioner of Police Murphy was seen at his home, in Broome Street, but he refused absolutely to say a word concerning the case. He was told the story and its charges, but would make no reply.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was communicated with by telephone by Headquarters officials at Far Rockaway. Nothing could be learned as to what he said, but it was rumored that the Deputy Commissioner would come to the city late last night or early this morning.

The four operators in the telegraph bureau at Police Headquarters who were on duty yesterday from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening were John J. Mangin of 130 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, William Coleman of 159 Carroll Street, Brooklyn; Lawrence P. Hynes of 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Edward H. Murphy of 450 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Sergt. Schulum, at the Fifth Street Police Station, was asked what he had to say about the accusation that he had taken a message from the society agents to tip off the alleged poolroom at 114 East Fourteenth Street. He laughed at the charge, and said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the charge. It is too preposterous to even discuss earnestly."

ALLEGED POOLROOM RAIDED.

A Detective Found Coming from the Place—Parkhurst Society Agent Holds Him, and Is in Turn Arrested.

An exciting raid of an alleged poolroom yesterday at 156 East Twenty-third Street resulted in the arrest of three men, a conflict between Detective McClellan of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Detective Turley of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and the subsequent arrest of Detective McClellan, who is the man who was assaulted during the raid at 724 Broadway a few days ago.

Assistant Superintendent Hammond of the society called at the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday afternoon and displayed a number of warrants issued by Justice Jerome. He asked that policemen be detailed to make a raid on an alleged poolroom at 156 East Twenty-third Street. Ten men were detailed and accompanied the agent.

The place was on the second floor over an express office. One of Hammond's deputies carried a hammer, and when the policemen had been stationed in the front and rear and on all sides admittance was demanded. It was denied, and the agent started to beat down the door with a hammer. The police stood by idly, taking only a listless part in the proceedings.

It was shortly after 3 o'clock. The second race at Saratoga had just been finished, with Trigger declared a winner. About 150 men were gathered in the place, and when the demand to open the door came wild confusion reigned. Men rushed here and there, tried the locked doors, and started to climb out of the windows. In the middle of the room a man in his shirt sleeves stood and shouted:

"Don't get rattled. They won't trouble you—they are not after you. They want us."

After he had shouted himself hoarse he succeeded in allaying the fear of the inmates somewhat. In the meantime the beating at the door continued, and in about ten minutes the panels gave way, and the lock was forced open. When the society's men entered the room they found that most of the occupants had escaped by a carefully concealed door. A hole had been cut in the wall and covered with wall paper.

It formed a secret exit that would have escaped most eyes. Through this exit the men who are supposed to have had charge of the place escaped and took the money with them. The exit led to a hotel next door. It was claimed by the raiders that the men most wanted had been captured. The warrants had been made out in the name of Murphy. All but three were allowed to go.

During the raid Agent McClellan was stationed outside a barber's shop, which is said to be one means of exit from the room above. Detective Turley of the East Twenty-second Street Station came out and McClellan seized him.

"I'm a detective," expostulated Turley. But McClellan still clung to him. Then Turley showed his shield, but McClellan still held on. Then Turley turned the tables by arresting McClellan and taking him to the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Turley took his prisoner before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Court, but before he arrived there the Magistrate was called to the telephone and told that a prisoner would be arraigned before him from the East Twenty-second Street Station, and that he should send him forthwith to Justice Jerome.

"Who are you?" asked the Magistrate, and then continued: "If a prisoner is brought before me on the complaint of a citizen or a policeman, I, as a committing Magistrate, will dispose of the case." Again the person at the other end spoke, and Magistrate Brann replied:

"What a warrant? Justice Jerome? Was a warrant issued by Justice Jerome? If such is the case I shall send the case to him, but if not I will dispose of it."

A moment later the Magistrate received a message in the name of Justice Jerome to send the prisoner back to the East Twenty-second Street Station. Turley entered just then and had McClellan in custody. McClellan declared that he had followed the orders of Justice Jerome and had orders to arrest anybody who came out of the barber shop.

Turley declared that he had taken off his coat and collar and was getting shaved when he heard the commotion. He ran out and was seized by McClellan, who refused to recognize him when he showed his shield.

"That is true," said McClellan. "You got out of the rear of the poolroom and I caught you."

"I was in the barber's shop," repeated Detective Turley.

Magistrate Brann asked Turley if he wished to make a complaint, and he charged McClellan with using threatening language, disorderly conduct, and with impeding an officer. The affidavit was drawn, and McClellan asked for an adjournment so that he could have a lawyer to represent him. Magistrate Brann then paroled him until to-day.

Turley and McClellan had just left when Assistant Superintendent Hammond of the Society for the Prevention of Crime came in breathless. "What have you done with McClellan?" he asked. "Justice Jerome wants him sent down forthwith."

"Justice Jerome does not run this town," declared Magistrate Brann. "I shall take evidence in the case to-morrow."

Mr. Hammond asked that the case be sent to Justice Jerome as a matter of courtesy, and Magistrate Brann replied that the arrest, not having been made on a warrant issued by Justice Jerome, and having been made in that judicial district, and having been brought before him, it was his duty to dispose of it.

When the prisoners arrested in the raid were arraigned before Justice Jerome in the East Twenty-second Street Station they described themselves as John Smith, thirty-three years old, an expressman, of 648 East Fifteenth Street; Henry C. Wilson, twenty-eight years old, clerk, of 452 First Avenue, and Edward Cavanagh, twenty-four years old, horse dealer, of 237 East Twenty-fourth Street. They were held in $2,000 bail each for a further hearing this morning in Justice Jerome's chambers.

DISORDERLY HOUSE RAIDED.

Two Persons Arrested in a Resort in Capt. Diamond's Precinct—Policeman Didn't Want to Execute a Warrant.

Following the conviction of Wardman Bissert and the assertion of Capt. Diamond that his district was free from disorderly houses, representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Crime last night raided an alleged disorderly house at 6 Stuyvesant Street and made two arrests.

Superintendent Thomas L. McClintock led the raid, and he asserted last night that there were eighteen women in the house. He was assisted by Assistant Superintendent George Hammond and Agents Dillon and McClellan. Patrolmen Ferriatta and Telschow of the Fifth Precinct Station were also summoned from their posts. Entrance was effected easily.

In one room, according to the officers of the society, were found a number of women, one of whom was playing a piano. Warrants were produced calling for "Samuel Jumbo" and "Mary Jumbo," and a man and woman were placed under arrest. The women when ordered to leave refused to do so until the woman in charge gave them their street clothes. These were produced from lockers, and then the house was put in darkness and locked up.

Sergt. Frank was on duty at the Fifth Street Station. When questioned he denied that any raid had taken place, but a few moments later the prisoners were brought in. They described themselves as Clara Neibaldt, thirty-eight years old, housekeeper at 6 Stuyvesant Street, and Samuel Bucheister, twenty-four years old, bartender. He refused his address.

Superintendent McClintock said the house had been under surveillance for six months, but had not been raided because it was believed that it was conducted by some person who had several similar places throughout the city. The warrants had been issued by Justice Jerome. Several thousand persons watched the raid and cheered lustily when the prisoners were carried away.

Superintendent McClintock said last night that when he walked up to the policeman on the beat and told him that he wanted him to serve the warrants for the arrest at 6 Stuyvesant Street, the policeman flatly refused to do so, saying that he was on post. "I asked him if he refused absolutely to do so. He hesitated, and I then ordered him to come or I would prefer a charge of felony against him."

CLEVELAND BANK TROUBLE.

The Closed Guarantee Savings and Loan Company to Resume Business.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—As a result of the proceedings instituted by Attorney General Sheets to wind up the affairs of the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company of this city, the offices of the company were not opened for business this morning. President A. L. Mix and the Directors, together with the attorneys for the concern, were in conference throughout the day.

F. L. Taft, the legal representative, said this afternoon that the trouble would undoubtedly be adjusted soon and the institution put in good financial condition. It is understood that the Directors propose to levy an assessment upon the stockholders in order to make good the reported deficit.

The last general statement issued by the company, under date of June 15 last, showed the total resources to be $687,835, with liabilities the same. The institution did a large business, not only in Cleveland, but throughout the State as well. It is said that the officers of the bank will take advantage of the law requiring sixty days' notice from depositors. Meantime the deficit will probably be made good and business resumed.

COL. ROOSEVELT AT VICTOR.

Vice President Welcomed by Fully 10,000 Persons at Portland Mine.

VICTOR, Col., Aug. 9.—Victor gave an enthusiastic welcome to Vice President Roosevelt to-day, fully 10,000 persons participating. The Vice President and party arrived on a special train. They were greeted by blasts of powder and hundreds of steam whistles from shaft houses all over the district.

The party was met by a Victor committee and escorted to the Portland Mine. The road was lined everywhere with a cheering crowd. After an inspection of the mine workings, 1,000 feet below the surface, the Vice President was taken to the Gold Coin Club for luncheon, where he responded to a toast.

A public reception was followed by a carriage drive about the district. The party then went to Cripple Creek, where they were entertained, returning to Colorado Springs in the evening.

CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES.

Ferguson Foundry Yields—New Men in the Fraser & Chalmers Plant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Iron molders state that the Ferguson Foundry Company has granted the strikers' demands. William Ferguson is one of the oldest members of the National Founders' Association, and his surrender to the strikers is considered the greatest victory the molders have won. A carload of workmen, imported to fill vacancies at the Fraser & Chalmers plant caused by a strike of the machinists and the molders, arrived here to-day. Pickets surrounded the works, but the new men, guarded by the police, marched into the main building without molestation.

Baptist Minister a Highway Laborer.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 9.—The Rev. George W. Remington, a Baptist clergyman, surprised Winsted citizens to-day, when he entered the employ of the town as a worker on its roads. His duty is to rake loose stones from the highways. The reverend gentleman is the only street laborer who wears a white shirt while at work. The Remingtons are not poor, and why he has joined the road workers is not known.

GRAIN STATUTE UPSET.

Law Governing Coloring Practically Declared Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A decision was rendered by Judge Tuley, in the Circuit Court, here to-day, which is of interest to grain dealers and elevator men all over the country. The decision practically declares the Illinois statute governing the coloring of grain unconstitutional, and says that a man has a right to do anything with his own property, so long as he does not menace the welfare of the community or impair the public health.

In nearly every State there is a law against the practice of fumigating grain, and the decision of Judge Tuley will have a widespread effect.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers to-day and to-morrow; fresh southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

The temperature will fall slightly in Southern and Eastern Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and there will be temporary cooling over the areas of rainfall in the Middle Atlantic States. The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic coast will be fresh southeasterly. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh south to southeast winds will prevail. Fresh southeasterly winds will also prevail in the lower laks region, becoming westerly to-day.

In the upper lake region the winds will be fresh west to northwest.

Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have light south to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.	
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	74	70	76
6 A. M.	70	70	75
9 A. M.	72	72	78
12 M.	78	78	81
4 P. M.	79	79	83
6 P. M.	79	84	78
9 P. M.	74	82	75
12 P. M.	74	82	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were:

Printing House Square	77½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1900	84
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	74

The barometer registered 30.01 inches at 8 A. M., and 30.08 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 3:40 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M.

CATSKILL WATER SUPPLY

Denied that City Will Have to Buy Out Ramapo Options.

Chief Engineer Birdsall Says Land Can Be Obtained at a Low Figure—Yield of 94,000,000 Gallons Expected.

Chief Engineer Birdsall and Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department were positive in their statements yesterday that the new plans for bringing water from the Catskill Mountains would not work to the advantage of the Ramapo Water Company. It had been intimated that as the Ramapo Company had obtained thousands of options on land through which the city engineers are now conducting their search for New York's future supply, the city would have to pay the Ramapo backers large sums of money for options. Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday:

"The talk about this being a Ramapo move is ridiculous. The Water Supply Department is simply carrying out the instructions of the Board of Estimate made last February, when the one-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation was made for the surveys of the various watersheds around New York. We have examined the Catskills and other sources of supply, and we will have data ready in 1904, when there will be plenty of money to provide for a new water supply. Then the constitutional amendment may be adopted which eliminates from the city debt all money spent on water in calculating the debt limit of the city. We learned that the Ramapo Water Company secured options in the Catskills watershed, but there will be no trouble in securing these at a low figure in case the city decides to go to this region for water."

The officials of the Water Supply Department claimed yesterday that nearly all the options held by the Ramapo Company had expired. R. H. Limburger of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, counsel for the Ramapo Company, verified this statement. He said:

"It is true that many of these options have expired, but there are many still in force. The city has the right to condemn and acquire the property under the Morgan law through legal proceedings, and the Ramapo Company has no intention whatever of thwarting the city in securing a proper supply of water. The company does not intend, however, to be robbed of its options without just compensation."

The region which is now being surveyed by city engineers in the Catskills is the same as that from which the Ramapo Company proposed to bring water to New York and sell a supply of 250,000,000 gallons a day for about $2,400,000 a year. The Ramapo Company proposed to bring water from Esopus Creek and other watersheds in Delaware, Ulster, and Greene Counties.

The report of John R. Freeman, made to Controller Coler in March, 1900, shows that this plan was originally set forth by R. D. A. Parrott, in The Scientific American, in 1836. Mr. Freeman's report shows that the drainage area of the Esopus Creek region is 242 square miles. Mr. Freeman says:

"The Esopus Watershed is an ordinary 'flashy' mountain watershed, needing with the same rainfall more storage than a lowland stream to insure a uniform delivery, and conversely affording a smaller safe yield per square mile in Summer than a lowland stream unless larger reservoirs are built. Mr. Freeman reported that there would be a safe yield of 94,000,000 gallons a day from the Esopus Watershed.

"The plan of Chief Engineer Birdsall is that if the Esopus Creek region does not yield a sufficient supply the Schoharie watershed, with an area of 110 square miles, can be used. Still further north is the Batavia Kill, with fifty square miles of drainage. It is planned to bring the water from Schoharie Creek to the Esopus storage reservoirs through a tunnel eight miles long, and the water from Batavia Kill though a tunnel three miles long, and after following the stream three miles, to enter and follow the eight-mile tunnel to Esopus Creek.

"The shortest possible route to the city limits from Olive Bridge, at which the Ramapo Company planned to build a large reservoir, is about seventy-four miles."

BEN ALI LOUNSBERY ARRESTED.

Son of a Prominent Man Found Lying on the Sidewalk—Believed to Have Been Drugged.

Early this morning a well-dressed man was found lying on the sidewalk at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway by Patrolman Squiers of the West Thirty-eighth Street Station. The man was unable to give a satisfactory explanation, and was taken to the stationhouse in the patrol wagon.

By cards found in his pockets the man is believed to be Ben Ali Lounsbery, twenty-two years old, of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street. A citizen, who refused his name, said that the man had been in a resort in West Twenty-ninth Street. He appeared to have been drugged. The prisoner is locked up charged with intoxication. A one-dollar bill was found in his pocket.

Mr. Lounsbery is a son of Richard P. Lounsbery, a broker of 15 Broad Street, who lives at 12 East Thirty-fifth Street. Richard P. Lounsbery is a member of the Union League, Law, Grolier, Lambs, Players Clubs; St. Nicholas Society, New York Athletic Club, City, Riding, and New York Yacht Club; American Museum of Natural History, New England Society, American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

NEW CAUSE FOR A STRIKE.

Weavers Quit Because Six Refuse to Pay Union Assessments.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—One hundred and fifty weavers at the Johnson & Cowdin mill left their looms this afternoon because six of their number refused to pay 10 per cent. of their wages for the support of the weavers on strike at other mills.

Yesterday the six refused longer to pay their assessment and the rest of the weavers quit work. To-day all returned on the understanding that the six would pay the usual assessment, but it was learned later that they would not pay, so the other men again went out. They say that the six will either have to pay their assessment or the looms will remain idle.

PLAYMATE'S JOKE KILLS BOY.

He Dives from Awning and They Pulled Away a Sack.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Frank Feeney, nine years old, whose home was at 157 Oliver Street, died yesterday as the result of a prank of his playmates. Feeney and his companions had been jumping from an awning at the corner of Mill and Elm Streets into an old potato bag which was used as a net and was held by six or seven boys.

When the net was in position and Feeney was about to jump he thought it safe to dive. Just as he did so the bag was drawn away and the little fellow landed heavily on the asphalt pavement. A cut was inflicted on the back of his head, but it was not thought to be serious and the boy, without complaining, started for home. When he entered the house he collapsed, and when a physician arrived in answer to a hurry call he found the boy dead. County Physician McBride made an investigation. He found that the boy's skull had been fractured.

THE TALCA WRECKED.

She Was a New Vessel of the Pacific Navigation Company's Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The steamship Oregonian, which arrived from New York to-day, reports that the Pacific Navigation Company's steamship Talca ran on a rock at the entrance of the harbor of Coronel, Chile, on July 14, and will be a total loss.

Capt. Burgoin of the wrecked vessel and his crew were rescued by a breeches buoy. The Talca was on her maiden voyage.

Secretary Long Visits His Birthplace.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 9.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Long on board, arrived here this morning. The Secretary and Mrs. Long went this afternoon to Buckfield, Mr. Long's birthplace, where he will participate in the "Old Home Week" exercises next week.

RADICAL MOVES IN THE STEEL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

been placed with the Republic Iron and Steel Company on account of the steel strike. United States Steel stocks were firm during the early trading in the stock market, but eased off somewhat in the afternoon with the remainder of the list.

Monnett to Attack Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Ex-Attorney-General Monnett of Ohio, who has been retained to bring quo warranto proceedings against the United States Steel Corporation for violation of the anti-trust laws, has written to H. B. Martin, national Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, that he is preparing papers in the case.

A committee representing the Anti-Trust League, District Assembly No. 66, K. of L., and several other citizens, consulted with an attorney to-day with the object of urging Attorney General Knox to institute quo warranto proceedings against the Steel Trust.

Trainmen Not Involved.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Grand Chief Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, when shown a dispatch from Washington to-day quoting ex-Attorney General Monnett of Ohio as saying that the trainmen were in consultation with the Amalgamated Association officials with a view of joining in the proposed quo warranto proceedings against the Steel Trust, said: "So far as our organization is concerned, there is absolutely no foundation for the statement. We have not been approached on the subject, and, personally, I do not think it probable that the trainmen will become involved in the matter."

LIMESTONE COMBINE PLANNED.

Steel Trust Interests May Control Blast Furnace Material.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Aug. 9.—Another great industrial combination of special importance to the iron and steel enterprises of the country is now under way to completion.

The object in the consummation of the project in view is the placing in the power of one corporation the control of the limestone output in this section of the country.

It is one of the most important materials used by the blast furnaces of the United States Steel Corporation about their Pittsburg mills, and Bessemer steel cannot be made without it. Prominent Pittsburg persons, most of whom are stockholders and officers in the Steel Trust, are promoting the enterprise. Within a very short time it is expected that all the plans of the concern will be completed. It is estimated that fully $1,500,000 has been invested. Every quarry of consequence and limestone mineral tract in Central and Western Pennsylvania, also Eastern Ohio, has apparently gone into the combination.

TOWN MAY EMPLOY STRIKERS.

National Steel Antagonists May Build Municipal Sewers.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 9.—At Mingo Junction, where the National Steel Company pays three-fourths of the taxes of the municipality, Councilman W. T. Griffith has in preparation an ordinance which will provide work at good wages for all the residents of the city who go out on the Amalgamated strike to-morrow.

The business section of the city is subject to frequent floods from water coming down two ravines, and a system of immense sewers is proposed to take care of the water. The iron men will be employed in this work. Inasmuch as the iron company pays the greater portion of the taxes, the men will be employed at the expense of the iron manufacturers while on strike.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND TALKS.

Archbishop Ireland passed through New York yesterday afternoon, returning home from the Catholic Total Abstinence Convention in Hartford. In speaking of the report that he had been invited to settle the strike, he said that it was utterly without foundation. No one, he said, had suggested the matter to him, nor had he for a moment thought it proper for him to offer his services. Being further urged to express an opinion upon the present strike and strikes in general, he said:

"In common with all citizens, I deeply deplore occurrences of this nature. A strike is always regrettable, and only under most extraordinary circumstances should it be countenanced. A strike not only inflicts injury upon parties immediately concerned in it, whether employers or employes, but it disturbs the business of the country, opens the way to bitterness of feeling between classes, and endangers social peace.

"A strike especially effects the workingmen who through it are put out of employment, and also their families. Employers, far better than employes, can bear the burdens resulting from a strike. Of course, to employes entering willingly into a strike, the matter is one that is their personal concern, and others have but to concede to them their legal right to act in such matter as they will. Men are the masters of their hands and of their labor; the liberty is theirs to work or not to work, provided they understand the consequences that follow, and are satisfied to accept and endure such consequences.

"This liberty is at all times theirs, and, furthermore, occasions may arise and do arise when a strike, however serious the consequences for the workingmen, is a means, and at times, perhaps, the sole means through which their rights can be secured. But while the right to strike upon a strike must be conceded, the men who strike must recognize the corollary of this principle of personal freedom, that the men who wish to work have an undeniable right to do so without interference. The personal freedom of the individual citizen is the most sacred and precious inheritance of Americans. Whatever other interests at stake, that of the personal freedom of the individual outranks them all, and this must be sustained even if those are to be sacrificed. Neither State nor fellow-citizen may interfere with my personal liberty. This is the very core of Americanism."

HEARING DENIED TO STRIKERS.

OGDENSBURG, Aug. 9.—Joseph Carberry of Buffalo, an organizer sent here by President Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Association to try and settle the strike with the Rutland Transit Company, was refused an audience by President P. C. Clements of the Rutland Railroad and the Rutland Transit Company to-day. Mr. Clements in an interview said:

"For the last two or three years the Rutland Transit Company has had more or less trouble with longshoremen at this port. It has cost the company more to handle freight in Ogdensburg than at any other port on the lakes. Finally, for some cause or other, the longshoremen struck. The company has filled their places. Work is moving along smoothly, and we should have no trouble, were it not for the fact that the strikers, by threats, throwing stones, and various acts of violence, have sought to intimidate and drive away our men. The whole power of the Transit Company and the Rutland Railroad will be exerted to protect the employes from violence and annoyance. The strikers will not be re-employed by the Transit Company upon any conditions."

BUILDING TRADES TO STRIKE.

It was said yesterday that on account of the big boom in building operations which started at the beginning of the Summer, deliveries of structural iron in most cases in this city are from thirty to sixty days behind. Builders and contractors, however, did not seem to expect a strike in sympathy with the steel workers when the strike order goes into effect. A representative of one of the organs of the building and contracting trade said yesterday afternoon:

"There is little advance in the price of structural iron, and people are not rushing to buy it in order to have it before the strike is extended. This shows that builders do not expect a sympathetic strike at present."

Philip Weinseimer, Secretary of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades, said yesterday:

"We are ready to strike in sympathy any time we are asked to do so by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. We will do everything in our power to co-operate in the strike in the way of tying up buildings if called upon."

It is said that in case the general strike goes into effect according to programme it will be a question with the building trades unions whether iron delivered after the strike which was ordered before it went into effect will be regarded as non-union.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats, 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Nahm, Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. B. Nahm, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

McLean Brothers & Co., Dawson, Ga.; W. A. McLean, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

August, A. & L., Fort Worth, Texas; A. August, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; P. H. Hodges, notions; Hoffman House.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. H. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Taft, John H., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. H. Taft, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Clark Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; T. E. Clark, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Lehman, B., Fort Wayne, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Nolti Brothers, Seguin, Texas; E. Nolte, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, Louis, & Co., Charleston, S. C

THREAT TO BOER LEADERS

To be Permanently Banished Unless They Surrender.

THEY HAVE UNTIL SEPT. 15

Property of Burghers Who Remain In the Field to be Levied Upon for Support of Their Families.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A Parliamentary paper was issued yesterday containing a proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener on Aug. 7, in accordance with instructions from the Imperial Government, the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal concurring. The proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, The late Orange Free State and South African Republic have been annexed to his Majesty's dominions; and,

"Whereas, His Majesty's forces are and have been for some considerable time in complete possession of the seats of government of both the aforesaid territories, with their public offices and the whole machinery of administration, as well as of all the principal towns and the whole of the railways; and,

"Whereas, A great majority of the burghers of the two late republics, to the number of 35,000, exclusive of those who have fallen in the war, are now either prisoners or have submitted to his Majesty's Government, and are living peaceably in towns and camps under control of his Majesty's forces; and,

"Whereas, The burghers of the late republics still in arms are not only few in number, but have lost almost all their guns and munitions of war, and are devoid of regular military organization, and are therefore unable to carry on regular warfare or to offer any organized resistance to his Majesty's forces in any part of the country; and,

"Whereas, Those burghers who are still in arms, though unable to carry on regular warfare, continue to make isolated attacks upon small posts and detachments of his Majesty's forces, to plunder or destroy property, and to damage railway and telegraph lines; and,

"Whereas, The country is thus kept in a state of disturbance, checking the resumption of agricultural and industrial pursuits; and,

"Whereas, His Majesty's Government is determined to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction, and inflicting ruin upon a great majority of the inhabitants who are anxious to live in peace, and earn a livelihood for themselves and their families; and,

"Whereas, It is just to proceed against those still resisting, and especially against those persons who, being in a position of authority, are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness, and are instigating their fellow-burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his Majesty's Government; therefore,

"All commandants, Field Cornets, and leaders of armed bands being burghers of the late republics and still engaged in resisting his Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange Colony, the Transvaal, or other portions of his Majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal, shall, unless they surrender before Sept. 15, be permanently banished from South Africa.

"The cost of the maintenance of the families of all burghers in the field, who have not surrendered by Sept. 15, shall be recoverable from such burghers, and shall be a charge upon their property, removable and immovable, in the two colonies."

The preliminary correspondence shows that the proclamation is based upon suggestions which the Government of Natal forwarded to Mr. Chamberlain on July 24, and that the date Sept 15, was recommended by Lord Milner.

Rudyard Kipling's "Killing Krüger With Your Mouth" is quoted against the Government by the pro-Boer press to-day as a description of the latest proclamation. The Daily News says that "this empty thunderbolt by tired and despairing Jove will have no effect," and it reminds the Government that, while it may banish the Boers from British South Africa, it cannot banish them from German South Africa.

It appears certain that the proclamation was wholly inspired by the Government of Natal. Mr. Chamberlain is, on one side, praised as a strong statesman, and on the other despised as a weakling for accepting Natal's advice.

Generally the proclamation is approved as a common sense, justifiable measure, but no great hopes are raised by it. The Standard fears that it is too conciliatory and that more severe measures will be necessary.

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the significant statement in the House of Commons yesterday by Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the War Office, that "there is nothing to justify the supposition that further fresh mobile forces will be necessary," says it hopes the Government is not falling into its old optimistic illusions.

The Times, which fully approves the proclamation, says:

"The Boers may understand that it is the first turn of a new screw, which is capable of putting on far more severe pressure."

The Westminster Gazette yesterday said there was no fault to find with the proclamation, nor was there any objection to make on the score of justice. It thought, however, that it was extremely doubtful if it would have any effect in shortening the war. Most of the fighting Boers, said the paper, were already completely ruined, and nothing distrained them, owing to the devastation of the country.

The Globe said the proclamation was judicious and that the only question was whether it was strong enough, adding:

"Not even the wildest pro-Boer can find fault with it on the score of inhumanity. It has long been obvious that such a step was imperative in order to avert ruin from the inhabitants desirous of peace."

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—German papers, commenting upon Lord Kitchener's proclamation, condemn it in the severest terms, asserting that it is against international law.

BOERS AGAIN ACCUSED.

Report that They Murdered, in Cold Blood, Two Captured Members of Steinacker's Horse.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, the Boers are reported to have captured and shot in cold blood a Lieutenant and trooper of Steinacker's Horse.

The two murdered Englishmen are said to have been killed out of revenge, as they were instrumental in shooting a Boer dispatch rider.

STEYN MAY VISIT KRUEGER.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It was reported on the Bourse to-day that Mr. Steyn, the ex-President of the Orange Free State, will shortly join Mr. Krüger in Holland, with a view to reaching a definite understanding in regard to the peace overtures.

The Rumor that Kitchener Is Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The War Office has received no advices giving color to the rumor, circulated by a news agency in the United States, that Lord Kitchener has been wounded in a skirmish with the Boers. The rumor is officially discredited. Lord Kitchener's customary dispatches reached the War Office yesterday afternoon, and contained no reference to any accident to him.

Scottish Free Church Loses Its Suit.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 9.—The Court of Sessions has dismissed the claim of the Free Church of Scotland against the United Free Church. The plaintiffs were the minority, who refused to participate in the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. They claimed all the property and funds of the Free Church from the date of union and asked for the rescinding of the acts of the United Assembly.

Nicaragua Left Without a Bank.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A report to the State Department from Consul Sorsby, at San Juan del Norte, says that Nicaragua is left for the present without a single banking institution through a ruling of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua that the London Bank of Central America, Limited, has no legal status in the country.

France Demands a Reply from Turkey.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Franco-Turkish incident, growing out of the claims of the Quay Company (French) at Constantinople, is likely to be promptly solved. It is learned from the Foreign Office that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has insisted that the Turkish Ambassador here make a definite reply to his (the Minister's) demands by Aug. 15.

ADMITS HE AIDED BRESCI.

Anarchist Gianotti Said to Have Confessed Complicity in the Murder of King Humbert.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Patrie from Rome says the Anarchist Luigi Gianotti, who is charged at Milan with being an accomplice of Bresci in the assassination of King Humbert, has confessed his complicity in the crime.

He admits that he left Paterson, N. J., in company with Bresci, and that they went together to Monza.

Gianotti started a street row at Monza in order to distract the attention of the police while Bresci attacked the King.

KING EDWARD EMBARKS.

He and Queen Alexandra Will Start To-day for Germany to Attend Empress Frederick's Funeral.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and a distinguished official party left London to-night for Port Victoria. All will sleep on board the royal yacht, which awaited the King at Port Victoria, and will sail for Flushing to-morrow morning.

Their Majesties will be welcomed on their arrival at Flushing by high naval personages. There will be no salutes, however, or other demonstrations. The royal party will proceed to Cronberg and thence to Potsdam for the funeral of Dowager Empress Frederick next Tuesday.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Emperor William has ordered that the arrangements for naval manoeuvres next week be canceled in consequence of the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick.

LONDON WAITER'S CONFESSION

He Says He Is One of Four Men Who Robbed an Office in Portland, Oregon, Last December.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At the Mansion House Police Court to-day James MacDonald, a waiter, was charged, on his own confession, with robbing the office of the Western Lumber Company at Portland, Oregon, last December.

MacDonald says he spent his share of the proceeds in Chicago and Germany, and is anxious to be repatriated. He was remanded to-day, and the United States Embassy has cabled an inquiry on the subject to Washington.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 9.—The office of the Western Lumber Company in this city was robbed by four men, who "held up" the cashier's office on a pay day, securing about $4,500, and escaped. None of them has been apprehended.

The officers of the company here know nothing about the man MacDonald.

BRITISH NAVY'S WEAKNESS.

The Recent Manoeuvres Said to Show the Imperative Need of Swift Cruisers.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Outlook, commenting on the naval manoeuvres, says:

"Undoubtedly the Admiralty's reason for winding up the campaign in a week instead of ten days was because of the sufficiency of unpalatable truths forced home. They did not care for further demonstrations in the same line."

The paper says the chief lesson learned was the imperative need of swift cruisers, and that there is a glaring deficiency in the home squadron in that respect. It points out that the defense squadron's manoeuvres were practically the same as if it had been called on to guard the Channel in case of actual hostilities. The attacking fleet was inferior numerically, but superior in mobility. It held the Channel commerce at its mercy from the declaration of hostilities, and whipped the defenders by sections through the possession of swift cruisers and destroyers, which sailed round the home squadron.

The Critic urgently appeals to the Admiralty to double the strength of the cruiser squadron and to increase the speed of the new battleships to the utmost limit of gun and armor efficiency.

An interesting detail is the fact that the enemy's cruiser spies secured a mass of information regarding the defense movements by picking up the home squadron's wireless messages.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE BILL.

Passes Second Reading in the House of Representatives — Navy to Cost £1,000,000 a Year.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 9.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the second reading of the Australian Defense bill.

Edmund Barton, the Premier, made a speech, in the course of which he said the standing army contemplated was only a sufficient force to guard the depots and to serve as military instructors for the levies to be called out in case the first line of defense, the navy, was broken. The clause providing for calling out men from eighteen to sixty years of age was simply inserted to demonstrate to the world what Australia would do in time of emergency. The cost of the navy would be about £1,000,000 annually.

M. CAMBON AGAIN INTERVIEWED.

He Says the American Workman Is Not Jealous of the Capitalist.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Echo de Paris prints a long interview with the French Ambassador to the United States, Jules Cambon. The Ambassador says on the subject of the steel strike that the workman in America is not hostile to the moneyed aristocracy, as he believes that with intelligence and good luck he may also become a Carnegie. So, instead of being jealous, the workman says that Carnegie played his game fairly.

M. Cambon is also quoted as saying:

"Europeans have no idea how hard Americans, both rich and poor, work.

"The French people are not aware how many French there are in America, especially the descendants of French people. A large part of the United States was settled by the French, and if their descendants have not preserved their language they still love France.

"The Americans speak English, but they are not English. The whole effort of the Americans has been to weld into a single metal the French, English, and Germans who compose the Nation.

"The French language is popular. If the educated young women of France who are vainly seeking employment in schools would go to America they could easily gain a good living there as teachers.

"The Americans, perhaps, are inclined to reproach the French with remembering too well what they did for America. Still, the cultured classes know what America owes to France."

Describing the country, M. Cambon says:

"When one returns to Europe after living with the Americans everything here looks small. America is so collossal and so young that she has many other surprises in store for Europe."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LIME SPRINGS, Iowa., Aug. 9.—Fire today destroyed the main business portion of Lime Springs. Fourteen commercial houses were burned, leaving only two banks and a hardware store standing. The total loss is estimated at $150,000, partially insured.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The plant of the C. Turner Garbage Crematory Company, in Archer Avenue, was destroyed by fire last night. Fire Inspector Conway will to-day investigate the matter, as some of the firemen say that the blaze was probably of incendiary origin. The plant had been classed as objectionable by the Archer Avenue Improvement Association, and steps had been taken to have it removed to another part of the city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:10 A. M.—134 West Ninetieth Street; Samuel Harris; damage, $10.

11:35 A. M.—17 West Eighth Street; Mrs. Diles; damage, $600.

12:20 P. M.—101 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

1:45 P. M.—1,280 Bathgate Avenue; Frank Schley; no damage.

2:20 P. M.—248 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:05 P. M.—36 Avenue D; J. Franklin; damage, $300.

7 P. M.—Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—123 Park Row; owner unknown; no damage.

DISEASE FROM GARBAGE

Commissioner Nagle Says City's Sanitary Condition Is Bad.

If Additional Dumping Places Are Not Provided, He Says, Refuse Will Be Left to Rot on the Sidewalks.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department, in his annual report to Mayor Van Wyck, published in The City Record yesterday, shows that several of the plans formed by the late Col. George E. Waring for improving the sanitary condition of the city have been abandoned.

Commissioner Waring, while in charge of the Street Cleaning Department, formed a number of Juvenile Leagues, the members of which were instructed in the sanitary care of houses and streets and the betterment of the condition of affairs in tenement house districts. Commissioner Nagle reports that when he took charge the leagues were in full force, but that petty jealousies arose, and in September, 1900, he was forced to disband them all because, he claimed, they had outlived their usefulness.

Commissioner Nagle complained in his report of lack of money, and said that unless more dumps were supplied at once garbage and filth would be rotting in the streets, and the city would be in a dangerous condition. He also complained because the Police Department withdrew the detailed men whose business it was to see that all householders separated the different kinds of refuse material before removal by the wagons of the Street Cleaning Department.

In regard to the final disposition of garbage, Commissioner Nagle, says that it is still in more or less of a chaotic state, and probably, always will be one of those perplexities that eternally confront the authorities of the department.

The Commissioner further says:

"A great and growing inconvenience, and one that must soon demand the serious consideration of the authorities, is the lack of dumping places. I most emphatically assert that unless proper and adequate provision for an increase of dumps for the exclusive use of this department is made without delay there will come a time, not far distant, when putrid and filthy matter will be left on the sidewalks to fester and breed disease. This is no flight of fancy, and I earnestly wish to be taken in all seriousness when I make this assertion, and I challenge contradiction. The conditions are daily growing worse, and will continue to do so until relief comes either in the shape of additional dumping facilities, or a very perceptible decrease in the population."

In reference to the lack of police aid, he says: "It is simply impossible for the employes of this department to enforce the separation of the different kinds of material it is our duty to collect. When police officers were duly detailed to this department to require the enforcement of the law in this respect there was no trouble, and the separation was as nearly complete as may be; since 1898, when the department has been denied the use of these specially detailed officers, the separation of garbage from other material has been steadily going backward. If it continues the privilege of land dumping will be prohibited by the Board of Health on citizens' complaints."

DAUGHTER GOT BACK HIS PIN.

Capt. Ella P. Hatch's $700 Jewel Was Found on a Would-Be Employe.

Chiefly through the efforts of his daughter Segonia, twenty years old, Capt. Ella P. Hatch, a builder, of 246 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday recovered possession of his diamond scarfpin, worth $700, which disappeared on Wednesday last.

Mr. Hatch owns a yacht, the Nekomos, which has been lying at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn. Early in the week a man applied for a position as steward. The next day Mr. Hatch missed his diamond pin. He was at a loss to explain its disappearance, but his daughter had formed some ideas relative to the matter, and she went over to the Fourth Avenue Police Station and consulted with the police as to the missing pin.

The result was that Detective McGrath yesterday arrested the man who, it is alleged, applied for a position on the boat. He described himself as William F. West, Jr., of 884 Degraw Street. West indignantly denied that he had stolen the pin. He said he had picked it up on the wharf near the yacht and had kept it in the expectation that the owner would turn up and claim his property.

THE HITCH AT PEKING.

Cause of British Minister's Action Known in Washington, Unknown to the British Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The State Department to-day made public the following:

"A cablegram received from Mr. Rockhill late yesterday reports that the delay in signing the final protocol of agreement between the powers and China is due to objections raised by Great Britain against the international commission for the revision of the tariff. The nature of the British objections is not stated.

"It also appears that the British Government asks the reconsideration of some clauses as to which no agreement had been heretofore reached owing to the opposition of several powers."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office has cabled to Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister at Pekin, in order to ascertain the reason for his refusal to sign the Chinese settlement protocol.

In view of this fact Lord Cranborne, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, yesterday requested Henry Norman (Liberal) to postpone his interrogation on the subject in the House of Commons until Monday next.

WANTS TO BUY GERMAN LINES.

American Syndicate Said to be Trying to Get Control of the Two Transatlantic Companies.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Hamburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The two emissaries of the American syndicate that is trying to get control of both the German transatlantic lines are still here. Ostensibly they are buying odd parcels of shares.

"It is believed that patriotic sentiment is too strong to permit the sale of the lines."

Von Ketteler's Body Reaches Germany.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 9.—The German steamer Palatia, which sailed from Tsin-Tau on June 11 with the body of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister at Peking, on board, arrived here this morning. Baron von Ketteler's body was brought ashore.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The military funeral ceremony over the body of Baron von Ketteler will be held in Lloyd Hall, Bremerhaven. Members of the family of the murdered Minister will be present, and Emperor William will be personally represented.

New Balloon for M. Santos-Dumont.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Santos-Dumont, finding that the envelope of his balloon has sustained so much damage that it is inadvisable to sew it together, has ordered a new one, work on which has already begun. It will have about the same volume as the envelope which burst yesterday, but instead of being cylindrical in form it will be ellipsoidal. M. La Chambre, who is making it, constructed the balloon for the Andrée polar expedition, and promises that the new envelope will be ready by Sept. 1.

The Czar's Youngest Sister Married.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Duke Peter of Oldenburg was to-day married to the Grand Duchess Olga, youngest sister of Emperor Nicholas, in the presence of his Majesty, the Empress, the Dowager Empress, the Queen of Greece, and Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark. Some of the festivities were abandoned in consequence of the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Third Day of the Buffalo Driving Club Meeting Furnished Some Excellent Sport.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—The third day's racing of the Grand Circuit harness meeting under the auspices of the Buffalo Driving Club at the Fort Erie course, while it lacked the absorbing interest of the first two days, furnished a good day's sport. The attendance was again good, 5,000 persons being present. The card consisted of a match race and three trots, the 2:24, the 2:19, and the 2:16. The first two trotting events were won in straight heats, the 2:16 resolving itself into a split heat affair requiring six of them to divide the money. The track was in fine condition, but the weather was decidedly cool and not conducive to fast time. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Electric City Stakes; purse, $5,000.

Neva Simmons, b. m., by Simmons, (Price)	1	1	1
Country Jay, s. g., by Jay Hawker, (Macey and Hudson)	2	2	3
Alberta D., ch. g., by Son of Viking, (Shillinglow)	6	3	2
Quoddy Girl, b. m., (Keiley)	3	6	6
George Smith, b. g., (Weigle)	4	5	4
Iva Dee, b. f., (Spear and McHenry)	5	4	5

Time—2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:12.

2:19 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $2,000.

Metallic, blk. h., by Mambrino King, (Shillinglow)	1	1	1
Alice Carr, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Hudson)	2	2	2
Truffles, gr. m., by Pilot Medium, (A. McDonald)	3	3	3
Re-elected, gr. h., (Macey)	dis.		
Hullman, br. g., (Pussy)	dis.		

Time—2:14; 2:14; 2:14¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,200.

Antezella, b. h., by Anteeo, (Millier)	1	1	2	5	4	1
Volo, b. g., by Mambrino Boy, (McCleary)	4	2	1	6	1	3
Wauban, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, (Curtis and Geers)	2	5	4	1	3	2
All Right, b. g., (Hudson)	3	3	2	2	2	dr
Ebba, b. m., (Winings)	5	4	5	3	5	dr
Vic. Speller, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	6	6	6	4	dis.	
Onzonta, s. m., (Olney)	7	dis.				

Time—1:13¾; 2:10½; 2:12½; 2:14; 2:12¾; 2:16½.

Match Race.—Pacing. Best three in five for $2,000.

Emma M., b. m., by Cecilian Prince, (McDonald)	1	2	1	2	1
Lolita, blk. m., by Sidney, (Snow)	2	1	2	1	2

Time—2:09¾; 2:10; 2:11½; 2:14½; 2:16¼.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 9.—The midsummer light harness meeting at the Granite State Park closed to-day. One serious accident marred an otherwise enjoyable day. In the first heat of the 2:10 pace, Tonita F. made a bad break and ran into Ambulator's sulky, throwing Weland, the latter's driver, to the ground. Ambulator lay on top of him until the crowd came to his aid. Weland's jaw was fractured, and at the hospital his condition is considered serious. Summary:

2:14 class, trotting; purse, $500, (concluded:)

Consuela S., b. m., by Directum, (Pierce)	1	1	1
J. E. C., b. g., (O'Neill)	2	3	2
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Humphreville)	3	2	8
Glory, ch. g., (Page)	8	4	3
The Chamberlain, b. g., (Kilborn)	4	7	4
Dan T., b. g., (Pattison)	7	5	5
Emma D., b. m., (Lawrence)	5	6	6
Wasco, b. g., (Dore)	6	8	7

Time—2:16; 2:14½; 2:16¼.

2:13 class, pacing; purse, $500, (concluded.)

Special Boy, ch. g., by Gold Beater, (Sterling)	1	1	1
W. H. Moody, ch. g., (Lowe)	1	2	2
Rex, b. g., (Collins)	3	5	4
Amelia, ch. g., (Porrier)	4	3	3
Highwood Cider, b. g., (Manic)	2	4	dis.

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¼.

2:10 class, pacing; purse, $500.

Emma E., ch. m., by Altandorf, (Lawrence)	1	3	1	5	3	1
Marion G., b. m., (O'Neill)	2	6	3	1	1	2
John M., ch. g., (Dore)	5	1	2	2	5	3
Ambulator, b. h., (Weland and Bass)	6	2	5	3	2	ro
Tonita F., ch. m., (Merrill)	4	5	4	4	4	ro
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	3	4	6	6	dr	

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¾; 2:13½; 2:11½; 2:14½; 2:15.

2:24 class, pacing; purse, $500.

Anna R., bl. m., by Constantine, (Proctor)	2	4	1	1	1	
Grange, br. h., (Knight)	3	2	2	2	2	
Uncle Dick, b. g., (Lewis)	1	3	3	3	3	
Barney King, b. g., (Daly)	4	1	dis.			
Dr. Logan, b. g., (O'Neill)	dis.					
Little Francetta, b. m., (Porrier)	dis.					

Time—2:15¾; 2:18¼; 2:19¾; 2:23; 2:26¼.

2:17 class, trotting, purse, $500.

Irene, b. m., by Eagle Bird, (Jane)	3	1	1	1
Camden Boy, b. g., (Merrill)	1	2	2	2
Wildwind, b. h., (Dore)	2	3	3	3
Fanny Rice, b. m., (Gordon)	dis.			

Time—2:21¾; 2:17¾; 2:19¾; 2:21¼.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9.—This was favorites' day at the races of the Worcester Driving Park Company. The 2:27 trot, which was carried over from yesterday, when the judges called it off after four heats had been won by four different horses, was won by Jack Splan, Jr. Summary:

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $300, (postponed from Thursday.)

Jack Splan, Jr., br. s., by Jack Splan, (Churchill)	3	8	4	2	1	1	2	1
Maud Adair, (Aylward, Williamson, and Cox)	1	3	7	6	2	5	1	4
Navara, b. g., (Wilber)	4	7	2	1	7	2	3	2
Eager Bird, b. m., (Gardner)	5	2	1	4	4	3	5	3
Did Hare, b. g., (Wadsworth and Hunt)	7	1	3	3	5	4	4	5
Black Belle, blk. m., (Warren)	8	4	8	8	3	ro		
Spira Sprague, b. m., (Mitchell)	6	6	7	6	ro			
Lottie, c. m., (Van Houten)	2	5	5	5	dr			
Red Bird, b. g., (Littlefield)	8	9	dr					

Time—2:23¼; 2:25¼; 2:21¼; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:26¼.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Annidrossis, b. m., by Saint Croix, (Kent)	3	4	1	1	1
Amber Sphinx, b. m., by Sphinx, (Kent)	4	1	2	2	4
Birchbird, b. m., (Aylward)	1	6	5	5	
Allerteen, g. m., (Tyson)	2	7	4	3	3
Genevieve, br. m., (Bailey)	5	3	3	7	2
Jim Mace, b. g., (Cox)	6	5	5	4	7
Delicase, br. g., (Labourty)	9	8	8	8	7
Black Diamond, blk. g., (Hunt)	7	6	7	6	dr
Crystal Red, c. g., (Littlefield)	8	9	dr		

Time—2:20¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:18; 2:18.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Fred C., b. g., by Fitler, (Cox)	1	1	1
Dolly Winkle, b. m., (Burlingame)	2	3	2
Arlotta, b. m., (Birney)	4	2	4
Jimmy Michael, b. g., (Haynes)	3	5	3
Rosemary, g. m., (Wixon)	5	4	5

Time—2:30; 2:28¾; 2:27.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $300, (unfinished.)

Phoebon, W. br. g., by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Clarke)	1	7	1
Kriniklewood, c. m., by Kremlin, (Wilber)	6	1	2
Rob Fitz, r. g., (Holmes)	4	2	3
Curtis, c. g., (Clarke)	2	8	4
Anster, s. s., (Tyson)	5	3	5
Starboy, b. g., (Ramsden)	7	5	6
Margerite, b. m., (Brewster)	8	6	7
Lady Pendleton, blk. m., (Davis)	3	4	dis

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:18¼.

Trotting at Elkwood Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The third day's trotting at Elkwood Park to-day under the management of the Gentlemen's Driving Club attracted a large crowd of enthusiasts. The afternoon's sport was of the highest order. The two one-thousand-dollar stakes aroused much interest. Uncle Sam, the Rancocas entry, furnished a surprise for the talent in the opening event, the first two heats of which were won handily by Bay View Stock Farm's Maggie Mills. Uncle Sam trotted a poor fourth in these heats, but had a comparative walkover in the three succeeding heats. George L. Leavitt's Dolly Bidwell won the other thousand-dollar stake after a sharp contest. The Massachusetts mare was boldly challenged for the big stake in each of the heats by T. L. Arthur's Nigger Jack and Dr. Simmons's Beldia. Dolly Bidwell covered the last mile in 2:12¼. Georgeana won the free-for-all in straight heats. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; three in five, $1,000.

Uncle Sam, blk. h.	4	4	1	1	1	
Bay View Stock Farm's Maggie Mills, b. m.	1	1	2	8	2	
I. L. Goff's Lenora, b. m.	2	2	3	2	4	
W. H. Coville's Dave Hughes, b. g.	3	3	4	5	3	
A. Dennis's Senator, b. g.	5	5	5	4	5	
Dr. C. E. Simmons's Florida Prince, b. g.	6	6	6	w.		
Reilly & Bergens's Almonth, ch. g.	Dis.					
M. E. Sexton's Sid Douglas, br. g.	Dis.					
R. S. Strader's Lee Russell, ch. g.	Dis.					

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:17¼; 2:22¼; 2:18¾.

Free for All Trot.—Three in five, $300.

James Gormley's Georgeana, ch. m.	1	1	1
I. L. Goff's Lady Geraldine, b. m.	3	2	2
Theodore Pope's Little Dick, b. g.	2	3	4
Theodore L. Arthur's Charity, ch. g.	4	4	3

Time—2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:13.

2:14 Class.—Trotting, three in five, $1,000.

G. L. Leavitt's Dolly Bidwell, blk. m.	1	1	1	
T. L. Arthur's Nigger Jack, b. g.	2	3	2	
Dr. C. E. Simmons, Beldia, b. m.	3	2	3	
W. P. Biggs's Bird Eye, ch. h.	5	4	4	
Kimba C. Atwood's Nelison, br. m.	4	5	dis	

Time—2:14½; 2:14¾; 2:12¼.

Running Race.—Seven-eighths of a mile, $100. Brahimo won, Elsie Skip second, The Hawk third. Time—1:28¾. Jerry Black, Pride of Killdeer, Fireproofine, and Joe Cliver also ran.

Results of Other Harness Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 9.—About 2,500 people witnessed three fine harness races at the Hudson River Driving Park this afternoon. The management offered a special prize of $100 to any horse beating 2:04½. That time was not made, but Prince Alert won the free-for-all in 2:05, 2:04¾, and 2:07½. Summary:

First Race.—2:18 Class—Pacing. Purse, $400.

S. P., br. h., by President Red, (White)	1	1	2	3	1
Honest John, ch. g., by Wilkes View, (Smith)	8	6	1	1	3
Snitz, dun g., (Davis)	2	3	3	4	6
Clover, b. m., (Coates)	4	9	4	6	2
Nancy M., b. m., (Moore)	5	7	5	2	4
Comet, br. g., (Lyman)	3	8	6	5	5
George R. Peck, blk. h., (Saeley)	7	4	7	dr.	
Phenix, b. g., (Van Auken)	9	2	dis.		
Carmencita, b. m., (Nelson)	6	5	dis.		

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:16½; 2:16¾.

Second Race.—Free-for-All Class—Pacing. Purse, $700.

Prince Alert, (2:02,) b. g., by Crown Prince, (Curry)	1	1	1
Connor, blk. g., (2:03¾,) by C. F. Clay, (McDonald)	2	2	2
Indiana, b. g., (2:04¾,) (Clark)	4	3	3
Klatawah, b. h., (2:06½,) (Allen)	3	4	dis

Time—2:05; 2:04¾; 2:07½.

Third Race.—2:27 Class—Trotting. Purse, $400.

Away, ch. m., by Ambassador, (Burch)	1	1	1
Lauretta, ch. m., by Norris, (Middleton)	3	2	2
General Shafter, g. g., (Snyder)	2	4	3
Mrs. Brown, b. m., (James)	4	3	4
Home Rule, b. g., (Clark)	dis.		

Time—2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:15¾.

YANKEE'S FIRST VICTORY

The Hanover Colt Won in Easy Fashion at Saratoga.

FINISHES GENERALLY EXCITING

Dixieline, at 10 to 1, Was the Longest Priced Winning Horse of the Day in the Third Event.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Yankee, the two-year-old Hanover-Correction colt, jointly owned by William C. Whitney and John E. Madden, and a candidate for the Futurity, made his first appearance with the colors up in the last race to-day. Yankee's début was a successful one, for he won by two lengths with much in reserve. For the first half mile of the race, Mounce, who rode Yankee, had him under wraps on the extreme outside of his field, and when he let go his restraining hold on the colt he shot to the front with a suddenness that was really startling. Behind him at the finish were severaly likely youngsters, including Cornwall, who was badly interfered with, and Tribes Hill, who stumbled and almost fell just as he was making his run.

The racing to-day was good, the track being fast and the finishes exciting in a majority of the events. The handicap was won by the lightweighted Trigger, who beat the top-weight Caviar after a hard finish. Terminus was pocketed in the stretch, otherwise he would have been closer up. The longest-priced horse of the day to win was Dixieline, at 10 to 1. Fifteen, the largest field of the meeting, went to the post in the opening dash, the Western horse, Sarner, winning by two lengths from the 100 to 1 shot Connie. The Amazon was defeated in the mile and a sixteenth race owing to poor handling. Inshot gained the decision with The Amazon, who finished full of running, second.

The Pepper stable has engaged Jockey Beauchamp for the remainder of the season. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Sarner, 103 pounds, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Connie, 92, (Brennan,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, second; Ringleader, 106, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Bard of Avon, Wayward Boy, Vesuvian, Satire, Malden, Robert Metcalf, John Thompson, Gertrude Elliott, Bountcous, Garter Buckle, Bill Massie, and Ondurdis also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; mile and a sixteenth. Trigger, 98 pounds, (Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won; Caviar, 126, (Caywood,) 14 to 5 and even, second; Kingram, 108, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Terminus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Dixieline, 112 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Gay Boy, 112, (

The Wanamaker Store.

STORE CLOSES TODAY AT 12 O'CLOCK

A Great Week of Furniture Selling
Ends Today---Another Begins on Monday

ALL over New York, New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut the Furniture has been going by vast wagon-loads. Thousands of homes have been rejuvenated, hundreds have been furnished for new home-builders, and everywhere there is satisfaction and delight over the fine goods obtained and the large sums of money saved on the purchases.

The store is open until twelve o'clock today, and doubtless many who could not come earlier in the week will be here, as they were last Saturday morning—visitors to the city in particular.

The display of goods is full and complete—undoubtedly the largest and finest showing that most people have ever clapped their eyes upon. Yet furniture that would ordinarily cost thirty dollars is now twenty—perhaps only fifteen.

Perhaps you are running up to the city from your Summer home, and your Winter home is closed. No matter. You can pick out what you want now—get full advantage of the August variety and prices, and we will keep the furniture you select, and ship it later on, when you get ready for it.

Parlor Suites—
$25, from $35—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$45, from $65—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; silk cover.
$45, from $65—Imitation mahogany; inlaid panels; damask cover.
$50, from $75—Three-piece; mahogany veneered; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$75, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$75, from $120—Five-piece; imitation mahogany; damask cover.
$80, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three-piece; mahogany; overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$110, from $175—Three-piece; mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$135, from $200—Three-piece; gold; tapestry cover.
$150, from $240—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$155, from $225—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$190, from $285—Three-piece; gold; damask cover.
$225, from $350—Two-piece; gold; tapestry cover.

Library Suites—
$48, from $70—Three-piece; golden oak; leather cover.

Library Suites—
$50, from $70—Three-piece; Flemish oak; leather cover.
$65, from $100—Three-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$70, from $125—Three-piece; mahogany; leather cover.
$75, from $100—Two-piece; imitation mahogany; leather cover.

Davenports—
$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany; green corduroy cover.
$50, from $75—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $130—Mahogany; embossed velour cover.
$150, from $200—Mahogany; plain velour cover.

Odd Sofas—
$32.50, from $50—Mahogany frame; velour cover.
$33.50, from $55—Mahogany veneer; tapestry cover.
$40, from $60—Imitation mahogany; velour cover.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; velour cover.
$45, from $65—Overstuffed; damask cover.
$50, from $85—Mahogany; velour cover.

What Else Do You Want in a Hurry Today?

August is the great vacation month. Saturday is the popular starting day; and everybody forgets something until the last minute. If you want to catch a train—want to be sure of getting what you want at the first place you stop—come direct to Wanamaker's. Everything is here—films or plates for your camera, a new golf club or balls, tennis racket or balls, fishing tackle—anything for boat or bicycle—everything for sport or pastime of young or old; as well as books, garments of every sort, candy—and then, before you start, a cold, delicious glass of soda water, in the Basement.

Easy Chairs—
$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany; leather cover.
$35, from $50—Golden oak; tapestry cushions.
$35, from $60—Golden oak; moquette cover.
$42.50, from $55—Overstuffed in leather.
$42, from $65—Mahogany; leather cover.
$43, from $56—Overstuffed in leather.
$48, from $65—Overstuffed in leather.
$55, from $85—Mahogany; moquette cover.

Parlor Tables—
$12.50, from $25—Gold wood; inlaid.
$16, from $21—Mahogany; inlaid.
$18, from $30—Mahogany; inlaid.
$20, from $28—Round mahogany.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $42—Mahogany, inlaid; curio.
$55, from $90—Gold and onyx.
$70, from $90—Vernis-Martin.

Library Tables—
$12, from $18—Golden oak.
$13.75, from $20—Golden oak.
$19, from $28—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$32, from $48—Golden oak.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.

Bookcases—
$12, from $16—One-section; golden oak.
$12, from $18.50—One-section; imitation mahogany.
$15, from $20—Two-section; imitation mahogany.

Bookcases—
$18, from $25—Three-section; imitation mahogany.
$19, from $25—Two-section; curly birch.
$25, from $38—Two-section; mahogany.
$27, from $42—Three-section; golden oak.
$27.50, from $35—Two-section; golden oak.
$30, from $40—Two-section; mahogany.
$33, from $48—Two-section; mahogany.
$35, from $50—Two-section; mahogany.
$75, from $100—Mahogany; Empire design.

Parlor Cabinets—
$25, from $35—Imitation mahogany.
$30, from $40—Mahogany; inlaid.
$35, from $55—Vernis-Martin.
$40, from $56—Vernis-Martin.
$65, from $85—Mahogany; decorated.
$70, from $125—Gold.
$85, from $120—Gold.
$95, from $135—Gold.
$120, from $190—Gold.
$150, from $185—Gold.
$165, from $210—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $245—Mahogany; hand-painted panels.
$190, from $230—Gold.

Music Cabinets—
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$15, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$18, from $25—Golden oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany; Art Nouveau.
$35, from $42—Mahogany, inlaid.

Last of the Rodman Bicycles

The Rodman in our regular stock represents the biggest value at a little price in bicycle making.

The men's Rodmans at $18 are not matched anywhere.

Now, when we cut the price for the season's clean-up, the fortunate purchasers can depend on getting a really remarkable bargain.

Men's Rodman Bicycles, in 20, 22 and 24 inch frames, were $18—today at

$13.50 each

Fitted with Coaster Brakes, $15.

Then the Boys' and Girls' Rodman Bicycles—and bargains in children's wheels are extremely scarce—wheels that were splendid value at $15.50; today at $12.50 each. 24-inch wheels.

Basement of the Main Store.

Cool Suits
At Little Cost

You probably want a smart-looking suit for the hot August days, but hesitate at paying full price with the season partly gone.

Here are the exact suits, in the best possible styles, with more price gone than there is service lost.

Nice to have smart, fresh clothes when other men's clothes are beginning to look mussy.

Here are about a hundred suits of wool crashes and fancy striped flannels; same single-breasted sack coats, others with Norfolk jackets.

They were $10 to $12; now at

$8.50 a Suit

All sizes; but not complete in any particular pattern.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Keep Out FLIES
And Mosquitoes

You probably have to put up with the Summer pests outdoors; but only sheer neglect makes you endure the buzz and sting of insects in the house.

There's plenty of such trouble still ahead this Summer. Some people think September is the worst month of all. Then the screens will last all next Summer, too; if you take care of them; and now you can buy the very best sorts at

JUST HALF PRICE

These sizes and savings:

Window Screens—
24 in. high, 22 in. closed, 33 in. open; 20c, from 40c
24 in. high, 24 in. closed, 37 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 16 in. closed, 24 in. open; 25c, from 50c
24 in. high, 32 in. closed, 36 in. open; 23c, from 45c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 30 in. open; 25c, from 50c
28 in. high, 21 in. closed, 27 in. open; 20c, from 40c
28 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 23c, from 45c
28 in. high, 31 in. closed, 37 in. open; 25c, from 50c
30 in. high, 26 in. closed, 32 in. open; 25c, from 50c

Screen Doors, $1, from $2—
6 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 10 in. wide
6 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide
6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide

Basement.

Two Remarkable Values in NOTE PAPER
Knickerbocker Vellum
Club Vellum

In these two excellent sorts of Note Paper for fine correspondence the impossible has nearly been attained—something for nothing.

Enormous orders for each, placed with the mills, to be run as "fillers" during the dull periods, supply the explanation for these marvelously little prices:

Knickerbocker Vellum, 3 Pounds for 25c
Club Vellum, 10c a pound

A splendid writing surface, bright color and good formation characterize each, and give them the appearance of much more expensive note papers

Sizes and colors are as follows:

Club Vellum, in cream and azure. Frances (84 sheets to the pound), Octavo (96 sheets), Helen (102 sheets); envelopes to match, 15c a hundred.

Knickerbocker Vellum, cream; Frances size only. Envelopes to match, 15c a hundred.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

"Ideal Kid" Shoes and Oxfords
AT $2.40 A PAIR

This is a superb value in Women's Shoes. Not a bargain lot, for they are just new, and sold in our Main Shoe Store; yet they are really worth a dollar more than this price.

Made of the genuine Ideal patent leather that is so scarce, and so widely imitated.

Oxfords with flexible welted oak leather soles; neat military heels. Boots, both lace and button; slipper foxing of Ideal kid; tops of fine dull leather; welted soles and neat heels.

In the Basement are these remarkable offerings:

Women's Shoes

At $1—Black kid Oxfords in the best shapes; also tan kid lace boots, with French heels; worth $3. Not all sizes.
At $1.20—Black kid Oxfords; with kid tips: a very handsome shoe that has sold for a half more. Others with kid tips.
At $1.50—Tan kid lace boots of the regular $3 grade. Also black kid lace boots; stout welted soles; just right for country wear; regularly $2.50; nearly every size.
At $2.50—Women's $3, $4 and $5 Oxford shoes; being the balance left of the lines not carried the year 'round; included are nearly all sizes and leathers, and the majority are of the $5 grades.

Men's Shoes in the Annex:

At $1—A round-up of about 800 pairs. Shoes that are worth two or three times this price, but scuffed and soiled. Some high-grade bicycle and outing shoes included.
At $1.50—White duck yachting and tennis shoes, with heavy red rubber extension soles; about half the usual price.
At $1.75—All our tan lace shoes. Some $3 tan Oxfords, and a round-up of broken lines of $3 and $4 black Oxfords. All merged for quick sale. The best values are in the larger sizes, but every size in the lot to start.

The NEW BOOKS
That Everybody Is Reading

If it rains, and you have to stay indoors, a good book compensates. If it is too hot to do anything but lie in a hammock, you want a good book again.

And then, you want to read these books anyhow. Well-informed people want to be able to talk about them; and lovers of good stories want to enjoy them.

Sister Teresa. George Moore. $1
Mills of God. E. M. Lane. $1
The Land of Cockayne. Matilde Serao. $1
Westerfelt. Will N. Harben. $1
Curious Career of Roderick Campbell. Jean N. McIlwaith. $1
A Carolina Cavalier. Geo. C. Eggleston. $1
The Column. Chas. Marriott. $1
The Complete Tribune Primer. Eugene Field. 57c
The Luck of the Vails. E. F. Benson. $1
J. Devlin—Boss. Francis C. Williams. $1
The Grapes of Wrath. Mary H. Norris $1
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson. $1
John Vytal. Wm. F. Payson. $1.10
The Manager of the B. and A. Vaughan Kester. $1
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett. $1
The Making of Christopher Ferringham. Beulah M. Dix. $1
The Kidnapped Millionaires. F. N. Adams. $1
John Charity. Horace A. Vachell. $1
Elder Boise. Everett Tomlinson. $1
A Dream of Empire. Wm. H. Venable. $1
Her Royal Highness, Woman. Max O'Rell. $1
The House of DeMailly. Margaret H. Potter. $1

Book Store, Ninth street.

Printed Duck SUITINGS
At 8c a Yard

These are fine and excellent fabrics that we have sold during the season at 10c and 12½c a yard. They are in black and navy blue, also black or navy blue with white polka dots.

Superb for outing suits or skirts. Now 8c a yard.

Rotunda.

TOILET HELPS

Talcum powder and sea salt are important helps for bath and toilet, at this season.

Borinated Talcum Powders, 8c box.
Carbolated Violet and Perfumed Talcum, 15c box.
Double Violet Talcum, 25c and 50c.
Violet Talcum, 15c, 25c and 50c.
Sea Salt, perfumed with woodland violet, 25c bottle.
Sea Salt, about 10 lbs. to bag, 10c.

Fourth Avenue and Tenth street.

SHIRT WAISTS

Two lots at interesting prices, this morning:

At 50c—Shirt Waists of chambray, in solid oxblood color, with sailor collar trimmed with white lawn; white lawn plaited shield; regular $1 value.
At 75c—Of white lawn; full front, with hemstitched plaits; buttoned down back; regular $1 value.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Clothing
Much Below Usual Values

Our desire to have clean decks ready for the incoming Fall stock is responsible for the continual succession nowadays of offerings of Boys' Clothing at much below usual prices. Two excellent lots today:

Bicycle Suits of mixed cheviots and cassimeres, in broken sizes, for boys of 6 to 10 years. Splendid picking among this group—values from $5 to $7.50; all newly priced at $3.

Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and trousers—of blue serge or mixed cassimere. Sizes are broken here, too; but all sizes from 9 to 16 years are represented. Former prices $6.50 to $9, now choose at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's HALF HOSE
And Women's Vests and Stockings

These are garments that will interest hundreds of men and women just at this time. They are exactly the kinds wanted right now; and the prices are much less than usual.

Men's Half Hose—

18c; 3 pairs for 50c—Worth 25c a pair—Of imported cotton; fine gauge; extra strong heels and toes. Fast black cotton; fast tan cotton; fast black cotton, unbleached feet.

25c a pair; worth 38c—Several styles, consisting of fast black cotton, lisle spliced soles; fast black cotton, unbleached soles; black or colored cotton, silk embroidered; colored lisle thread, white or colored stripes.

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fine gauge fast black cotton, or lisle thread stockings; seamless; with narrowed ankles and elastic tops.

25c a pair, were 38c—The sort that is usually sold at 50c a pair in other stores. Imported lisle thread; regular made in fast black, cadet blue, tan or cardinal, with white extracted polka dots.

Women's Vests—

10c; 3 for 25c—Fine ribbed white cotton vests; low necks; short sleeves or sleeveless; fancy trimmed low necks, with no sleeves; silk tape through neck.

12½c each—seconds of 25c quality—Light-weight white ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck; sleeveless; plain or crocheted. Also low necks, short sleeves, in extra large sizes. A spot or small repair prevented these being sold at 25c each.

Broadway.

Men's Plaited-Bosom PERCALE SHIRTS
At 50c Each

Made of excellent percale, with the plaits made right in the body of shirts—not sewed on as is the usual way. They are plaited with the same care as shirts selling for three times the price. Good color combinations. One pair of detached cuffs with each shirt.

Just about enough for a half day's selling—50c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Have You Read Aguinaldo's Story
of His Capture?

PUBLISHED IN THE AUGUST NUMBER OF

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Price, Ten Cents.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TUG RAN DOWN ROWBOAT

The Nineteen Passengers Nearly Drowned at Morris Canal Gap.

One, a Cripple, Threw Away His Crutch and Rescued Three—Three Were Badly Bruised.

Nineteen men in a rowboat were run down yesterday in "The Gap," a waterway leading from the Hudson River to the South Cove, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad tugboat Bernice, and, though none of them was drowned, their lives were in peril for a few moments, as few of them could swim. One of the men was a cripple, who cannot walk on land without the aid of a crutch, having but one leg, yet in the water he proved himself a hero, and saved his own life and that of another man. His name is Samuel Danielson. He bore his honors meekly and hurried away, refusing to give his address.

"The Gap" is about 250 feet wide. It lies between lower Jersey City and the Central Railroad Station. Although this station is nominally in Jersey City, it can only be reached from the lower section of Jersey City by crossing "The Gap." This can only be done in a rowboat, and timid people long ago found out that the safest and frequently the quickest way of getting to the Central Railroad station is to cross to New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry and recross by the Central Railroad ferry. But the employes of the Central and Lehigh Valley, who live in lower Jersey City do not care to make this detour. For their accommodation a rowboat ferry was established about twenty years ago, the fare being 2 cents. Accidents on this route have been frequent, and in the Winter of 1898 a rowboat with five men in it was upset. Three of the passengers were drowned.

The boat which was run down yesterday left its pier just before 7 o'clock A. M. It was about twenty-five feet long and was in charge of Andrew Smith, who propelled it by sculling. Eighteen workmen crowded into it as it started for the railroad freight yards on the other side. It had almost reached its pier when a scow that was being towed out to the river by the tugboat Bee blocked its way. In trying to avoid the scow Smith did not note the Bernice coming out from behind the scow, nor could Capt. White, who was steering the Bernice, see Smith's boat. As soon as he did see it, White signaled to the engineer to reverse and also shouted a warning to Smith.

It was too late, however, and a moment later the tug struck the rowboat, crushing it like an eggshell. The occupants were thrown into the water. Most of them were panic-stricken, and clutched at pieces of the broken boat. Smith, who could swim, threw the long sculling oar he used to them, and four instantly seized it. Smith and Danielson, the cripple, who could also swim, aided two men to reach the pier, and the others were rescued by the crews of the Bernice and Bee and several men who went to their aid in another of Smith's ferryboats, there being two on the route. Albert Fry, John Robosky, and a man known only as "Klondike" were badly bruised, but not seriously hurt.

At the request of Danielson, Thomas Kelvin, who had charge of the second of Smith's ferryboats, returned to the scene of the wreck and found the crutch that Danielson had let go of because, as he said, "it was of no use to him in a swimming match." Then he went home to put on dry garments.

CUP YACHTS RACE TO-DAY.

Constitution with New Rig Changes Will Sail Against Columbia in N. Y. Y. C. Racing Series.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—With several important and, it is hoped, beneficial changes in her rig, the Constitution will again meet the Columbia to-morrow in a thirty-mile race, the first of a series of three racing events off this port, held by the New York Yacht Club for the cup defenders, as well as for the ninety-foot yawls and the seventy-foot sloops, the latter yachts racing for the cup offered last year for the class by Sir Thomas Lipton. Both the two Herreshoff yachts are here ready for the fray, and, with the three yawls, Navahoe, Vigilant, and Ailsa, and two of the seventies, the Rainbow and Virginia, the regatta to-morrow seems likely to prove fully as interesting as any this season. There may also be a schooner class, provided the Quissetta and Elmina enter before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. These three races are held principally for the benefit of the Constitution. Since her last race she has been given a new mast several feet longer than the old one, and by leading the throat and peak halyards higher it is hoped to keep the gaff from swinging so far out board. This, it is believed, will help the boat up better to her work, especially in going to windward.

There will be no opportunity afforded the Independence to-morrow for another contest with the Herreshoff yacht, although it is likely that the Lawson boat will measure speed with the other two by sailing just off the course, as she did two weeks ago during the races for the Astor cups. Nearly every one on board the Independence feels very much depressed over the prospect of no more races and Mr. Lawson's decision to send her to Boston. No orders, however, have yet been received here to take the Independence to Boston.

Mr. Clapp, the secretary of Mr. Lawson, is his representative on the Independence, is ill at his home in Duxbury, Mass. Capt. Haff is therefore in charge of the yacht.

The race to-morrow will be thirty miles in length, either fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return or triangular, ten miles to a leg. The start, as usual, will be off Brenton's Reef Lightship, and the two big sloops will be sent away soon after 11 o'clock.

Besides the Lipton Cup the club will give cups to the winners in each class in each of the three races.

At the close of this series of races there will be more races arranged for the Constitution and the Columbia before the trial races. The dates will be given out by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club to-morrow.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., manager of the Constitution, was asked this afternoon if he intended to enter the race for the cups offered by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club on the 24th inst. between the Constitution, Columbia, and Independence.

Mr. Duncan stated that he had heard nothing of the race, and therefore was not in a position to speak on the matter. He did say, however, that he was entered in the Seawanhaka Yacht Club race between the Columbia and the Constitution, and that he had plenty to do with the pending races of the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka Club races, and, besides, preparing for the trial races off Newport on the 31st of the present month.

Sea Cliff Y. C. Officers.

At the annual election of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, held at the clubhouse, Sea Cliff, L. I., on Thursday evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commodore—Theo. W. Sheridan, sloop Madcap; Vice Commodore—Charles E. Silkworth, sloop Impudent; Treasurer—C. S. Dunning; Secretary—C. Sackett Chellborg. Trustees for three years—Samuel Stenson and Dwight W. Pardee. The Treasurer's report showed the finances of the club to be in the best condition since its organization.

Canada's Cup Races Start To-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Preparations are completed for the first race of the international yachting match for the Canada's Cup, which is to be sailed here between the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Invader, which is the challenging yacht, and the Detroit Boat Club's Cadillac, which is defending the cup, having been selected by the Cup Committee after a series of nine trial races, in which nine yachts competed for the honor. The articles of agreement of this international contest call for a series of five races.

G. M. Carnochan Enlarges His Kennels.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—G. M. Carnochan of New York, whose contest with the British breeders of fox terriers was decided yesterday against him, at Mitcham, Surrey, has added to his extensive kennel, by purchase, six more fox terriers, including Hot Stuff, winner of all the prizes of the Cruft's show. Their aggregate cost was £350. He has also purchased the prize hackney cob Miss Innocence, with which he hopes to win the blue ribbon at Madison Square Garden Horse Show, in New York, next Fall.

N. Y. A. C. CHAMPION LOST.

Marcus Hurley Beaten in the Five-Mile Cycling Championship by Grady.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—An excellent programme greeted an immense crowd of Pan-American Exposition visitors to-day at the fifth day of the National Amateur Bicycle meet of the National Cycling Association. The feature was the defeat, his first on the Stadium track, of Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club, in the five-mile National amateur championship. This was accomplished by T. J. Grady of Chicopee, Mass. Hurley remained in fourth place, with Grady close to his rear wheel. Entering the last turn, Grady spurted and gained a lead which Hurley tried his best to cut down, but failed, the men finishing almost even across the tape.

The semi-finals of the two-mile amateur championship were won by Grady, McConnell, Hurley, and Hoffman. The grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

The one-half-mile amateur handicap was divided into four fast fields. The only scratch man to qualify was Warren Zurbrick of Buffalo, but he was not in it in the final, the race being taken by William Morton of Toronto, with a handicap of 80 yards. It was a close and exciting finish. Walter Smith of New York rode five miles in 8:30, the wind being too strong for record breaking. Marcus Hurley will ride in the handicaps to-morrow, it being the first time he has been induced to enter such races. Summary:

Two-Mile National Amateur Championship; first two in each heat to qualify for semi-finals; paced by Al Beam and Glen Hopkins.—First heat—Won by H. Y. Bedell, H. W. Hackensack, N. J.; L. E. Mettling, P. C., Boston, Mass., second. Time—4:34 4-5. Second heat—Won by T. J. Grady, W. S. C., Chicopee, Mass.; Charles McConnell, P. C. C., Boston, second. Time—4:40 1-5. Third heat—Won by F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon.; P. W. Brown, K. C. B., Pittsburg, Pa., second. Time—4:37 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, N. A. C.; James T. Ingraham, Jr., Chelsea, Mass., second. Time—4:30 3-5. First semi-final; two in each heat to qualify for final—Won by T. J. Grady, W. S. C., Chicopee, Mass.; Charles McConnell, P. C. C., Boston, second. Time—4:40 3-5. Second semi-final—Won by Marcus L. Hurley, N. Y. A. C.; F. J. Hoffman, Butte, Mon., second. Time—4:41 4-5. Grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow.

Exhibition on tandem motor of one-half mile by Fred. Vetter, Buffalo, and Jet Newkirk, Chicago, professionals.—Time—0:40 1-5, lowering record of 0:45 4-5 made yesterday by Albert Zimmerman, Buffalo, and M. C. Feeters, Philadelphia.

Five Miles.—Won by Thomas J. Grady, W. S. C., Chicopee, Mass.; Marcus Hurley, N. Y. A. C., second; Fred. Schade, Buffalo, third. Time—12:09 4-5.

Half-Mile Open, Handicap.—Won by William Morton, Toronto, (80 yards;) W. G. Johnson, Buffalo, (80 yards,) second; H. Y. Bedell, H. W., Hackensack, N. J., (90 yards,) third. Time—1:00 2-5.

Kramer Leads the Cyclists.

By his defeat of Marshall Taylor at Boston on Wednesday evening Frank Kramer, the East Orange (N. J.) cyclist, is now well in the lead for the cycling championship, with Taylor second and John T. Fisher of Chicago third. Scoring four points for a victory, two for second place, and one point each for the riders defeated in the grand semi-final, the championship table of the National Cycling Association, including the Boston meet, gives the position of the riders as follows:

Name.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points.
Kramer, Frank	5	3	6	31
Taylor, Marshall	4	2	3	23
Fisher, John T.	2	1	2	12
Fenn, W. S.	1	3	2	12
Cooper, Thomas	1	1	6	12
Wilson, Lester	1	0	3	7
Lawson, Iver	1	1	1	7
Gascoyne, T. J.	1	0	1	5
McFarland, F. A.	0	1	2	4
Freeman, H. B.	0	1	2	4
Kimble, Owen	0	0	3	3
Collett, George H.	0	1	0	2
Hausman, E. C.	0	0	1	1
Butler, Thomas	0	0	1	1

Golf Events Scheduled for To-day.

Club competitions are scheduled for to-day at many of the near-by links, although the greatest activity will be on the Summer resort links of the seashore and mountains. There is special interest in the play for President Cuyler's cup at the Dyker Heights links of the Marine and Field Club, the first of three qualifying periods in August closing to-day. Two periods in this month and one in September will close the preliminary play. The novel conditions have kept the interest up to a high point from the start. The players making the three best net scores in each period are credited with three, two, or 1 point, and at the wind up the four having the best aggregates will keep on at handicap match play for the cup, a very handsome and valuable one. The match play will be at thirty-six holes, the semi-finals on Sept. 14 and the final on Sept. 21. The standing by points to date of the leaders reads: A. D. Seaver, 7; C. Kimball, 6½; D. A. Fuller, 4; W. F. Spalding, 3; E. H. Driggs, 3; J. A. McCarroll, 3; H. M. Halstead, 2½; E. C. Lockwood, 2; G. L. Lord, 2; G. P. Fiske, 1; W. L. Tyler, ¾; W. Van Derhoef, ¾, and C. A. Boody, ¼.

The Ekwanok Golf Tournament.

Many prominent Metropolitan golfers will enter for the three-days' open tournament of the Ekwanok Golf Club, at Manchester, Vt., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Those now on the scene include James L. Taylor and Clark Burnham of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club; W. H. Davis and A. Sidney Carpenter, Lakewood Golf Club, and Thomas T. Reid, Montclair Golf Club. C. B. Macdonald, the former amateur champion, is to go on, and M. M. Singer of the Fox Hills Golf Club is to go to Manchester with a party of ten. The chief trophy is the gift of E. S. Isham of Chicago, President of the club; this is the first time it has been in play. It will be retained by the club, the winner having his name engraved on it and receiving a gold medal as a souvenir. There will also be a consolation cup, to be won outright, and prizes for the best qualifying round score and for the runners up in each event. The rounds will all be at eighteen holes, in the medal play, the first sixteen qualifying for the Isham and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup.

Belmont Halifax Cricket Match.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—The Belmont cricketers of Philadelphia began their third match in this city to-day with the All-Halifax team. The local team was composed of the best cricketers of the Wanderers, Army and Navy, The Philadelphians batted first, and made 169 runs. The All-Halifax team put together 211 runs, the highest individual score being made by Lieut. Stapleton-Cotton, who batted freely for 53. The Belmonts in their second inning scored 101 runs for the loss of six wickets. J. B. King gave a fine exhibition of batting in this inning, scoring 47 runs in an hour, when he was caught by Evans, off Garnett.

Drawings for Championship Tennis.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The drawings for the thirty-first national lawn tennis tournament, which will begin on Tuesday at the Casino, were made to-day. There are fifty-six entries, one more than last year, necessitating twenty-four matches in the preliminary round. The drawings follow:

Preliminary Round—R. C. Seaver vs. F. C. Mahoney, Le Baron Adams vs. H. E. Avery, E. W. Leonard vs. Erving Stille, R. E. Vaughn vs. Crawford Emerson, L. C. Wright vs. J. R. Pell, Robert Leroy vs. Richard Stevens, F. B. Alexander vs. C. Pell, W. A. Larned vs. E. A. McGinley, George Griswold, 2d, vs. T. C. Eldredge, H. H. Hackett vs. E. K. McEnroe, E. T. Larned vs. Norman G. Johnston, E. C. Tucker, Jr., vs. D. F. Appleton, 2d, Mr. Wilmerding vs. R. D. Little, I. T. Burden vs. N. H. Mundy, W. B. Kurtz vs. Robertson Honey, C. S. Lee vs. W. J. Clothier, E. T. Fischer vs. Alfred Stillman, J. T. Paret vs. C. E. Sands, Kreigh Collins vs. J. R. Read, D. E. Davis vs. S. C. Whipple, Holcombe Ward vs. G. S. Keyes, C. L. Childs vs. Beals C. Wright, Pennington Pierson vs. H. A. Plummer.

First Round—L. E. Ware vs. D. B. Eldredge, Harry Delrichs vs. Joseph Seabury, C. L. Brimstead vs. Louis De Forest, Clarence Hobart vs. A. F. Fuller.

Handicap Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The lawn tennis handicap tournament in mixed doubles, which has been in progress during the week, was concluded this morning with the match between Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands against Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer und Mr. Havemeyer, the latter pair winning. The former were not able to overcome the handicap, being obliged to give their opponents 30 and half 15. Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer won a pair of handsome silver cups presented by William H. Sands. Summary:

Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Mr. Havemeyer beat Miss Anna Sands and C. E. Sands, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Tennis at Crescent A. C. To-day.

R. D. and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., will play R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander of Princeton, and who recently won the Western tennis championship in doubles, a match game of tennis (doubles) on the grass courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, this afternoon at 2:30 P. M. The courts are in fine condition, and an exciting and interesting match may be expected.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Easily Beaten by the Philadelphia Team—Brooklyn Won from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The New York baseball team was absolutely helpless before the superb and masterly pitching of the youthful Townsend this afternoon, and lost to Philadelphia by the score of 13 to 2. Only five scattered hits were made by the visitors, that of Selbach's for three bases in the opening inning being the only clean drive made off the delivery of the local man. The other four were infield scratches. In addition to his effeetiveness he was very steady, not giving a base on balls or hitting a man. He retired six men on strikes, another evidence of his puzzling delivery.

In the first inning, Van Haltren beat out a slow grounder to Hallman and crossed the plate on Selbach's triple to left centre. The latter scored on a passed ball a moment later. This was the extent of the visitors' scoring ability. Not a man reached third base after this, and only one reached second, while only five were accorded the privilege of reaching the initial bag.

After the opening inning Deegan was very easy for the local players, who hit his curves to all parts of the field. With one man out in the last inning, for some unexplainable reason, Davis substituted Taylor. The fielding sensation was made by the veteran Van Haltren, who ran out into deep left centre and pulled down Delehanty's terrific drive in the fourth inning, while on the full run. Delehanty and McFarland also made splendid running catches. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren, cf	1	4	0	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	2	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	0	4	1
Hickman, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	6	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Bowerman, c	0	0	1	2	3
Nelson, 2b	0	1	1	4	1
Deegan, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	5	24	17	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Wolv'rt'n, 3b	1	2	1	2	1
Flick, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Delehanty, lf	3	3	6	0	0
McFarland, c	2	2	6	1	0
Jennings, 1b	3	2	8	0	1
Hallman, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Cross, ss	2	0	3	3	0
Townsend, p	0	2	0	3	0
Total	13	17	27	11	2

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	3	4	2	1	0	1	2	0—13

Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Hickman, Flick, Delehanty, McFarland, (2,) Jennings. Three-base hits—Selbach, Townsend. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Jennings. Double plays—Selbach, Davis, and Nelson; Davis and Ganzel; Townsend, Cross, and Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Deegan, 4. Struck out—By Deegan, 1; by Townsend, 6. Passed ball—McFarland. Wild pitch—Deegan. Time of game—1 hour and 54 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 4; BOSTON, 3.

Superb pitching was the most striking feature of the baseball game at Washington Park yesterday between the Brooklyns and the Bostons, and it was not until the ninth inning that the game was decided in Brooklyn's favor. Up to the ninth inning the Bostons had made but three hits off Donovan, and he had retired nine of them on strikes. In this inning he was hit safely three times, and two runs resulted. Willis also pitched good ball, his work being but slightly inferior to Donovan's.

Boston was the first to score, Tenney starting off with a base on balls in the fourth inning. Demont hit to Kelley, who tried for a double play, but Dahlen dropped his throw. Irwin tossed Cooley's hit to Kelley, Tenney reaching third and stealing home on the play. Brooklyn scored twice in the seventh inning on two singles and an error.

In the ninth inning Demont singled for Boston and Cooley followed with a double. Murphy singled, and Demont and Cooley scored. Lowe struck out, Dahlen caught Long's fly, and Kittridge struck out. McGuire was sent to first on balls in Brooklyn's half of this inning. McCreery batted for Donovan, and beat out a bunt. Keeler sacrificed, and Sheckard sent the runs necessary to win in by hitting for two bases. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	8	1	0
Demont, 2b	1	2	2	6	0
Cooley, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Murphy, lf	0	2	1	1	1
Lowe, 3b	0	0	3	2	1
Long, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	4	2	0
Willis, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	6*	25	16	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	1
Dolan, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	3	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	1	1
Irwin, 3b	0	1	3	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	11	1	0
Donovan, p	0	1	2	0	0
†McCreery	1	1	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	6	2

*One out when winning run was scored.
†McCreery batted for Donovan in the ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Cooley, Daly, Sheckard, Donovan. Stolen bases—Tenney, Murphy. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Double play—Long, Demont and Tenney. First base on balls—By Donovan, 3; by Willis, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 11; by Willis, 4. Time of game—One hour and 49 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Nash.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.						ST. LOUIS.					
	R	1B	PO	A	E		R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	2	0	1	Burkett, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Harley, lf	1	4	4	1	0	Heidr'k, cf	1	3	6	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
Crawf'd, rf	2	2	3	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	0	9	1	0
Magoon, ss	1	1	4	1	2	Donov'n, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	Wallace, ss	0	2	2	3	0
Fox, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	Kruger, 3b	0	4	3	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	3	1	0	Ryan, c	0	0	1	1	0
Guese, p	0	1	0	1	2	Murphy, p	0	1	1	0	3
Total	6	11	27	7	5	Total	5	13	27	12	1

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1—6
St. Louis	2	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	3—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 9. Two-base hits—Heidrick, Wallace, (2,) Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Beckley. Home runs—Crawford, Kruger. Stolen base—Harley. First base on balls—Off Guese, 3; off Murphy, 3. Struck out—By Guese, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	3	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	4	3	2
Leach, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Yeager, c	0	0	4	0	0
Tanneh'l, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	1	6	27	12	3

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Green, cf	1	2	6	0	0
Chance, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Raymer, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Childs, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
McCor'k, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Kahoe, c	1	1	3	1	1
Hughes, p	0	0	0	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	9	3

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Three-base hits—Yeager, Chance, Kahoe. Sacrifice hits—Yeager, Chance. Stolen bases—Clarke, Hartzel. Double play—McCormick and Dexter. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Hughes, 5; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Hughes, 2. Passed balls—Kahoe, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 12; Chicago, 1.
At Boston—Baltimore, 11; Boston, 9. Boston, 6; Baltimore, 2, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
At Washington—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 4. Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 4, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Worcester, 4; Buffalo, 2, (eleven innings.)
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Hartford, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Brockton, 4, (ten innings.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 19; Providence, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Binghamton, 8; Troy, 6.
At Albany—Waverly, 3; Albany, 1. Waverly, 2; Albany, 0, (second game.)
At Schenectady—Utica, 3; Schenectady, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	53	35	.602	Boston	42	45	.483
Philadelphia	53	37	.589	New York	37	46	.446
St. Louis	53	40	.570	Cincinnati	36	52	.409
Brooklyn	47	43	.522	Chicago	37	60	.381

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Chicago in Pittsburg.

American Coaching Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The American Coaching Club of New York City, to promote the sport of coaching, define and publish rules for the correct turning out and appointing of coaches for park and road purposes, and for exhibition in the show ring, and to encourage coaching exhibitions by offering prizes has been incorporated. The club's annual meeting will be held on the Saturday immediately preceding the opening of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, New York. The Directors are Seward Cary of Buffalo, William L. Bentleston, George B. Hilme, and Lemuel E. Wells of New York; Howard Brown of Boston, Mass.; Leslie P. Ward of Newark, N. J., and Herman C. Hoskier of South Orange, N. J.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Bishop Littlejohn's Successor, It Is Said, Will Be One of Three Men.

They Are the Revs. A. B. Kinsolving, J. H. Darlington, and W. M. Grosvenor.

It has been settled that a special meeting of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Long Island will be held in November for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Littlejohn. No action has been taken by the Standing Committee, but the decision was arrived at informally, after learning the opinions of clergy and laity assembled at the funeral of the Bishop last Wednesday. The date chosen is after the meeting of the General Convention of that Church in San Francisco in October.

It is said in Church circles that if the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, were ten years younger he would be practically the unanimous choice of the diocese for Bishop. But he took orders more than forty years ago, and has himself said, when approached on the question, that he is too far advanced in years to assume episcopal duties. With President Smith removed from consideration, it is said that some man within the diocese undoubtedly will be able to command the requisite vote. No man within or without the diocese is a candidate, or is doing anything directly or indirectly to bring about his election. Were a man to do so, it is said he would be rejected by the House of Bishops as soon as his electioneering became known.

A canvass of the clergy and laity assembled at the funeral showed that the two men most favored are the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, Clinton Street, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue. If a man within the diocese is not chosen it was agreed that the man without who could command most support is the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Manhattan. On all sides it was said that these three men are those who stand, at this time, in the foremost rank of favor.

PROTESTANTISM IN MEXICO.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey Tells of Its Interesting Work and Growth.

At the meeting which was called to organize the new Synod of Mexico of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Foreign Board, represented the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North. The meeting was held in Mexico City July 6 to 9. Dr. Halsey has just returned to New York. Speaking of Presbyterian conditions in Mexico, he said:

"The Synod of Mexico, which has just been organized, is made up of four Presbyteries. Three of them were formerly allied with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North, and the other was connected with the Presbyterian Church, South. Some time ago a movement was started to organize an independent Presbyterian Church in Mexico, along the lines which were followed in the organization of the church in Japan, and the meeting which has just closed was the result of that movement. The Synod of Mexico is an independent Presbyterian body, and while it will report to both of the large Presbyterian bodies of the United States, it will do so only by courtesy, and not because it is in any way under their authority.

"Protestantism in Mexico is making great advances, and although it is still a Catholic country, the liberal policy of President Diaz and his Government has done much to help our churches. Men are selected as heads of public schools with regard for their ability and Protestants are selected as well as those of other religious faiths. This liberality has come only in comparatively recent years. In connection with this meeting was an incident that is suggestive of the work done by Protestant missions. After the conference a large party of the young folks left for their homes on one train. At one of the stations where it stopped a man who was selling pulque, the native liquor, tried to get aboard. 'You cannot sell pulque on this train,' he was told. With a grunt of disgust he turned away muttering 'Protestants.'

"Mexico is now very progressive, but there is one serious drawback in Mexico. It is the illiteracy of the people. There are 13,000,000 inhabitants of the country, and of these 10,000,000 can neither read nor write, and of those who can read not one in twenty has a book of his own. Before many years a very different story will be told of the educational condition of the people."

NEW HOME FOR DEACONESSES.

St. George's Episcopal Church Altering Buildings for Their Accommodation.

St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, has begun to alter into a deaconesses' home two dwelling houses, directly opposite the Memorial House on Sixteenth Street. When the changes are completed there will be an almost new building, four stories in height, with mansard roof.

Brownstone is the material of which the first story will be constructed, and red and black brick, with brownstone trimmings, will be used above. The front will be in the style of the Dutch Renaissance, and when completed will have cost $25,000. The building will provide accommodations for ten deaconesses, and will be opened about Advent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 18, 1901.

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SUBJECT—Abraham's intercession, Genesis, xviii., 16-33.

GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—James, v., 16.

Abraham rises in this lesson to a far higher spiritual position than any we have as yet seen him occupy. There have been several occasions before this when he "stood before the Lord," but they have always been occasions when he was simply as an obedient listener receiving instructions, or as an ignorant, but loving, child, asking for guidance and strength. In this incident, however, he stands before Him almost as an equal, admitted to the highest privileges of closest friendship. For now it is written, not only that he "stood before the Lord," but it is added, "And Abraham drew near (Verses 22, 23) to Him as a friend communes with a friend.

Last week we saw his faith so strengthened and enlarged to believe the promises of God as they ended in redemption by Jesus Christ that he rested in Him. By this faith he grew from being simply a good man to be accounted a "righteous" man. This is much more than being "good." For there is a goodness which may be entirely independent of faith. It is accounted of great worth among men, and very often it becomes the parent of their hope. But it does not, by itself, meet the requirements of God's law. The goodness which He looks upon with favor is the child of faith. Being such, it becomes the parent of a true Scriptural hope. (Romans, v., 4, 4.) Such a faith now filled Abraham's breast, "and it was imputed unto him for righteousness." Being so "imputed," it is added, "he was called—The Friend of God." (James, ii., 23.) And now we see him admitted to the high privilege of this blessed friendship—nearness to Him. It is both the position and the privilege to which every believer is called. (John, xv., 14, 15.)

With Abraham, however, it was not reached by one experience. Neither is it so reached by believers to-day. But that is no reason for discouragement or distrust. Spiritual progress is very much like the ascent of the highest peak in some grand range of mountains. As the traveler tries to reach its summit, towering above all others in the range, he is doomed to many a disappointment. In the valley he sees what he considers the point he wishes to attain bathed in sunlight, and he presses forward with eager steps. But when he stands upon its top he finds that there are other higher peaks before him, and between him and the highest "Alps on Alps arise," with great and deep valleys intervening. Before he attains his end he must not only scale the "Alps," but he must go down into—and come up out of—many dark valleys. Each valley, however, may be on a higher level than some of the preceding peaks.

ABRAHAM'S RENEWAL OF FAITH.

So it was with Abraham, as seen in the history of events occurring between this lesson and that of last week. That history concerns Hagar and her child; and we find that notwithstanding the strong confirmation given to his faith by the "vision" of the stars, and of the sacrifice, yet he turned to human devices to accomplish in his own way the fulfillment of God's promises. But the sequel shows that it was a mistake, and brought only sorrow to his household. For a time he went down from a very high peak into a very deep valley. When the covenant was renewed, however, and completed in the rite of circumcision, he came up again into the sunlight, and "staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief, but was strong in faith, giving glory to God, being f

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TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

A FRIEND OF ORDER AND PEACE.

Mayor R. J. BLACK of McKeesport announced this week that he would not allow the police of that city to be used to protect the men brought there by the managers of the steel mills to take the places of employés out on strike. "I for one," said Mayor BLACK, "am opposed to bringing the offscourings of the United States into a quiet, orderly, and peaceful city like McKeesport only to cause trouble. If the steel men ship men here when they know the men will cause a riot, shouldn't I arrest 'em?" He has declared that his sympathies are wholly with the strikers and that he shall treat all non-union strangers as "suspicious characters."

PERSIFOR F. SMITH, District Manager of the American Sheet Steel Company, yesterday made the following statement: "I have orders from President MCMURTY of the American Sheet Steel Company to tear down at once the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport and remove the same to Kiskiminetas Valley. This I shall proceed to do immediately."

The Dewees Wood plant, which was established forty years ago, covers some twelve acres of ground and employs from 900 to 1,200 men. It cost several millions of dollars. The decision to remove the plant from McKeesport has been taken, it is said, because of the hostility of the people of that city to the employing corporation.

To-day is pay day at McKeesport. About $240,000 will be distributed among 12,000 men. To-night President SHAFFER'S strike order goes into effect. There may be no more pay days in McKeesport for months. It is reported, even, that the great National Tube Works will be removed—for the same reason that has led to the removal of the Dewees Wood Mill. The Vice President of the First National Bank of McKeesport says that the average weekly deposits of the men employed by the steel companies have been $32,000.

The aspirations of R. J. BLACK, Mayor of McKeesport, run strongly to peace and order. The city is evidently about to enjoy those blessings in overflowing measure. It lives on the steel mills. The owners of the steel mills, finding it impossible to carry on their business amid a hostile population and under the rule of an Anarchist Mayor, have ordered one of their important mills to be dismantled, and may get out of the place altogether. The perfect peace and order of the desert will then prevail.

This is perhaps the finest illustration the world has ever seen of the ways and works of organized labor in the temper and under the leadership that have of late determined its procedures in this country.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER WASTE

To those persons who have paid attention to the development of the questions raised by the attempt to rob the city for the benefit of the speculators in Ramapo "options," there is something very irritating in the persistency of the speculators. It is pretty plain that they have official allies, and that they have by no means given up hope, even after their legislative discouragement. Now we have an announcement, from the head of the Water Bureau, that his engineers are exploring the Catskills for additional sources of supply, and that they find a billion gallons a day "in sight."

Why is it that these people persist in paying no attention to the expert contentions, which come so near to being demonstrations, that our trouble is not inadequate supply, but excessive waste? Mr. CROES made that contention when the Controller began his fight against the Ramapo job, at the time that it was first produced in public. The engineer employed by the Merchants' Association repeated and amplified it when the matter came up at Albany. And yet the Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON, and their technical staff, do not consider these investigations at all. In all their excursions after more sources of supply, they do not pay them "even the cold respect of a passing glance."

This is what must excite the indignation and suspicion of decent and intelligent citizens. Do Messrs. HOLAHAN and DALTON and their technical staff take us all for fools? When engineers of standing say that our troubles arise chiefly from not saving at the spigot, why do they insist, without even stopping to argue the point, that the only remedy is more spilling at the bung? There are perhaps cogent objections to putting meters in the houses and checking waste in that way. But at least these officials might state the objections. And the consensus of expert authority seems to be that the house waste is not the worst waste; that, though positively enormous, it is trivial in comparison with the street leaks; that a huge proportion of the water we bring into the mains is not used, is not even wasted, by the consumers, but is simply allowed through leaky pipes to irrigate the subsoil of New York. If the mains were relaid, according to the engineers who take this view, there would not be for a long time to come any need of looking out for new sources of supply at a vast expense.

But all this is completely lost upon the officials, so completely that they do not even take the trouble to allude to it. The only remedy they are able to suggest is that we shall find more water to pour into a sieve. Why cannot they see that a three-year-old child would be driven, from the way they are behaving, to suspect that they had ulterior motives and were engaged in a job at the expected expense of the taxpayers?

RUSSIA'S INGRATIATING WAYS.

We learn from our neighbor The Evening Post that Russia's Minister of Finance, M. DE WITTE, is likely soon to visit the United States upon the invitation of sundry Americans unnamed. We hope that they (and all others) will show their guest—he can scarcely be a National guest—every possible courtesy, and more amiability than is discoverable in the retaliatory exchanges between him and our own Secretary of the Treasury. Possibly that little matter might be arranged; possibly the general good understanding between Russia and the United States might be improved, for however good it is, it cannot be made any too good. In due season we shall doubtless learn the name of M. DE WITTE'S hosts, and then we shall better understand the inwardness of the incident—if it has any.

One swallow does not make a Summer, but one straw may show which way the wind blows. Two straws wafted in the same political direction may not disclose State secrets in countries which have only popular policies, but in the case of nations like Russia, where nothing happens by accident, tendencies are indicated even by trifles. For example, we printed the other day a telegram respecting the mission of Mr. ROBERT BARBIER of the Russo-Chinese Bank of Peking to St. Paul, where he disclosed a project to Mr. J. J. HILL of dimensions scarcely inferior to the construction of another transcontinental railway. Russia, we learn, is disposed to build half of the railway mileage necessary to connect Vladivostok and Circle City, Alaska. France, we are told, will find the capital, the United States merely taking an attitude of general amiability. Naturally events of this sort do not occur over night. Some time is necessary to their development. We would not be unduly suspicious, and yet we can imagine nothing better adapted to offset any natural tendency of England, Japan, and the United States to flock together in Chinese affairs than a suggestion that America's profit lies in another direction with other associates.

Quite by accident, doubtless, a neighbor announced another enterprise of unusual dimensions and profit to the new Dreibund—Russia, France, and the United States. Again France is to find the capital. Russia is to grant the natural resources—in this case mines—and the United States citizens are admitted on the ground floor. The nominal operating capital is a mere $25,000,000, but there is talk of eventual wealth of the Indies, or rather of Alaska.

Far be it from us to repel friendly advances from any quarter. Yet if partners are to be chosen in Eastern affairs, upon other than reasons of intrinsic advantage, the sympathies of the United States do not lie with either Russia or Germany. By all means let Americans profit, as they may legitimately, in association with Russians or Frenchmen, or any others. But let profit and politics be kept in separate compartments.

"A NUMBER OF DEMOCRATS."

Mr. BRYAN'S Commoner informs us that "a number of Democrats met at Columbus last week and registered a protest against the action of the Ohio Democrats in refusing to indorse the Kansas City platform. A platform was adopted and a ticket, headed by Dr. REEMELIN of Cincinnati, was placed in the field."

While Mr. BRYAN laments the disposition of the Ohio Democracy to "take its position on the Grover Cleveland side of public issues," he disapproves of this bolt because it will increase the chances of Republican success in Ohio this Fall and because it will tend to diminish the influence of the bolters in future conventions of their party. Therefore he remonstrates with the persons whom he describes as "a number of Democrats" and bids them support the ticket.

They were, indeed, a "number of Democrats"—some reports said seven, some nine. At any rate, they held their convention in a bedroom, and there were more reporters present than delegates.

"I do not think this is a meeting," said Mr. TILDEN one dreadful night in October, 1876, when a brass band and two boys had assembled under the balcony of the Manhattan Club, from which it had been announced that he would address the people, a veritable Noachian deluge of rain having kept the entire population within doors, except the before-mentioned band and boys.

While these Ohio bolters may be correctly described as a "number," since they were enumerated, and while they may also be described as Democrats, we do not see how they can enhance the already considerable probability of Republican success. They are too few, and the world is too little with them. And how, pray, can such men lose influence when it has been demonstrated that they have it not?

The worm that is gnawing at Mr. BRYAN'S heart is not the fear of Republican success, not the apprehension that influence will be lost, but the perfectly sickening show of his real strength in Ohio that these bolters will make if they are not "called off."

OBITER DICTA ON THE "COON SONG."

Mr. Justice BISCHOFF, in a case of exceptional interest to the musical world, has produced an epigram in which a great truth is crystallized. It is this: "The coon song has an individuality of its own which obliterates the personality of genius." We had long held this opinion ourselves. In most of the coon songs which it has been our misfortune to hear the personality of genius is so effectually obliterated as to be wholly indistinguishable.

Another sage conclusion of Judge BISCHOFF is to the effect that "while coon songs may be composed in spite of musical training, the training is not an incident to an enduring success." We should have derived more pleasure from this than it affords us if another adjective had been used to qualify success. To think of the success of the coon song as enduring is difficult—which is fortunate, as such a concept would be most painful.

The learned Judge from whose opinion we have quoted must have felt keenly the limitations of judicial authority in dealing with this case. He had before him a man charged with being the founder of the "school" of music known as rag time. Under a simpler system of jurisprudence—that, for example, in which the cadi is the whole thing, except the culprit—this industrious disturber of the public peace might have been sewn in a sack and dropped into the Bosphorus—or other convenient waterway. An occasional incident of this kind would tend to discourage ambition along the lines of syncopation. Judge BISCHOFF, however, found himself under the extremely commonplace obligation to treat the case before him as a civil suit, and not as a criminal one, and to dismiss the complaint. Civilization has its disadvantages.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Since the beginning of the present strike the steel workers have behaved very well. Their infractions of the law seem to have been limited to picketing, but if the surprise they express when one after another of the mills starts up with a full crew of non-union workmen is any evidence, they are maintaining an ineffectual blockade of the plants they are watching. That they have refrained from violence is creditable. Mr. SHAFFER promised this, but that he could make the promise good was doubted. We confidently hope that his influence in this important matter has been underrated.

At this time, when others who are perhaps closer to the membership of the Amalgamated Association than Mr. SHAFFER can be are beginning to express the hope that nothing will occur to inflame the steel workers beyond their patience, it is well to recall the incidents of the Homestead riots. The world makes news very fast nowadays, and we are apt to forget the lessons of experience all too soon for our own good.

In June, 1892, the skilled labor employed in the plants of CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & Co. and the Carnegie Steel Company refused a reduction in the scale from a minimum of $25 for billets to a minimum of $23. A strike was declared, and the companies, pending an adjustment, attended to repairs and other midsummer work. Becoming convinced that the mill managers had no intention of yielding, the strikers gradually became ugly and were determined that the mills should not be started with non-union labor, then easily available. On the 4th of July Mr. H. C. FRICK, Chairman of both companies, notified the Sheriff of Allegheny County in writing that persons and property were in danger and demanded that measures for their protection be taken. The attitude of the Sheriff was unsatisfactory. He gained access to the mills for himself and two deputies only on passes issued by the strikers permitting them to pass the pickets and guards. On the afternoon of July 5 twelve Deputy Sheriffs arrived from Pittsburg, but were refused admittance and sent back. The citizens and business men of Homestead appealed to the Governor, but received no immediate reply. The situation becoming critical, Mr. FRICK deemed it necessary to provide a guard of his own. On the afternoon of July 6 two barges, with 300 Pinkerton men on board, appeared on the river and approached the Homestead wharf. The strikers fired upon the barges from the banks on both sides of the river, and a battle ensued in which several were killed, including the Captain of the flotilla. If the Pinkerton men had not surrendered they would have been massacred. As it was, they were badly handled subsequent to giving up their arms. After being held for some time as prisoners in an empty building, they were put aboard trains and sent back to Pittsburg, from which point they were scattered among the large cities.

For some days after this sanguinary riot the Homestead mills remained in possession of the mob. Two officers of the Carnegie Company who attempted to visit the plant were stopped on the way, refused admission, and notified that any attempt to start with non-union labor would be attended with results for which the Amalgamated Association would assume no responsibility. This condition lasted until July 10, when, on the official admission of the Sheriff that he was unable to handle the mob, Gov. PATTISON called out the National Guard. A Congressional investigation revealed the fact that before the strike rollers were receiving $250 to $275 per month; heaters, $185 to $190; heaters' helpers, about $130; trainmen, $97 to $120; shearers, $100, and shearers' helpers, $95.

On July 20 the management gave notice that it was about to start the works non-union, under a code of rules which would not permit the Amalgamated again to have representation in them. On the 28th Mr. FRICK was carried in his office by BERGMAN, a Socialist sympathizer with the strikers, who attempted to assassinate him. He fired three shots, of which two took effect. Mr. FRICK was painfully and dangerously wounded.

When the management was ready to resume it resumed with non-union labor, as it had announced. The Amalgamated Association held out until Nov. 20, when the strike was declared off and the members took what places were open to them. Indictments, trials for murder, damage suits against the county, investigations, and the like kept it in the public memory a few months longer, the Amalgamated Association disappearing from notice. Now, with even less pretext than it had in 1892, it renews the struggle for control of the plants from which it was expelled under conditions so humiliating to every self-respecting wage-earner who hopes for benefit to labor through organization.

Since the present strike began very little has been said about the Homestead tragedy. To keep it in mind will be wholesome.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Major JOHN W. LOVETT of Anderson, Ind., whose possession of a discriminating and judicial mind may or may not be proved by the fact that he is a candidate for the position of United States Circuit Judge, makes public announcement of what he calls "the necessity for a thorough reorganization of our Consular and Diplomatic Service." The basis for his opinion, apparently, is the following, which he would-be Judge relates over his own signature: "I had occasion to call on business at the American Consulate in London. I found it situated in an unpretentious building on a dirty side street, or blind alley, known as St. Maurice Place, off Bishopsgate. A bunting flag about 4 by 6 feet hung limply over the door, so smoked and stained that a close inspection was necessary to tell me it was the emblem of the great Republic. An English lackey took my card, clerks answered my questions, the Consul was absent, and the Vice Consul was an Englishman who had never seen the country he attempted to represent. The position of Consul to London is said to be worth over $50,000 per annum, and it occurred to us that the United States was getting a small return for her money." Some remarks which follow these hint that the Major's special grievance against "our Consular and Diplomatic Service" is its failure to do as much as he thinks it ought in the way of teaching the inhabitants of Great Britain and the Continent to eat corn. "Were England," he says, "a corn-growing country like our own, every country on earth would be a consumer of fried mush, hominy, and breakfast food. Let it be understood that the commercial agencies of the United States are not the asylums for political hacks or ward heelers, but that they are to be filled with capable and well-trained men, whose business it will be to push the trade and commerce of the Nation." Of course, not quite all of our representatives abroad are as able as they might be, but it is a notable fact that their general excellence is frequently and emphatically recognized by the foreign newspapers and their correspondents, and this recognition is very often, indeed, accompanied by the expression of hopes that the European nations may some day have their interests as carefully guarded and as energetically and intelligently fostered as are those of the United States.

—Our attention has been called to the interesting fact that Gen. CHARLES W. DARLING of Utica, this State, is the proud possessor of what he and his friends think is next to the largest pair of elk horns of which anybody has any knowledge. The antlers measure 9 feet and 3 inches from tip of beam to tip of beam across the skull, and they have a spread of 53¼ inches. The beam lengths are 55 and 56½ inches, and of the ten prongs the longest are 16 and 17 inches. Had these horns been differently mounted, with the animal's head between them, their spread would have been 24 inches more than it is. They were found many years ago at what is somewhat indefinitely described as "the base of the Rocky Mountains." It is believed that the only larger pair of elk horns in existence is that now owned by the Emperor of Germany, having been presented to him by Herr HANS LEIDEN, the Director of the Zoological Garden at Cologne. These horns measure 12 feet from tip to tip of beam across the skull, and have a spread of 62 inches. The beam lengths are 66 and 67½, and the longest of their twelve prongs are 22 and 23½ inches. Now, if the General would only call his treasure "moose" horns, instead of "elk" horns, he would not only use a pure American word of equal accuracy and much greater definiteness, but he would avoid the always painful necessity of admitting that we are not quite up to the European standard. The European elk is an elk, but the American elk is a moose, so called—or nearly—by the Indians, who certainly had the best of rights to call it what they pleased. Who says "moose" says something that means just one thing and cannot be misunderstood, while "elk," for many misinformed but otherwise respectable Americans, means "wapiti," an utterly different creature, not an elk at all, and even in Europe the name is often loosely applied to several of the bigger deer. There is no more, or less, excuse for saying "moose" instead of "elk" than there would be to substitute "reindeer" for "caribou," of which we trust nobody in Utica is unpatriotic enough to be guilty. "Moose" is a mighty fine name; it's exactly what the animal looks like—as ADAM would have written in his diary if opportunity to do so had arisen.

—It seems as though something might really be done with that case of faith cure homicide out in Hamilton, Ohio—something, that is, in the way of securing the conviction and adequate imprisonment of everybody concerned in the hideous affair. This particular case differs from innumerable others of like quality in that the victim was a helpless child, far too young to prefer one system of healing over another, so the question of its personal right to choose for itself is not involved, and, as not often happens, there is practically conclusive proof at hand that if the child had received proper medical attention it would not have died, thus removing the usual defense of the faith cure charlatan—that there is no certainty that the doctors would have done any better. Little ESTHER BISHOP was accidentally burned. Her injuries were severe, but by no means necessarily fatal, since they were not so extensive that the application of thoroughly understood remedies would not have made recovery something more than a high probability. For seven hours the child's parents allowed her to agonize unaided, while they practiced their besotted rites at her bedside, and when at last, on the summons of indignant neighbors, the health authorities forced their way into the house against the vehement protest of the believers in "faith," it was too late to do anything. The Coroner's finding is that "Mr. SYLVA BISHOP and Mrs. LEOTA BISHOP are criminally responsible for the death of this, their child." The BISHOPS have been arrested, and further action against them is promised. We are not too hopeful that the results will be satisfactory, for the absence in such cases of demonstrable intent to kill makes it desperately hard to secure convictions, but here if ever this can be done and a long needed lesson impressed upon the ignorant dupes and reckless swindlers who, under one name and another—they are all alike in everything except designation—are spreading death and infection wholesale through the country.

—According to credible report there has been formed down in Virginia an organization called the Society for the Suppression of Spurious Titles. The constitution adopted declares that the bestowal of titles, without regard to the recipients' right to wear them, has been carried too far, thus cheapening the value of these honorifics for those who have really earned them. Further on sarcastic doubts are expressed as to whether everybody who participated in the civil war was killed except Colonels and those of higher rank, and, in conclusion, as a means of bringing about a reform of the alleged abuse, a committee of five members of the society is empowered to act as a Court of Inquiry, calling before it all wearers of suspicious titles and forcing them to defend the use thereof. This is aimed directly at the multitudinous Southern Colonel, and possibly enough there are just a few more of him than a strict regard for history and the military records would justify. But what harm does he do, and whom does he appreciably injure? Joys are not so numerous in this world that one which costs absolutely nothing and adds to the dignity and pleasure of many worthy people should be attacked and destroyed. The members of the society should remember, too, that many a wearer of a soldierly title not won in battle is still quite able and very willing to display the strength and courage it implies, and that the investigations of the Court of Inquiry are therefore more than likely to be exciting—for the investigators. It is not safe to propound personal and impertinent questions to the Southern Colonel, whether he has a commission or not, and if those who do it get hurt—well, our grief will not be inconsolable, though of course it will be profound.

REAL PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday's issue you commented upon the very, very small congregations present this Summer at the Protestant churches of New York, stating that there was probably but one man in the United States to-day who could fill a New York church in midsummer, and that was Campbell Morgan of London.

He certainly did yesterday, as you stated, and filled the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to its full capacity, both in the body of the church and in the galleries. Every seat was occupied.

Now, why is it Mr. Morgan gets such crowds? You stated in Saturday's issue that there were probably not more than 5,000 people in the Protestant churches of New York the Sunday before. It was claimed this did not mean that Protestants were not alive and active, but I contend, Mr. Editor, that it means just that, and nothing else.

The people are spiritually indifferent and asleep, and they have been put to sleep largely by the invertebrate Christianity dispensed by the half-dead-and-alive ministers who occupy most of our pulpits to-day.

say the people of New York are away on vacations is the veriest nonsense. Not 20 per cent. of the so-called Protestants of New York City are away from home on Sunday. They are in the city, but they do not go to church, and why? You tersely stated the reason a short time ago when commenting upon the utter nonsense spoken by many of our present ministers. People go to hear Campbell Morgan because he has something straight and definite to give them, and he gives it regardless of the opinions of others. He believes the Bible to be the inspired word of God, and preaches it—preaches a theology that has in it the old-time backbone of the Christianity of other days, not this emasculated, gelatinous, namby-pamby swash that so many of our cold-hearted, semi-aesthetic D. Ds. are now so freely dispensing to the people in many of our evangelical churches.

The real trouble with many of our ministers is that they have lost faith in the Bible and orthodox Christianity, and yet retain their positions, preaching anything and everything but the Gospel of Christ.

Let the ministers return to "the old paths" and preach the Gospel as Campbell and Chapman and McNeill preach it, and they will no longer find themselves preaching to empty pews.

A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN.
New York, Aug. 6, 1901.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"J. S. D." of Brooklyn correctly criticised in this day's issue of THE TIMES your editorial, "How to Make the Negro Thrifty"—in my opinion at least. A person living North meets the better class of negroes; the genuine negro, the worthless "nigger," of the South, he knows not.

That the Southerner understands the black man better than does the Northerner is self-evident, although you may say "Nonsense!" to such an opinion.

Ten years ago, more or less, I was in Florida, the guest of a friend who owned a large orange grove. All labor on this grove was done by negroes; the white man, as a laborer, being a scarce article in Florida. I asked one of these darkies one morning why he and most of the colored men did not have orange groves of their own, instead of being content merely to labor for others. His answer was characteristic of the race. It showed his underlying character, known especially to the Southerner, and undreamed of by the Northern philanthropist and negro worshipper.

"You see, boss," said he, "we colored men would much sooner have a sure 50 cents coming to us every night than $1,000 coming at the end of the year."

The negro cannot look forward. He sees nothing beyond the immediate wants of the day and hour. UTAH.

New York City, Aug. 4, 1901.

METROPOLITAN COMPANY CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Patrick McGuiness, published in your issue of July 12, puts the complaint against the Metropolitan Traction Company in very compact form.

In the first paragraph he says: "It seems to be the object of the company to divert all the traffic on the west side to Broadway."

One of the most glaring instances of that fact is taking off the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines from Vesey Street and Broadway. Every one remembers the crowd which awaited the cars on that corner. They were run during the rush hours on half a minute headway, well filled at all times, a great help to ease the traffic on Broadway. They are now run down South Fifth Avenue to Battery Place, affording no relief to Broadway—the Eighth Avenue on about a two and the Sixth Avenue on about a four minute headway. The taking of these two lines from Vesey Street and Broadway has undoubtedly tended to help the crowding and discomfort on the Broadway line.

I read the letter of "Close Observer" in reply to Mr. McGuiness. He has evidently mistaken his name or else he would have noticed the taking off of the two lines mentioned.

I would like to ask him if any one residing on the west side doing business within three or four blocks of Vesey Street, and I know there are many, would not prefer to walk to that corner to take a car which would take them, as they used to be taken, within reasonable walking distance of their homes than to be transferred at two or three points between Vesey Street and Thirty-fourth Street, with the attendant loss of time and the annoyance of running to get a seat or waiting on the corner for the cars for which they had a transfer.

What is wanted to relieve the congestion on Broadway is to restore the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines to Broadway and Vesey Street, and at any other cross streets below Fourteenth Street from which they have been removed, put on more cars, no longer than the horse cars used to be, and plenty of them.

There is no question that the cars of the Metropolitan Traction Company are not run for the convenience, comfort, and safety of the people. They are run simply to make money for the company. The larger and heavier the car that can be run with two men the cheaper for the company and the more dangerous for the people.

"Close Observer" seems to have only one object in view—that is to find out how many fares are rung up.

The people of the west side below Fourteenth Street have reason to regret the change of motive power from horse to electricity. When the horse cars were running a person on the left hand side of the street could signal the driver. He would stop. Now unless you are on the right side neither the conductor nor motorman will look at or stop for you. This is particularly outrageous on the Sixth Avenue line, when there is a South Ferry car only every four minutes. If I get to the corner of Eleventh Street and Sixth Avenue, and a South Ferry car is coming along, unless I am on the right side neither conductor nor motorman will notice me, and I have to take the elevated, which I do now, or wait four minutes for a car. It is an outrage and would not be permitted in any other city.

Another cause of complaint, which could be very easily remedied, is the distinguishing lights, which were green on the Sixth and red on the Eighth Avenue line. They now have hoods with letters on glass. They can be read at only short distances, and are very annoying, particularly in Church Street, where as many as four Eighth Avenue cars have passed while I was waiting for a Sixth Avenue car.

The whole conduct of the business of the Metropolitan Traction Company, including the laying down of tracks which they do not use, and permitting those which they have abandoned to remain in the streets a nuisance to the people doing business in the streets in which they are laid, is simply an outrage on the people of this city the day of reckoning for which will surely come.

L. J. CALLANAN.
New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A charming little letter of "advice on how to keep a servant" in your to-day's issue prompts a word of response. It is all so true, so excellent, so exactly what we who have been brought up by refined and Christian parents were early taught, in the dear old home days, and are ever trying to practice, "in loving memory." We desire to be "pitiful and courteous," and shrink from those in daily contact toward whom we cannot be.

But how about the other side? As an old housekeeper, I can truly say, for courtesy we receive aggressive independence of demeanor, often ending in impudence if met with expostulation; for trust we have eye service and destructiveness. The remembrance of the Golden Rule—the forbearances are all on the part of the mistresses in most cases, and we all realize we are paying a high price for poorest returns.

In a wise editorial in THE TIMES last week on the "Servant Girls' Union" it said: "The domestic is outrageously overpaid." Also, "She enjoys her wages fixed not by supply and demand, but by the negligence or incompetency of her employers. Alas, my sisters of the household, this last is too true regarding many of us! Let us strive to be wise, to be vigilant, and remember E. T. Stedman's most Christian advice, while we keep our servants in their places. M. C. B.

New York City, Aug. 6, 1901.

ADMIRAL DEWEY NEVER CAPTURED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The artistically circumstantial account by "Col. John D. Weeden of Florence, Ala.," quoted in your "Topics of the Times" of the 5th inst. from The New Orleans Times-Democrat, relating the capture of Admiral (then Lieutenant) Dewey at the attack on Port Hudson in March, 1863, (not 1862,) is probably so firmly fixed in the class of stories "important if true," that a denial of it is hopeless; it will probably take its place high up among the legends of history. Nevertheless, in the interests of true history it is possible you may find place in your columns for this denial of the whole fiction.

None of the contemporary accounts of the engagement at Port Hudson mentions Dewey's capture, while many of them give a detailed relation of the events, including the part taken in them by the young Lieutenant. The correspondent of The New York Herald describes the blowing up of the Mississippi as follows:

"Capt. Smith and Lieut. Dewey were the last to leave the ship. She had been fired both forward and aft, and Lieut. Dewey was in the boat at the gangway waiting for the Captain, when the latter expressed the wish that the wardroom should be examined once more, to see if the fire kindled there was burning properly. At this instant a heavy shot, striking the starboard side of the ship, passed entirely through her, coming within a foot of the stern of the boat in which Lieut. Dewey was sitting. It was only necessary for him to look through the hole that the shot had made to ascertain that the wardroom was in a blaze, and on reporting such to be the case, Capt. Smith was satisfied and left the good ship to her fate."

The Captain, in his official report, given in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1863, Pages 340 to 342, states that he saved 233, and lost in killed and missing 64, out of a total of 297; he makes no mention of the capture of Dewey. The Superintendent of the Naval War Records states positively that "the records in this office do not authorize" any statement that Dewey was captured on this occasion.

It may possibly be an interesting and instructive exercise for the historian of the civil war writing in the time of our great-great-grandchildren, to trace this beautiful tale from newspaper to newspaper, from cycle to cycle, the snake being scotched now and then, but never killed. Probably Dewey's own denial would be discredited as due to excessive modesty. H. M. L.

New York, Aug. 6, 1901.

TROY'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is such a good paper and so reliable that a great many in Troy were very much surprised to read in to-day's issue, on the editorial page, a very strong misstatement of facts about Mayor Conway's administration. The Black faction promised Conway a renomination by the Republicans if he would advance a large sum of money in the last campaign. To-day the better element in the Republican Party is strongly opposed to him, as is the case with all our independent good citizens.

The town has been wide open under Mr. Conway. Saloons, gambling houses, and resorts of ill-fame have never before so thrived. His selfish action has prevented various public improvements. All this is well known here, and the present administration is considered by reputable citizens to be one of the worst we ever had. There are so many in Troy from whom you could get the exact facts that we feel you have been imposed upon. F.

Troy, Aug. 7, 1901.

THE GOLD STREET FIRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the fatal Gold Street fire in Brooklyn last week, it seems to me that undue stress is laid upon the fact of the street being torn up and that the fire apparatus could not drive up to the burning building. Here in New York we often see a hook and ladder company around the corner from a fire and a steamer several hundred yards from the blaze, yet I have noticed the men rush ahead and save people under far more dangerous conditions than prevailed at the Gold Street fire, if we may believe the testimony of eye witnesses.

Suppose Truck 68 (weight over seven tons) was a half block away. Did any of the men on the steamers run ahead with a scaling ladder? Lots of the Brooklyn men will "take a chance" as readily as their Manhattan brothers, but some of their officers need a little "ginger." The Building Department should not get all the blame. When one reads of the thrilling rescues made over here constantly and then looks at that three-story and basement dwelling and is told that three people were suffocated he is bound to think there was something wrong.

Of course, outsiders can criticise, but I go to a great many fires and I see how the Brooklyn men work, and compared with the Manhattan firemen they are a little—well, backward. The material is there, but it rests with the officers to set an example and do a little "hustling."

JAY STREET.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1901.

Vacation in the Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the recent discussion in your esteemed paper of the length of the Summer vacation of the courts in this city. The question is not a new one. I have recently learned from the highest possible source that a few years ago an effort was made by the Supreme Court to shorten the vacation, and that it proved wholly unavailing. For two successive years, by direction of the old General Term of that court, parts of the court for the trial of causes were opened on the 15th of September. In the first year little or nothing could be done before October, and in the second year only one cause was tried. When cases were called counsel invariably asked for adjournments, urging that their clients and witnesses were out of town, and that they had found it impossible to procure their attendance.

As a consequence, the attempt to hasten the opening of the courts was abandoned as involving a useless expense to the county.

This unwillingness of litigants to attend court during the Summer may possibly be in part the result of habit, but I cannot but think that it is mainly due to the torrid heat of the city during the season in question, of which we are now having an awful example. In England the question is presented under quite different conditions, as there the climate is usually temperate, and active life possible and even enjoyable the year around. LEX.

New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

The Celtic and the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in your journal and in others averments to the effect that the new Celtic exceeds in tonnage any other vessel ever put afloat. In this connection I would like to remark that I saw the Great Eastern launched and was on board thereof several times during several years, and that that ship carried, cut into the wooden combing of the main hatchway, the figures "22,500 tons."

If the register of the Celtic be of that or of a larger number of tons, it is as large or a larger vessel. If not, I must still respectfully insist that the Great Eastern, even to-day, is the largest ship that has ever floated. I do not wish to depreciate any ship, alive or departed, but let the truth of history be preserved.

MORTIMER THOMSON.
New York, Aug. 8, 1901.

Is The Celtic Larger Than the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's issue of THE TIMES it is stated "The Great Eastern, the marine wonder and failure of her day, displaced 10,300 tons less than the Celtic." I suppose this must be a misprint. I went in the Great Eastern in 1863 from Flushing Bay to Liverpool, and so am interested in the matter.

The Century Dictionary and Encyclopaedia states that the Great Eastern was 680 feet in length, 83 feet in width, and 59 feet in depth, and her registered tonnage was about 19,000, whereas your paper states the Celtic to be 700 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 49 feet deep, and her registered tonnage as 20,880.

It thus appears that the Great Eastern was only 20 feet less in length than the Celtic, and broader by 8 feet and deeper by 10 feet. Therefore, she was really a ship of greater cubic capacity than the Celtic, but slightly less in displacement of water, because her weight was less than that of the Celtic. Hence it seems to me that the Great Eastern still holds the position as the greatest ship, in size, ever built. A. M.

New York, Aug. 7, 1901.

One Nuisance Abated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my last visit to New York I perceive a marked improvement on the score of decency in the cross-leg nuisance in street cars, but the war on violators should be kept up.

They are composed of two classes—the vulgar herd who know no better and the swell who seems desirous of showing that he is above all rules that apply to common people. M. J. H.

St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 2, 1901.

The Elmira Advertiser.

Some interesting changes have recently been made in the ownership and management of The Elmira Advertiser, which has long occupied a conspicuous position among the daily newspapers of the minor cities of the State. The Hon. J. Sloat Fassett has sold his entire holdings of stock to Clay W. Holmes, and that gentleman has assumed the active control of the establishment. J. B. Beman succeeds J. R. Colburn as business manager, and J. H. Cunningham, formerly of The Utica Herald, is the new managing editor.

NUGGETS.

Seaside Expectations.

First Heiress—I hear another French Count is coming here next week.

Second Heiress—Indeed! Did you find out how much he owes?—Chicago News.

A Matter of Interest.

"Doctor, your tonic made a new man of me."

"A new man? Well, how is he off financially?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Naturally.

"The boy's name is Maurice," the fond mother explained to the listening visitor, "but we call him Moss." "I suppose that is because you have a lichen for him," said the visitor.—Boston Christian Register.

Doesn't Know One from the Other.

He—You appear to be alarmingly ignorant in horticulture. I'm afraid you hardly know one flower from another.

She—Guess you're about right. Not even graham from white.—Boston Transcript.

The Professor's New Wrinkle.

First College Professor—What are you going to do next to get your name in the papers?

Second College Professor—I was thinking of declaring that the dictionary is too wordy to be considered good literature.—Baltimore American.

THE CHILDLESS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"I wonder why I shed those tears
When they laid my little dear child away?
After the lapse of wearying years
I am glad that I sit alone to-day;
I can hear his laugh and his glad wild shout,
I can see him still, as he ran about,
And I know the prayer he used to say.

"I hold his picture to my face
And I fancy I feel his hand again
As it creeps into mine, and he takes his place
On my knee, as he did in the fair days when
The world and the fates were kind to me
And the songs I heard were but songs of glee,
And I stirred the envy of other men.

"His days were only days of joy,
Happy, he shouted the hours away;
He was glad with the glee of a careless boy,
He laughed as only the innocent may;
He never was doomed to wearily fret,
He never looked back with vain regret
At the close of a sorrowful day.

"I keep the little clothes he wore,
I treasure the shoes that encased his feet;
The way was smooth that he traveled o'er,
The flowers that bloomed at its sides were sweet;
The winds that blew through his curly hair
Had blown out of peaceful realms and fair—
There were no grim foes that he had to meet.

"I wonder why I shed those tears
When they crossed his hands and laid him away?
After the lapse of wearying years
I am glad that I toil alone to-day!
He knew life's gladness, but not its woe,
And I have his memory, and I know
The sweet little prayer he used to say."

HACK, STAGE, OR OMNIBUS

Dispute Over the Status of the New Electric Wagonettes.

John Brisben Walker Said They Were Hacks, but City Officers Said No—To Take Out Stage Licenses.

The question as to whether the automobile wagonettes being operated by the Mobile Rapid Transit Company between Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries forms a stage route was argued at length in the City Marshall's Office yesterday. The controversy between John Brisben Walker and Deputy City Marshal Brown lasted over two hours, and was most interesting. Threats of arrest were made if the automobiles continued to make regular trips, but it was finally decided to continue the controversy over the matter at 9:30 o'clock this morning. John Brisben Walker would not acknowledge that he was the President of the company operating the automobiles. He maintained, however, that under the city ordinances all that was necessary was for the automobile drivers to have a special hackman's license, which costs but $5 a year.

The first notice that there was trouble ahead for the operators of the three automobiles running during the last few days between Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries came yesterday, when Deputy City Marshal Brown summoned John Brisben Walker to explain under what authority the vehicles were being run over the new stage line. When he arrived, Mr. Walker said that the company had obtained hackmen's licenses for the drivers, and that by doing so all the provisions of law were being carried out. The sweeping charter of the General Carriage Company granted by the last Legislature was produced to show that the company had the right to run under the State law if the ordinances of the city were complied with. Deputy City Marshal Brown said:

"You will have to stop running this stage line until you take out licenses for the vehicles and show the authority under which you are conducting a stage line."

"We are not running a stage route, but we operate vehicles under the ordinances of the city."

Mr. Walker then contended that under Section 11 of the General Ordinances regulating licenses, his automobiles were coaches for hire. The ordinance reads that any carriage, cab or other vehicle shall be deemed to be a hack, and any carriage intended to seat two persons shall be deemed to be a cab, and that a carriage intended to seat more than two persons shall be deemed a coach, and the term hackmen shall be deemed to include the drivers of the vehicles.

"These carriages are intended to seat more than two persons, and, therefore, under the ordinance they must be deemed a coach, for which a special hackman's license of $5 only can be charged."

"You cannot operate the vehicles without a license," retorted Deputy City Marshal Brown. The following is a verbatim report of a part of the discussion:

Mr. Brown—You will have to stop running the stage line.

Mr. Walker—We would like to consult our lawyers.

Mr. Brown—Then you must stop running the vehicles.

Mr. Walker—Let it stand over until Monday.

Mr. Brown—I can't permit a violation of the law.

Mr. Walker—Will it be necessary for you to make an arrest, or will a notification be all that is necessary for you to do.

Mr. Brown—I have notified you. I now notify you if you are the proprietor. I have been trying to find the proprietor.

Mr. Walker would not admit for official purposes that he had control of the stage line.

Mr. Brown—I am not going to take any risk. The automobiles must stop.

Mr. Walker—I can't afford to stop under compulsion.

Mr. Brown—You can't afford to violate the law.

Mr. Walker—I suppose I am entitled to special coach licenses as a matter of right.

Mr. Brown—In the discretion of the Mayor. You are utterly outside the law. You claim that you are a hack. I claim that you are an omnibus.

Mr. Walker—I have agreed with Westcott's Express Company to do business at the Grand Central Station, and to run between that point and the Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Pennsylvania Station. What would be the regulation covering that?

Mr. Brown—My opinion is that, since you say you will follow a set route, and that you are going through certain streets, you are either a stage or an omnibus. You can't run at all until you obtain the right to use that route.

Mr. Walker—But I contend that, under the law, I am a coach, and can run through whatever streets I desire.

Mr. Brown—But your coach would have to go to any place designated by the first passenger who hired the vehicle.

Mr. Walker—That will be all right.

It was decided at 5:30 o'clock that as Deputy City Marshal Brown had no official knowledge that the stages were running, the service could be continued without an arrest being made for a violation of the law until 9:30 o'clock to-day. Mr. Walker decided that licenses would be taken out for the vehicles to-day, and that then, under the charter of the General Carriage Company, he would be entitled to operate without interference.

The General Carriage Company was chartered May 2, 1899, in New Jersey, to operate under a special act of the New York Legislature which gave very large rights to the company to operate public vehicles in any city of the State, to be run by electricity, compressed air, or other motive power.

WANT MR. WAKEMAN'S PROOF.

The Committee on Customs Administration Act, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, of which John M. Peters is Chairman, and which, on July 24 last filed with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington a complaint against Appraiser Wakeman, in which he was charged with having appointed unqualified persons to the position of Examiners in the Public Stores, has sent a communication to the same department which is a reply to Mr. Wakeman's answer to the charges. The committee replies to the Appraiser's answers in detail and at considerable length. The committee's statement begins with this paragraph:

"The Appraiser intimates that the information given to the department by the petitioners must have been furnished by some one connected with his office. This conclusion is probably based upon the accuracy of the statements, but it is not justified by the character of the information referred to, all of which was easily accessible to the public. If it were justified, however, we respectfully contend that that circumstance would in no way lessen the potency of the facts stated in the complaint."

Further along the committee refers to the charge made by the Appraiser that at least one of the signers of the petition, whose representative appeared before the department, has been guilty of practices which should not give said signature any standing before the department, and then continues:

"The very serious nature of this charge compels us respectfully to insist that the Appraiser be called upon to furnish the report which he stated he is ready to furnish concerning the alleged offenses, together with the names of the offenders, and that such report be given the same publicity as has been given to the allegations of the Appraiser."

The answer is signed by Simon Bache & Co., Theodore Morris & Brother, Holbrook Brothers, George Borgfeldt & Co., Jacob Adler, Schwartz, Schiffer & Co., Louis Meyer & Co., and Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehmann.

The visiting Appraisers entertained Appraiser Wakeman at an informal luncheon at the Hotel Martin yesterday afternoon.

SOUTHERN JAPAN'S MINERALS.

Country Supposed to be Rich in Iron Ore, and Also to Contain Copper, Sulphur, and Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It is believed that there are rich deposits of iron ore in Southern Japan, according to a report received at the State Department from the Consul General at Yokohama. The same district is supposed to contain considerable amounts of sulphur and copper, as well as some lead. A company is being organized to exploit the territory.

Consul General Bellows of Yokohama says that a Japanese corporation has already been intrusted with the construction of a railroad in Korea, and that the Japanese are very ambitious for their country to become the centre of supplies for China and other Oriental countries.

BUFFALO MEN AT CANTON.

Pan-American Exposition Committee Arranges for President's Day.

CANTON, Aug. 9.—Arrangements were made here this afternoon for "President's Day" at the Pan-American Exposition. President J. G. Millburn and Director General W. I. Buchanan of the exposition, Mayor Diehl of Buffalo, and John I. Scatherd, came here for the purpose. They were met at the station by the President's carriages, and taken to the Elks' Club for luncheon. They spent most of the afternoon at the McKinley home.

Besides selecting the date, it was arranged that the President shall leave here on Wednesday morning, Sept. 4, and reach Buffalo the same evening. The full programme is to be worked out in detail later, but opportunity will be provided for the President to see the Exposition complete and to best advantage, both day and night.

Thursday will be largely given over to the special programme for "President's Day," with parades, possibly speaking, and other features. The Presidential party will spend Friday at Niagara Falls. Part of Saturday will probably be spent at the Exposition, and the party will leave for Cleveland Saturday afternoon or evening, and remain in that city for the Grand Army Encampment the week of Sept. 9.

The Buffalo committee was driven about the city after seeing the President, and then left for home.

The McKinley lawn this evening was the scene of an impromptu concert. It was given by a band of strolling musicians, a Bavarian family of six. They appeared during the dinner hour, and when the President and Mrs. McKinley appeared on the porch after the meal to thank the players, the programme was prolonged to include most of the band's repertoire.

THE CRUISER COLUMBIA.

Navy Department Officials Think Stories About Her Are Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Barker's report on the condition of the cruiser Columbia has not yet been received at the Navy Department, but in an informal telegraphic report that came yesterday the Rear Admiral said that the cruiser was in need of overhauling and repairs and that two weeks would be required for the job, the repairs to be on the drainage, ventilation, and pumping machinery.

It is admitted at the Navy Department that the cruiser was dirty—that is, from a naval officer's point of view, which differs somewhat from a landsman's. It is said, however, that a vessel laid up in ordinary, with no crew on board, is not expected to be so clean and well kept as other vessels. It is also said that the facilities for the work at the League Island Yard are not good.

At the Navy Department it is believed that the stories about the Columbia's condition are exaggerated. "The people that want the Vermont retained are stirring all this up," said one prominent bureau chief.

Naval Constructor L. C. Capps, the senior officer of the board or survey which has been inspecting the cruiser Columbia at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, preparatory to that vessel being fitted up for duty as a receiving ship, yesterday afternoon submitted the report of the board to Capt. Frank Wildes, who, in the absence of Rear Admiral Barker, is in charge of the yard, to be forwarded to Washington.

Constructor Capps said the condition of the Columbia was not different from that of other ships which had been laid up in ordinary for eighteen months with only a keeper aboard.

The Naval Board of Inspection, headed by Rear Admiral Evans, visited the yard yesterday and inspected the collier Brutus. The collier is to be placed out of commission, and the inspection was merely for the purpose of determining what repairs she requires. The board did not visit the Columbia.

DUTY ON COFFEE WANTED.

Hawaiian Legislature Asks Congress to Protect That Industry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Department of the Interior has received a resolution passed by the Hawaiian Legislature praying that Congress impose a duty on all coffee imported from other countries, "and in this way protect that industry in Hawaii and other parts of the United States."

The resolution will be forwarded to Congress at the opening of the next session. It says that the coffee industry in Hawaii is now in a depressed condition and is threatened to be abandoned on account of low prices and removal of protective duty on all coffee imported into the Republic of Hawaii before the annexation and the large amounts imported into the United States from Brazil, Mexico, Central America, and other countries free of duty. The resolution refers to the large coffee area, the great amount of American capital invested there, and inability to compete with the low prices where cheap labor is employed in the countries mentioned.

TO HELP THE INDIANS.

Miss Estelle Reel Maps Out a Course of Study for Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Miss Estelle Reel, National Superintendent of Indian Schools, has compiled a uniform course of study in thirty-one subjects, such as the Indian should learn to become self-supporting. Aside from the literary branches, the course includes agriculture, baking, basketry, blacksmithing, carpentry, cooking, dairying, engineering, gardening, harness-making, housekeeping, laundering, printing, painting, sewing, shoemaking, tailoring, and upholstering.

The course has been in preparation for the past three years, and embodies ideas of the needs of the Indian school service that Miss Reel has acquired from personal observation in the field, together with the views of the various Superintendents and Indian workers of the United States, many of whom have spent a score of years in the work. This is the first course of study in book form, and is more comprehensive than any yet introduced into the Indian schools.

Naval Militiamen on Board Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In accordance with the latest policy of the Navy Department for the practical instruction of naval militia officers on board warships, two officers of the Naval Reserve of New Jersey have been assigned to regular duty with the North Atlantic Squadron, now engaged in target practice in New England waters. These officers are Lieuts. Patton and Davenport. Their assignment is for one week in each case, during which time they will perform watch and other duty and be subject to the regulations of the navy.

Chaffee Disliked Missionary's Plan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The War Department has published the reports on the military operations in South Africa and China, the salient features of which have already been printed. The following comment was made by Gen. Chaffee on a scheme of settlement proposed by the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, a missionary, in regard to the damages to be paid by China for injuries done to members and converts of the American Congregational Mission: "The 'scheme of settlement,' as it appears to me, is very much in the line of business called 'squeeze,' which we hear a great deal about in China."

Post Office Department Awards Contract

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Post Office Department has awarded to the Hartford Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., the contract for furnishing all the registered, package, tag, official, and dead letter envelopes used in the service during the year beginning Oct. 1 next. The contract aggregates over $115,000, and the Hartford company was the only bidder.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Irving E. Bennett, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding officer of the transport Ingalls for duty on that transport en route to the Philippine Islands; upon arrival at Manila he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Lieut. H. F. Bryan is ordered to the Academy Sept. 1.

Lieut. Commander W. N. Little will report at the New York Yard Sept. 1 as member of the board of inspection.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The training ship Chesapeake is at Portland, Me.

The North Atlantic Squadron arrived to-day at Nantucket.

The Indiana is at Halifax.

PENSION "ROLL OF HONOR."

Kentucky Patriots Said to Have Failed in Their Duty, but Their Names Are on the Pay List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Now and then, when some unusual difficulty is encountered by pension hunters in breaking through the laws which Congress has interposed between the grabber and the Treasury, a howl of remonstrance is heard, accompanied by heartrending eloquence about the sacredness of the obligation imposed upon the Nation in the civil war and the duty of everybody to insist that there shall be no abatement of generosity in the compensation extended to the men who freely exposed their lives to the rain of shot and shell from the would-be destroyers of the Nation. According to the policy of these noisy patriots, every name on the pension rolls is that of a hero. But there are exceptions, and here is the story of several, all of whom won honor and pensions in a group:

There was a bit of a fight under Lookout Mountain on Nov. 24, 1863. Gen. Thomas called it "a reconnoissance in force," and historians who were not there, but who have imagined things about the event, have referred to it picturesquely as "the battle above the clouds." Among the regiments that took part in this fight was the Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. Sidney M. Barnes. The brigade commander was Gen. W. C. Whitaker. Starting from a point west of Lookout Mountain on Nov. 23, the force encountered the enemy next day about a mile west of the point of Lookout Mountain, as the Union troops swept along the side of the hill, with the frowning rocks above swarming with Confederate soldiers.

The Eighth Kentucky was well in front of the attacking party, but, according to the report of Col. Barnes, it never was really in the fight, although exposed at times to fire. The regiment seized and held on to the spur or ridge until next morning, when a little party of gallant officers and men made their way to the top of the hill and planted the colors of the Eighth, the Confederates retreating, but leaving many prisoners in the hands of the assailants. During the fight of the 24th, a "fog," as the Colonel says, hung over the mountain, so that it was difficult to see anything that was going on at a distance, and prevented anybody from seeing a "battle above the clouds" that did not take place.

In December, after the fight had been fought a week, Col. Barnes wrote a full report of the action. After describing the movements of the regiment in detail, he brought his report to a close with the following paragraph:

All my officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, with the exceptions hereinafter named, did their duty and are entitled to praise, except Corp. Burges Elliott and Privates John W. Ward and George Aldridge of Company B; John Brandenburgh, John Ashcraft, William Hall, William H. Ross, Henry Fike of Company D; Privates William Maes and Daniel Edwards of Company F, and Privates William Aldridge, Harden Moore, and John Selby of Company H.

They are reported by their company commanders as having, without permission, fallen out and to the rear after crossing the creek and the advance had commenced. Corp. Elliott contends that he was a prisoner to the men with a prisoner by Lieut. Phipps of Gen. Whitaker's staff, about which I am not advised. He has heretofore been a good soldier. The others contend they broke down and could not keep up. They are stout men, and I regret to say that I fear they did not altogether discharge their duty. They all rejoined the command on the mountain after the enemy was driven off.

In all the operations about Chattanooga, including Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the Eighth Kentucky did not have a man killed, either of the rank and file or of the officers. All told, its casualties were four privates wounded.

On the pension roll of honor are found the following names, and the persons enumerated are receiving every month the amount of pension set opposite to their names. They are all mentioned in the report of Col. Barnes. Not one a man has escaped the Pension Bureau:

William H. Ross	$17	Daniel Edwards	$10
John Selby	14	John W. Ward	8
John Ashcraft	12	William Aldridge	8
John Brandenburgh	6	Mother of Henry Fike, mother's pension.	
William Hall	8		
George Aldridge	6	Widow of William Maes, widow's pension.	
Burges Elliott	6		
Harden Moore	6		

Of the seventeen patriots who distinguished themselves so greatly on Nov. 24, 1863, fifteen survive the perils and dangers of the fight which they declined, and all are estopped from complaining that republics are ungrateful. All they need to complete their happiness is medals of honor.

CUBAN ELECTORAL BILL.

Section Relating to Proposals of Candidates for Office is Altered.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The Constitutional Convention went forward rapidly with the Electoral bill at to-day's session, 61 articles out of a total of 108 now having been approved. The principal change from the original text relates to the number of voters required to propose a candidate for election.

After considerable discussion it was decided that in the Province of Havana a candidate for the office of Representative, Governor, Provincial Legislator, Senatorial Elector, or Presidential Elector must be proposed by no fewer than 500 voters; in Santiago and Santa Clara by at least 300, in Matanzas 200, and in Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio 100. According to the original project, 1,500 voters were to be required in the Province of Havana, while the numbers for the other provinces were in the same ratio as was finally adopted.

Señor Sanguily proposed the changes, contending that to leave the law as it stood originally would place the nomination of candidates entirely in the hands of political parties, which would mean that cliques were to rule the elections, as independent candidates, without the backing of organizations, would not be able to collect so many voters to propose them.

POLITICS IN CIENFUEGOS.

Mayor Vieta, Whose Resignation Was Accepted, Now Says He Didn't Resign.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The Military Government recently ordered the Ayuntamiento of Cienfuegos to elect a Mayor in the place of Señor Vieta, who tendered his resignation about the middle of last month in consequence of difficulties arising out of the reorganization of the Cienfuegos police. The resignation was accepted at the time, but, to the surprise of the Military Government, Señor Vieta now insists that he did not resign.

When the Ayuntamiento was about to have an election, a mob of Vieta's followers entered the City Hall and intimidated the Council, which adjourned in disorder.

It is understood that interested parties are urging the mob to make trouble, and orders have been issued from Havana detailing fifty of the Rural Guard of Cienfuegos to keep order in the precincts of the City Hall.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Many Prominent Horsemen Have Horses Entered in the Many Classes.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 9.—The first Summer Horse Show held in this place began to-day and will continue to-morrow. It has attracted many prominent horsemen and well-known society folk. The grand stand, which will hold about 600 or 700 persons, was well filled.

Among the exhibitors are Charles F. Hubbs, A. A. Housman, H. F. Peters, Jay F. Carlisle, Vernon H. Brown, George B. McGourn, Bird S. Coler, Willard S. Candee, G. J. Weaver, Lawrence Abraham, Frederick G. Bourne, T. F. Miller, A. St. John Boycott, James Benning, Frank D. Creamer, Miss Kathleen Gilbert, G. W. Burchall, Mrs. John D. Adams, C. L. Lawrence, James H. Hyde, Mrs. Thomas Adams, Jr., S. F. Rothschild, Edward C. Blum, H. M. Smith, Jr., J. A. Mollenhauer, L. A. Dalrymple Percival, G. W. Brown, Miss K. L. Coddington, Mrs. Charles P. Hubbs, George A. Ellis, Jr., Dr. H. C. Coe, Mrs. L. M. Gibb, J. Campbell Smith, B. G. Johnson, and several others.

To-day was spent in judging the horses and awarding the prizes. It will take all day to-morrow to complete this work.

Easthampton's Clubhouse Burned.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—The handsome Maidstone Club Building, in this village, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight last night.

The building was valued at $25,000, and was owned by a stock company composed of wealthy New York people, who own Summer residences in this place. The building was fully insured. It is not known how the fire originated.

Minister Vicuna Much Worse.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Señor Vicuna, the Chilean Minister, who is ill in this city, is reported much worse to-night, and there is now but little hope of his recovery.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

In town there is absolutely nothing of interest. Saturday is clearing day, as far as the fashionable element left in New York is concerned. Every man who can goes somewhere, and the clubs are deserted. This week at Newport there are, besides the yacht races, one of which takes place to-day, the polo matches and the tennis tournament. There is a horse show at Bayshore, and Gymkhana races at Southampton.

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Besides this, there is polo at Seabright, and there are house parties everywhere. This evening will be very gay at Southampton, as, with various dinners there will also be the dance given by Judge Monson for his daughter, Miss Monson. At Bar Harbor there will be the Kebo Valley Club dance, and among the many other entertainments at Newport will be the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

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The cable has been busy in recording the deaths of people who, although not themselves personally known in America, have been familiar to nearly every one on account of their affiliations with Americans. The death of the Prince Edmond de Poligac excites interest. He was the second husband of Miss Winniretta Singer, the daughter of the inventor of the sewing machine. Her father was married several times, and she was one of the issue of a marriage with a young Parisienne, who, after Mr. Singer's death, married first a M. Renard, who, from a singer in concerts, became by Papal dispensation and grant the Duc de Camposilice. On his death the Duchess married a third time. The Countess de Polignac's first husband was the Prince Louis de Scey Montbeillard, a well-known name in France and in Austria. She was divorced from him. The death of the Prince Henri d'Orleans also has interest, as it has been reported at various times that he was engaged to Miss May Goelet and to Mrs. Beach Grant. Mrs. Beach Grant is with her mother, Mrs. Scott, at Newport, where Miss Fannie Reed, the sister of Mrs. Paran Stevens, is also a visitor.

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The Prince was on his way to America, and was to have been at Newport this Autumn. He died, as the cable reports in another column shows, in Cochin China.

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Narragansett has been quite gay, in its way. There are the weekly dinners at the Point Judith Club, and on Saturday the dances at the various hotels. Among the New Yorkers at Narragansett are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, who have a cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Du Vivier, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Livie Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickliffe Yulee, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia are also at Narragansett.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have been among the yacht owners who have reached Bar Harbor after the breaking up of the New York Yacht Club cruise. They have been entertained there, and were among the guests at the dinner which Mrs. Gerard gave on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri have also been entertaining. Among the late arrivals at Bar Harbor have been Creighton Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Rabourg.

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There is not much chance of Peter Marié returning to America in time for any of the events at Bar Harbor or Southampton. He has left Paris and has gone to Tours, where he will be for some weeks. He intends to make several visits at the country houses of his French friends, and also to make the famous Loire tour.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet has left London, and is at Aix-les-Bains with her daughter, Miss May Goelet. Mrs. Robert Goelet arrived at Havre this week on her yacht, the Nahma, and she will sail for this country this week.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are booked to sail this week from Cherbourg. Mrs. Mills will go directly to Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson.

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Craig Wadsworth has gone to Saratoga, and has taken a cottage at the United States. He will remain there during the races. Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., has been his guest this week.

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Among those who arrived on the Auguste Victoria yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. S. Alden Harriman, James B. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Payne, and William Watson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—There were many entertainments here to-day. Luncheons were given by Elbridge T. Gerry, who took out a large party of guests on the Electra; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who entertained on her husband's yacht, Rainbow; Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, whose party lunched at Berger's; Mrs. N. Devereux Clapp, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. Edwin Parsons. The last four entertained in their cottages. Mrs. W. Storrs Wells had a reception.

The most notable dinner to-night was that given by Miss May Van Alen at Wakehurst in honor of her grandmother, Mrs. William Astor. Dinners were also given by Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. George L. Rives.

Mrs. James S. Wadsworth and Miss H. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., are at the Margaret.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sheffield of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss at Hammersmith Farm, Harrison Avenue.

Samuel Powell and his family left to-day for Roach River, Me.

Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who has been a guest at several of the cottages, left to-day for Boston.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will give a "pink-and-white dinner" for young people at the Casino Sunday evening, and on the following Sunday she will entertain a number of older people at the same place.

Mrs. Robert Garrett is to give her first dinner of the season to-morrow evening at her villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Miss Alice H. Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, will start to-morrow on a trip to China and Japan. She will stop for a week at San Francisco, being the guest while there of Princess Ponatowski. Miss Rutherford will not return until the first part of next year.

Charles Allen Munn, Mrs. John J. Kunkel, John Daniel, Mrs. J. S. Wadsworth, Miss H. Wadsworth, and Count Sternberg are registered at the Casino.

Count Sternberg of Vienna has taken apartments at Berger's.

Capt. Leonide Tasanowski of Warsaw, an officer of the Russian Imperial Guard, is the guest of Dr. T. Amory De Blois.

THEATRICAL MANAGER ASSIGNS.

Charles C. Keener Files Petition in Bankruptcy, with $77,226 Liabilities.

Charles C. Keener, theatrical manager of 157 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $77,226 and no assets. He has only two creditors, Frederick A. Keener of Denver, $71,676, and Mrs. Maggie Unger of Bluff City, Ill., $5,559.

Mr. Keener was formerly of Keener & Pike, who were in the grain brokerage business in various cities of Illinois about ten years ago. They were involved to a large amount, and the claims of the creditors were compromised and settled through Frederick A. Keener, who advanced the money therefor between 1892 and 1895, the petitioner giving him notes for $72,431, due in twenty years, on which $755 has been paid. The only partnership claim which was not settled was that of Mrs. Unger. She was offered the full amount of the principal of her claim on the same basis of settlement as was arranged for the other creditors, but she refused to accept it, as interest was not included. She brought suit on her claim and recovered a judgment on Nov. 23, 1898, in Denver, Col.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—The Kebo Valley Club has been the centre of life here to-day, the tennis tournament having attracted a large crowd. The grounds about the courts reminded one of the old days when the annual tournament here vied with games at Newport.

Several luncheons were given at the club, among those who entertained being Mrs. J. D. Ireland, Mrs. T. G. Condon, and Mrs. H. F. Dimock, all of New York, and Waldron Bates. Mrs. Ireland's guests included Miss Strickland, Miss Davis, Mrs. Davis, Miss Berry, Mrs. Mears, Miss Draper, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Seely, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Bowler, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Wright, and Miss Conover.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Mears gave a lawn party and housewarming this afternoon. Several hundred guests were there during the reception hours, among them Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Countess Festetics, Countess Lagagren, Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister; A. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Miss Lawrence, and Mrs. Van Nest.

Two large dinner parties were given to-night at the Kebo by Dr. Robert Amory, President of the club, and Dr. Augustus Thorndike. Among the guests of Dr. Amory were Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Draper, Charles T. How, Waldron Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, and Bishop Lawrence.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. Alexander Van Rennselaer, Mrs. Condon, and James B. Haggin.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Play Has Reached the Final Stages in All of the Championship Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—Play in the semi-final round of the lawn tennis tournament to-day for the Long Island championship developed sport of the best type. The Pennsylvania champion, William J. Clothier, held to his winning streak. He gained a place in the finals in both the singles and doubles. Clothier captured two hard-fought contests to-day, and gives promise of repeating the performance to-morrow. His 6 feet of height give him an ability to cover his court possessed by but few players.

In the singles Clothier vanquished Edwin P. Larned, and accomplished the victory in straight sets. Larned was obliged to play on the defensive against very rapid racquet work, and although he made a good fight, was cleanly beaten. As Richard Stevens and his antiquated base-line methods were hopelessly defeated by the splendid all-around play of William A. Larned, who allowed Stevens only one game in two sets, the latter and Clothier meet to-morrow in the final contest, which is also the championship match. The reason for this is that the veteran Larned won the title and trophy last year.

The semi-finals in the doubles were productive of spectacular sport, and the team work of the pairs was remarkably good. The veterans' team, Ollie Campbell, former National champion, and Ford Huntington, gave a great exhibition against Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier, the Princeton-Swarthmore combination. After eighteen games the veterans captured the first set at 8-6. They were not equal to the task of keeping up such speed in the second and third sets, with the result that their younger opponents won, although they were forced to do their best and earn every point. The other doubles contest resulted in a victory for Richard Stevens, who was paired with Malcolm D. Whitman, in defeating Larned and Clothier. The matches in doubles were close-fought, and many of the competitions were close. Miss Gertrude Sard was paired with Malcolm D. Whitman, and defeated Miss Crocker and J. W. Lee, after two hard-fought sets. Miss Sard played with great dash, and her long drives were remarkably good. Miss D. V. Hollins, who had William A. Clothier as her partner, won a well-contested match from Miss Post and Guy Phelps Dodge. The tourney will be completed to-morrow. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Semi-final round—William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Edwin P. Larned, 8—6, 6—4; William A. Larned defeated Richard Stevens, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Semi-final round—Richard Stevens and Malcomb D. Whitman defeated William A. Larned and C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; Edwin P. Larned and William J. Clothier defeated O. Campbell and Ford Huntington, Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

Consolation.—First round—W. P. Blagden defeated Stewart Waller by default; Robert Le Roy defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary round—Miss Crocker and J. W. Lee defeated Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cogswell and C. A. Peabody, Jr., 8—6, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Josephine Russell and Joseph Larocque, Jr., defeated Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts and C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—4, 8—6.

First round—Miss Gertrude Sard and Malcolm D. Whitman defeated Miss Crocker and J. W. Lee, 7—5, 6—2; Mrs. Harry W. McVickar and Theodore R. Pell defeated Miss Josephine Russell and Joseph Larocque, Jr., 6—2, 6—0; Miss M. E. Russell and C. L. Childs defeated Miss Henderson and Guy P. Snow, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Alice De Goicouria and O. Campbell defeated Miss Pauline Corey and Ford Huntington, 6—1, 6—2; Miss D. V. Hollins and William J. Clothier defeated Miss Adelaide Post and Guy Phelps Dodge, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Neser and William A. Larned defeated Miss McCook and W. P. Blagden, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Sunny Howland and Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Phelps and Richard Stevens, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

SOME WOMEN'S GOWNS.

It was a handsome gown worn by the woman in town for a day's shopping, and a gown a little out of the ordinary. It was a black taffeta, cut low at the neck to show a muslin yoke or guimpe, cut the ordinary depth of a yoke at the back and somewhat lower in the front. The edge was finished with a pattern of embroidery done in white on the silk scroll pattern which formed a pretty curve as it was outlined upon the white tucked muslin above it. The interstices of the pattern were filled in with white dots of embroidery, and a mass of these dots covered the top of the black silk sleeve two or three inches deep. There was a stock of the black silk with a turnover embroidered in the white, and ends which tied in front, embroidered with the dots and edged with white lace. More of this narrow lace edged the opening of the bodice, and there were cuff bands at the wrists of the sleeves embroidered in white, also edged with the lace. The skirt had a plain panel in front only, broken by three clusters of stitching, one in the centre and two on either side. The back was finished with two box plaits, narrow at the waist line and gradually widening a little. At the seams the skirt was finished with rows of stitching, and at the foot of each the fullness given by inverted box plaits. The white muslin yoke was buttoned in front with small pearl buttons. A black and white hat was worn with the gown. For an ornament there was a pendant of amethysts with pear-shaped pearls worn on a small gold chain.

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These tiny gold chains with various ornaments, small but expensive, are to be seen everywhere with street gowns. A young woman in one of the shops yesterday wore a charming pendant of diamonds with one pear-shaped pearl.

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The short, plump woman is almost the only one who can wear the gown cut low at the throat to any extent. Even when the style is becoming to a taller woman there is so much more throat exposed that she has something of an undressed appearance in the street. A young woman lunching up town yesterday looked well in a gown of this kind. It was a simple white gown, the bodice buttoned in the back and tucked the full length, the tucking forming a yoke in the front, finished at the lower edge with a band of lace insertion, and more of the insertion finished the neck. The girl wore with her frock a white hat trimmed with a white breast, with black dots, and her parasol repeated the black and white.

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The great secret of looking well-dressed is in repeating the colors worn. A green veil around the hat looks well if a green parasol is carried, though no other note of green is to be found in the costume, while both the parasol and veil have a disconnected appearance alone.

***

There is an exception to this, however, which perhaps proves the rule. At luncheon with the plump girl with low cut frock and repetition of the black and white in hat and parasol was a woman in a white India silk gown. It was a pretty gown made up with insertions of lace crossing it diagonally to meet in points front and back, with a flounce in which the lace was set in straight around the skirt, a waist to match the skirt with a yoke of entre-deux of lace and silk and lace edged revers turning down from it. So much for the gown. With this was worn a black hat with plumes, which was appropriate, and the costume would have been all that could have been desired if the belt had not been of black. It made so decided a line upon the white that it cut the costume in two and spoiled the effect entirely. If any black at all was worn with such a gown it should have been a very narrow line at the waist, and all white would have been better than anything else.

***

Another pretty white gown with which a black belt was worn was everything that it should be. This gown was simple, absolutely fresh, and looked delightfully cool. It was made of dotted lawn, a trifle thicker than dotted muslin, and consequently better for street wear. The skirt was trimmed with two rather wide flounces, each edged with a row of insertion and lace and headed with the lace. There was a bloused waist with turnover revers, edged with lace and pointed back and front. The guimpe worn with the gown was made of entre-deux of the lace and lawn, and the stock of the same. With the gown was worn a black hat. There was a chou of black chiffon on the left side of the bodice on the edge of the guimpe, and repeating this the black ribbon belt, not too wide, looked well. The woman wearing the gown had arms of unusually pretty shape; the sleeves were short, finished just above the elbow, and the long white glacé kid gloves worn with them covered the elbow and met them.

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The Summer fashion of elbow sleeves is responsible for more than the usual exhibition of red and brown arms in the street.

***

A simple blue and white muslin gown worn in the shopping district was simple and pretty. There was a deep plaited flounce to the skirt, the plaits stitched half its width, making the upper part of the flounce white. The bodice was plain in the back, and buttoned with small pearl buttons, while in the front a yoke was formed of plaitings giving the same white effect as in the flounce. This white was repeated in stock, belt, and wrist bands, which were formed of white beading, through which was run narrow blue ribbons to match the stripe of the gown.

HENRI D'ORLEANS DEAD.

He Was on a Trip Around the World and Died in Cochin-China—His Career as an Explorer.

SAIGON, French Cochin China, Aug. 9.—Prince Henri d'Orléans died at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

Prince Henri d'Orléans was not a believer in the re-establishment of a monarchy in France. In fact, he renounced all claim to the throne of his ancestors some years ago on the ground that the republic was the form of government which the French people had chosen in the exercise of their right. He went so far in his adherence to the republic that he publicly repudiated all connection with the Royalist Party.

He was born at Ham, near

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
FT. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27&29 Pine St., New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
45 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
WANTED
FRANKLIN TRUST CO. STOCK
OF BROOKLYN.
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

First National Bank STOCK.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3402—JOHN.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Homer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Wardell, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 33, 35, 38, 64, 87, 88, 129, 141, 145, 166, 186, 202, 225, 239, 241, 303, 336, 398, 431, 549, 627, 717, 730, 738, 787, 819, 1034, 1051, 1056, 1080, 1099, 1144, 1257, 1383, 1372, 1373, 1428, 1443, 1474, 1489, 1542, 1544, 1568, 1600, 1617, 1654, 1661, 1705, 1710, 1727, 1732, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, 49 and 51 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1895, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustee, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1, 103, 204, 309 and 486, have been this day duly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid of presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, on the 1st day of September, 1901, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
Dated July 29, 1901.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the New York State banking laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$69.26
Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	269.72
Ed E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894	56.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892. State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1901.
[Seal.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Financial Agents Wanted.
We desire to arrange for reliable representatives throughout the East and Middle West to sell preferred securities in sound enterprises. Acceptable persons can arrange for permanent and highly profitable employment.
AMERICAN FINANCE & TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Wanted—100 shares Northern Pacific common; state best price. J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway
Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, N. Y.
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
Voting Trustees.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23rd, 1901.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY**, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, (55,000.)** due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY**, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1901, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

5	214	355	559	823
23	244	396	634	840
40	246	410	661	847
66	248	433	668	856
68	286	447	700	872
86	294	448	711	925
87	306	451	715	930
95	321	452	752	940
151	328	455	768	947
159	337	525	778	949
179	351	552	818	981

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1901, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY
SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-nine (29) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

34	375	885	1081	1381	1471	1815
37	544	893	1199	1388	1539	1819
176	809	896	1238	1453	1624	1939
222	882	1039	1325	1467	1659	1987
345						

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of Trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
New York, August 8th, 1901.
A. W. MORRISS,
For Henderson Bridge Company.
E. BROUWER,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1901.
[Seal] FRANK B. SMIDT.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

TO THE OWNERS AND HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE XENIA (OHIO) ELECTRIC HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, the owners and holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Xenia (Ohio) Electric Heat, Light and Power Company are hereby requested and required to present such bonds to the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on or before the 10th day of September, 1901, and make due proof of ownership thereof, and that upon failure to make such presentation and proof each and all of the holders of said bonds so failing to make proof shall be forever barred from setting up any claim to the proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property now in the Registry of said Court.
B. R. COWEN, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.
I have got in New Hampshire, near railroad, a large mica mining property; is now producing and has been for two years past a net profit of 15% per annum on fifty thousand dollars.
For private reasons have to sell now. If interested please communicate with H., Box 179 Times Office.

8 PER CENT.
GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS.
Thoroughly established manufacturing business. For limited amount of stock address
D, Box 110 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. 3½ per cent. Consld. Mtge. Bds., "Series E," 1949, Guar.
$1,800 Newark Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1944.
2 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Canal Co.
44 shs. German Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
132 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
18 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
650 shs. Delaware River & Atlantic R. R.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
5 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. (Subscription.) 10 per cent. paid in.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$12,000. Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R. 5s, due 1946.
150 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
200 shs. Detroit City Gas Co.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn 6 per cent. Park Loan Bd.
11 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
180 shs. American Bank Note Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL. } Trustees.

Bank Statements.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA.
IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.
HAVANA, July 18, 1901.

ASSETS.

Cash and cash items	$1,234,947.72
Foreign correspondents	708,657.50
Loans	1,636,845.55
Furniture and fixtures	34,852.77
	$3,615,303.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	2,525,576.60
Profit and loss	89,726.94
	$3,615,303.54

OFFICERS.
SR. DN. LUIS S. GALBAN, President.
" " SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice President.
" " FRANCISCO GAMBA, "
" " RAMON V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
" " CYRUS FIELD JUDSON, Asst. Secy.
" " JOSE MA. GALAN, Managing Director.

Dividends.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1901.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 17th, 1901.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12 o'clock M. August 17th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 31st, 1901.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

190th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 29, 1901.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, August 10, 1901, to Stockholders of record on August 1, 1901.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after August 12th proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 22d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 12th, 1901.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, July 10, 1901.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 23d, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1901.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the TWISTED WIRE BOX STRAP CO., for the ELECTION of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from August 1st to August 15th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

HELLER & COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that LEON M. REITER has withdrawn from the said firm of HELLER & CO., and has transferred all his interest therein to the remaining partners, Messrs. MARCUS HELLER and HENRY OESTREICHER, who alone are authorized to sign for the said firm, and will continue the said business under the same firm name.
Dated August 9th, 1901.
MARCUS HELLER.
HENRY OESTREICHER.
LEON M. REITER.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Loyal, Durand & Co. have been appointed Milwaukee agents of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

Canadian fire underwriters in the Ottawa district have raised the insurance rates on lumber, planing mills, &c., from 25 to 75 per cent.

J. R. McCay is named as the probable appointee of the Imperial Insurance Company of London as its metropolitan representative here.

Frank Lock, resident manager in this city for the Atlas Assurance Company of London, talking yesterday of the cabled report that the Atlas had been taken over by the Phoenix Assurance Company of London and that Samuel J. Pipkin, general manager and Secretary of the Atlas, had been chosen General Manager of the Phoenix of London, said: "Neither the manager of the Phoenix nor I have received any intimation of such a thing, and in the absence of any such advices we are not inclined to credit the report in any particular."

Lake Michigan Ship Lines May Combine

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A project for consolidating passenger ship lines running on Lake Michigan has been taken up again by capitalists interested in existing lines. Some of them have declared themselves in favor of the plan, and it is expected that decisive action will be taken at the end of the excursion season.

Hoboken's Tax Rate Reduced.

The Hoboken Tax Commissioners yesterday struck the tax rate for the new fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. For the original city it will be $2.29 and for the "annexed district," which is that part taken from Weehawken, lying north of Eighth Street, it will be $2.12. This is a reduction of 17 cents in each case from the rate for the current year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 9	311,819
To date this year	194,808,963
Corresponding date last year	73,491,043

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 9	$1,025,600
To date this year	$836,153,720
Corresponding date last year	$320,653,260

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Canada Southern	1½	National Lead	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	National Salt	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¼
Col. Southern	¾	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Evans. & T. H.	4½	Twin City R. T.	2
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1
Long Island	¾		½
Wabash	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Railway	1
Am. Woolen	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas	4½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Rubber Goods	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	1½	St. Law. & Ad.	1½
Glucose Sugar	¾	Southern Pacific	¾
Kan. & Valley pf.	1	Union Pacific	¾
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Steel	½
Int. Pump	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1¼	Mo. Pac. consol. 6s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Nash. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

London quotations furnished yesterday before the opening of our security market showed some striking advances in American stocks, but were probably mainly influenced by the sharp rise in consols, due to the issuance of Lord Kitchener's ultimatum to the Boers. However, the advances in London exerted considerable influence upon the opening here, which was very firm, with short covering a conspicuous feature. News from the steel strike was of indeterminate character, the reports of the opening of various plants by the United States Steel Corporation being offset by doubt as to how far the general strike ordered for to-night would be obeyed. Operations in the Steel stocks in the early hours reflected optimistic views, the common advancing ⅝ and the preferred ¾, but these gains were subsequently lost in a generally reactionary movement, the common showing at the close of business a net decline of ½, and the preferred a net decline of ⅛—total transactions in both stocks being reduced to about 42,000 shares, considerably less than the daily average for the last week.

A certain amount of nervousness is natural, pending the response to President Shaffer's strike order, to take effect to-night, but it seems reasonably certain that the Amalgamated Association will find it difficult to secure sympathetic aid from other labor unions, this view finding strong confirmation in private Pittsburg dispatches, while the United States Steel Corporation professes complete confidence in its ability to handle the situation.

The Stock Exchange industrial department, aside from Steel, was almost quiescent, with the exception of a brisk selling movement in People's Gas, which declined 4¼ points, on Chicago orders—the statement being promulgated that the Chicago city authorities had brought a new suit contesting the legality of the consolidation of the local gas companies there. Sugar Refining declined a point on sales barely exceeding 4,000 shares. No other industrial stock was traded in to an extent worthy of comment.

Railroad shares were generally strong in the early hours, special advances appearing in Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Erie, Nickel Plate, St. Paul, Rock Island, Mexican National, Norfolk and Western, St. Louis Southwestern, Wabash common, and Atchison. These gains were all, or mostly, lost in the reactionary movement which characterized afternoon trading, the net result showing very few net changes of more than a point either way—the majority being fractional improvements. Very few issues were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more, among which were Atchison, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, People's Gas, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Steel issues. The total volume of transactions declined to but a little over 300,000 shares, with the net total result hardly worthy of comment.

Speculative attention is fixed on the issuance of the Government Crop Report, to appear late this afternoon. The Chicago bear party is already taking an attitude indicative of an attempt to belittle any good features that may be revealed—announcing publicly that no special importance will attach to favorable figures that may be published by the Department of Agriculture, and professing to anticipate and nullify any such figures by the private reports indicating extreme contraction of production that for more than a week have been industriously circulated by Chicago private wires through all the brokerage offices of Wall Street. Against these attempts to disparage the Government report must be set the fact that for a period of years the Government estimates have been verified by actual results and that the official calculations have been the only ones approximating fairly to final yields. It is true that the Bureau of Statistics depends for its information upon the same sources as the private bureaus, but (whatever may be the reason) final calculations have shown that the Government receives truer reports than any other collector of statistics.

In the money market call loans continue to fluctuate between 2 and 2½ per cent., most transactions being effected at a fair average between these quotations. Sterling exchange was rather easier yesterday, declining a full ¼ per cent., and no gold has been engaged as yet for shipment.

The speculative situation presents no new features. Liquidation has ceased, there seems to be no desire to extend short contracts, and the contending parties are apparently resting until the appearance of the crop report. Some of the more pessimistic elements profess to fear strike developments involving disturbance of the public peace, but this would seem to be purely chimerical in the existing circumstances.

TRADE CONDITIONS GOOD.

In their weekly reviews of trade commercial agencies make gratifying statements. In the report to be issued this morning Dun will say:

There is no complaint from any part of the country over the volume of current distribution of merchandise, and what hesitation is observed in general trade is chiefly due to the uncertainty as to the duration of the labor troubles in the steel manufacture. Collections continue good, better weather has helped the agricultural classes, money is easy, and stocks of merchandise carried are not above the average for this season of year, particularly in the West and Southwest. Railroad earnings are a remarkable illustration of the activity of general business, gaining 13.2 per cent. in July over 1900, and 25.2 per cent. over 1899. Bank clearings at New York for the past week gained 75.8 per cent. over 1900, and 34.7 per cent. over 1899; and at leading cities outside New York gained 23.0 per cent. over 1900, and 22.6 over 1899.

Relief is felt in all departments of the iron and steel industry now that uncertainty is ended and the position of the contestants made clear. Any compromise or temporary agreement would have left matters in bad shape through the inevitable uneasiness regarding the future. Now the issue must be determined permanently, and a settled condition will greatly facilitate operations.

Having no further ammunition in heat and drought reports for hoisting prices, speculators have turned suddenly to the other extreme and demonstrate that early frosts threaten all late planted corn. The result has been a spot quotation at this city of more than 60 cents all the week, and the practical elimination of exporters from domestic markets. Instead of 2,627,022 bushels sent out from Atlantic ports in the same week last year and 3,972,102 in 1899, the week's exports are only 940,857 bushels. A healthy demand from domestic millers and phenomenal Atlantic exports of 6,226,208 bushels, against 1,720,963 last year, gives strength to prices of wheat. As the season advances it becomes more apparent that foreign crop losses will necessitate unprecedented shipments from the United States, and with the settlement of the strike on the Pacific Coast there will be a movement of great magnitude.

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The Bradstreet review makes similarly plain a satisfactory trade condition, saying:

Despite some irregularity, due to the recurrence of corn-damage reports from the Eastern surplus-producing States and the formal launching of the much-heralded general steel workers' strike, the aggregate business the country over seems to be of a good, and in most sections unprecedented, volume for this season of the year. Changes, where noted for the week, have been rather of tone than of actual demand, and it is in this matter of tone or sentiment that the favorable developments have arisen. All available measures of supply, demand, and movement point to the business done in July having exceeded anything transacted in any similar midsummer month. This, too, despite the exceptionally hot weather, drought, strike talk, and similar conditions unfavorable to business extension. Bank clearings last week showed the expansion, and clearings for the first week of August show continued expansion over last year and preceding periods.

Prices in the month just closed made a further advance from the low level of June 1, and, finally, gross railway earnings for July point to increases alike in volume and in percentage far exceeding any previous July, and heavier, in fact, than for any previous month for more than a year past.

Taking trade and crop reports together, the chief centre of bearish feeling this week seems to be in Chicago, and it is notable that some of the most cheerful reports received, considering the circumstances, are from Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, the centres of the early drought-stricken section.

The continuance in July of the rise in prices of staples, first noted in June, may be regarded as proof that the reaction in values which has continued for a year and a quarter has at last given place to a contrary movement. Bradstreet's approximate index number on Aug. 1 this year is 84,396, a gain of one-half of 1 per cent. over July 1, and of 1.5 per cent. over the low-water mark reached on June 1. By the rises of the past two months much of the decline in the first half of the year has been recovered, the index number being now only one-half of 1 per cent. below that of Jan. 1, 1901, and at the highest point reached since that date. Compared with a year ago the index number is 2.7 per cent. lower, but there is a gain shown of 2.5 per cent. over Aug. 1, 1899, and back of that date nothing so high as the present index number is found until we reach April, 1893. Nine groups of staples, textiles, provisions, and groceries, oils, breadstuffs, chemicals and drugs, hides and leather, fuels, coal and coke, and building material were marked higher during the month of July, five of the first four particularly so, while miscellaneous products, live stock, metals, and naval stores moved lower.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement from Louisville, Ky., that the Pittsburg Wire and Steel Company, recently incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000, will establish a plant in that city for the production of open-hearth products.

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company to place a $20,000,000 mortgage to take up various outstanding loans.

Incorporation in Pennsylvania of the Hartman Manufacturing Company of New Castle, with a capital of $2,500,000 to engage in the steel and wire industry.

An official of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul quoted from Chicago as saying that never before in the history of the road was business so heavy at this time of the year.

Statement that the combination of vegetable canneries in Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware, with capital of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, is practically assured.

Beet sugar crop of Texas this year said to be the largest on record.

Efforts to form a combination in the piano industry understood to have been abandoned.

Increase of $287,689 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and $190,312, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Chicago dispatches an officer of the Shelby Tube Company says that the terms of the transfer of the company to the United States Steel Corporation were 10 for the common stock and 40 for the preferred stock.

Shipments of 300,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rate: 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $178,511,345; balances, $11,583,127; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $647,605.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2@2½ per cent. for short and 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16¼ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 95 1-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c. discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Money was more plentiful to-day and in less demand.

On the Stock Exchange the general tone was improved, but there was no increase in activity. First-class stocks were firm. Home rails hardened, especially Southerns.

Americans opened fairly steady and above parity, and later hardened. Steel was the feature, operators being hopeful regarding the settlement of the strike in the United States. It closed firm and well maintained. Grand Trunks were active in anticipation of the dividend, but eased a fraction on its announcement.

Kafirs were slightly affected by Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

Consols for money, 93 15-16; consols for the account, 94; Anaconda, 9; Canadian Pacific, 111½; St. Paul, 163; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville, 104; New York Central, 154½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Pennsylvania, 73½; Southern Pacific, 56; United States Steel, 44; preferred, 93¾; Atchison, 75¼; preferred, 97¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 99; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅝; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅝; preferred, 93½; Erie, 37⅝; first preferred, 60½; second preferred, 50; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 53¼; preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Reading, 20¾; first preferred, 39½; second preferred, 26¼; Southern Railway, 30; preferred, 85¾; Union Pacific, 99¾; preferred, 90½; Wabash, 21½; preferred, 41½; Spanish 4s, 70; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 39.70; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.42½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The tendency of the Bourse to-day was good, but dealings were restricted. Toward the close there was a better demand, and the market closed with a moderate improvement in the price of most stocks. Government securities were maintained. Spanish fours and Brazilians recovered a portion of their recent decline, owing to more favorable exchange. Metropolitans receded on

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market yesterday was extremely dull, and with the exception of a single issue the day's total in any stock did not exceed 500 shares. Apart from Consolidated Tobacco bonds, which were fairly active, trading was practically at a standstill, and all the business done during the day might easily have been carried on in the space of ten minutes. Prices were fairly firm and some few showed net gains for the day, but naturally changes were not numerous.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were quite active during the last half hour of trading, and were the only issue to show anything like activity. To-day's total amounted to $198,000, which sold between 66¼ and 66½. They closed with a net gain of an eighth of a point, at 66½ bid. The bulk of the trading in these bonds was in transactions for fairly large lots of the bonds, one sale of $50,000 of the bonds being made at 66½.

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UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING common sold for the first time. One hundred shares were purchased at 26, an advance of one point over the bid recorded at the close of Thursday. The preferred stock and the bonds were not dealt in at all.

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AMERICAN CAN was dull and firm. The common stock sold to the extent of 300 shares, and made a net gain of half a point. There was no change in the preferred stock, 200 shares of which sold at 73¼.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, on the purchase of 400 shares, advanced to 11. It closed at 10⅝ bid, a fractional net gain.

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UNION COPPER sold at 5 to the extent of 800 shares. The other copper stocks were neglected.

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MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION preferred, which sold on Thursday at 7½, sold yesterday at 7¾, and closed at 7⅞ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can	23½	23¾	23	23½
American Can pf	73	73½	72	73½
American Chicle	82	86	82	86
American Chicle pf	80	82	80	82
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93½	94½	93½	94½
*American Thead pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	26¼	30	26½	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	14½	14	14⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
*California Copper	⅛	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	32½	33½	32½	33½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	32	33¾	33	34
Central Fireworks	23	25	23	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	89	90	89	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	107	110	107	110
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14	15½	13	16
Con. Refrigerating	6½	7	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	3½	4½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	20½	30		
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66½	66⅝	66	66¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	107	104	107
Cramps' Shipyard	17	19	17	19
Detroit Northern	12½	14	12	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	39	40½	39	40½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	86	84	86
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	44	50	44	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	2¼
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	12	15	12	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1½	1½	1½	1½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	10	7½	9
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	73¼	74½	73¼	74½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86¾	86	87
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Marken Copper	⅛	1⅝	⅛	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅞	8½	7½	7¾
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	23½	25	23½	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	85	83	85
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10⅝	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33½	32	32½
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	96½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	38	34	38
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	45		45	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	90⅜	100	99	100
Safety Car Heat & Light	151	154	151	154
St. Louis Transit	26	28	26	28
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	100⅝	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81⅝	82	81⅝	82
Seaboard Air Line	27	27⅜	27¼	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	47½	48½	47½	48½
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & Trac	39	42	39	42
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	771	775	770	775
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	6	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	60	62	60	62
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	116½	119	116½	119
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	79	81	79½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	30¾	31½	30¾	31½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	26	30	25	30
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	40	45	40	45
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bonds	100		100	103
Universal Tobacco, w. i.		20		20
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	37	40	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	17¾	17	17¾
Worthington Pump	111½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	244	248	244	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100½	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. 5s	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102¼	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	68	68	68	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	113	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	22	26	22	26
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	111	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	100	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6½	7½	6½	7½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. Y. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103		103	
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds 6s	98		98	
Mutual Gas of N. Y	305	315	305	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	5½	6½	5½	6½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	55	54	55
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	96	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	19	15	19
Western Gas	97	100	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	20	22	20	22
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	83	81	83
Union Ferry	40¼	41	40¼	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,260,546, against $1,972,857 last week and $2,070,234 last year. The value marketed was $2,087,560, against $1,959,114 last week and $2,185,369 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 9, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111⅞	112	4,200	Amalgamated Copper	112¼	113¼	111⅝	111⅝	− ½
28½	28¾	1,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	29¼	28⅝	28¾	.....
83	84	651	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	83	83½	83	83	.....
33¼	33⅞	700	American Cotton Oil	34	34½	33⅝	33⅞	− ⅛
31½	33¼	2,800	American Ice Co	32	33¼	32	33¼	+1½
24½	25	700	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	.....
84½	85	400	Am. Locomotive pf	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅛
51¼	51⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	52½	52½	51½	51½	− ½
99⅞	100	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	.....
132⅞	133¼	4,920	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134½	134⅝	132⅞	133	−1
16½	18	300	American Woolen	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ⅝
44	44½	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44½	44	44½	+1½
72	72⅝	22,150	At., T. & S. F.	73½	73⅝	72	72⅛	− ⅛
94¼	94½	5,200	At., T. & S. F. pf	94⅜	95⅛	94⅜	94⅝	− ⅛
96	96⅜	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	96¼	96⅞	96	96⅞	+ ⅛
73⅜	74	3,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74⅜	75⅛	73⅜	73⅞	− ⅛
67½	69	600	Canada Southern	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	+1½
107⅞	108	400	Canadian Pacific	108½	108⅞	108	108	− ½
44⅜	44½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	45	44½	44½	.....
36⅝	37½	200	Chicago & Alton	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½	.....
75⅜	76	100	Chicago & Alton pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	− ⅛
21⅜	22	300	Chicago Great West	21⅝	22	21⅜	22	.....
34¼	34½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis	34	34½	34	34	+1
69	70	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	70	70	70	70	+2⅜
157	157⅜	13,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	158⅜	159⅝	157	157	−1⅛
138	138½	2,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	139¼	140	138	138	−1
18	18½	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	18	18	18	18	− ½
37	37⅜	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	− ⅛
90⅜	91¼	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L	91	91½	91	91¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	3,300	Colorado Southern	13¼	14	13¼	13⅜	+ ¾
52	52½	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	52	52	52	52	.....
22⅜	22⅞	1,000	Col. Southern 2d pf	22¼	23⅛	22½	22¾	+1⅛
18½	20½	500	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20¼	20	20	.....
220	221	700	Consolidated Gas	221	221	221	221	+ ⅛
66	67½	1,500	Con. Tobacco Co	66	66	66	66	.....
159½	160	300	Delaware & Hudson	159⅝	159⅝	159½	159½	.....
224	225	400	Del., Lack. & West	225¾	226	225¾	226	+ ½
41	42	400	Denver & R. G	42	42½	42	42	.....
90¼	91	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf	91	92	91	91	+ ¼
7⅞	8¼	300	Dist. of America	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Dul., S. S. & At	104	104	104	104	.....
17	19	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
36	36¼	7,525	Erie	36½	37	36	36	+ ⅛
63⅜	64¼	710	Erie 1st pf	64⅞	65¼	64⅞	65	+ ⅜
49	50	1,100	Erie 2d pf	50	50	50	50	+2
48½	49	450	M., S. P. & S. M	49¼	49¼	49	49	+1½
252	252½	450	Mex., Kan. & Texas pf	53¾	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
99	100	14,400	Missouri Pacific	99	101⅛	98⅝	99⅜	+ ⅛
20½	21	500	National Lead Co	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
39½	41½	200	National Salt Co	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
75½	76	40	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	.....
150¾	151	2,500	New York Central	151¼	152	151	151½	− ½
39½	40	6,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	39	41½	39	39½	+ ½
78	80	2,500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	78⅝	81	78⅝	80⅝	+3½
32⅜	32¾	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	.....
50⅜	51¼	5,800	Norfolk & Western	51½	52⅝	51	51	− ⅝
38	40	100	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	−1
143½	143¾	2,733	Pennsylvania R. R	143½	144	143	143	− ⅝
108¾	108¾	22,800	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	113	113½	108⅝	108⅝	+4
42	42¼	400	Pressed Steel Car	42	42¾	42	42¼	+1
4	4	200	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
40	41	3,320	Reading	40¼	41	40	40	− ⅛
77	77⅜	1,380	Reading 1st pf	77	77⅜	76⅜	76⅞	+ ⅛
51	51¼	1,500	Reading 2d pf	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	19¾	510	Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	.....
73	74	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74	74	74	74	−1
26	28	3,000	Rubber Goods	26⅞	28¼	26	27	−1
76½	77¼	100	Rubber Goods pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	− ½
113¼	114⅜	3,600	St. L. & Adirondack	114¼	114⅞	113¼	114	−1½
64	65	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	−1½
39	39½	500	St. L. & San Fran	39½	39⅝	39¼	39¼	.....
78½	80	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	79	79	79	79	+1
67	68	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68	68¼	68	68	+ ¼
28½	29	1,800	St. Louis Southw	28½	29½	28½	29	+1
61	61¼	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf	61½	62⅝	61½	62	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	12,950	Southern Pacific	54⅜	55¼	53½	53⅝	− ⅛
28½	28⅝	6,000	Southern Railway	29¼	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
83½	84	400	Southern Railway pf	84⅜	84⅝	84	84	.....
59¼	60½	1,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60⅞	61	59⅛	60	.....
42	42½	8,400	Texas Pacific	41	42¼	41	42	+2
94	95	1,100	Twin City R. T	93	94	93	94	+3
96⅜	97	21,800	Union Pacific	96¾	97½	95¾	96¾	+ ⅜
88½	88⅝	500	Union Pacific pf	88¼	89	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
41⅛	41⅝	31,160	United States Steel	42½	42⅝	41½	41¼	+ ⅛
90⅜	90⅞	11,425	U. S. Steel pf	91½	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	1,145	United States Leather	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
79½	79⅝	200	U. S. Leather pf	80	80	80	80	− ½
55	56	18	U. S. Rubber pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	.....
59⅝	59⅞	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
122½	122¾	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	121	121	121	121	−2½
20¼	21	4,800	Wabash	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	5,200	Wabash pf	39¼	40¼	39	39	+ ⅛
91½	92	1,000	Western Union Tel	92⅛	93	92	92	.....
Sales		311,819						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108½
2s, c., 1930	108½	109
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1907	113½	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¼
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	
Adams Exp.	175	185
Alb. & Sus.	220	
Alle. & W.	120	
Am. Ag. Ch.	26	29
Am. C. & C. pf	87	89
Am. Bicycle	3	4
Am. Bic. pf	20	
Am. Coal	190	190
Am. C. O. pf	90	91½
Am. D. T.	34	39½
Am. Exp.	193	199
A. I. Co. pf.	68½	69
Am. Lin. Co.	62	65
A. L. Co. pf.	60½	62½
Am. M. Co.	6½	9
A. M. Co. pf.	27½	29
Am. Snuff	41	46
Am. S. pf.	85	91½
A. S. R. pf.	120	130
A. T. & C.	98	101
Am. Tob.	132	133
Am. T. pf.	140	145
Am. W. Co.		
pf.	75	80
Ann Arbor	21¾	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	92½	93½
B. A. L. pf.	108	
B. Un. Gas.	214	220
Bruns. City	9¾	11
B., R. & P.	85	90
B., R. & P. pf.	122	
C., C. & C.	40	
C. R. R. of N. J	158	162
C. & E. I.	116	133
C. G. W. pf.	45⅝	47¾
C. G. W.	81¼	81¾
C. G. W. 1st pf.	90	92
C., M. & St. P. pf.	182½	184
C. & N. W.	190	193
C., St. P., M. & O.	125	140
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	171½	185
Chi. Ter. Tr.	16	20
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	117
C., L. & W.	30	35
C., L. & W. pf.	66	72
C. & P., ex div.	187	
C. F. & I.	94	96
C. F. & I. pf.	122	132
Com. Cable	180	190
Cons. Coal	61	
Cont. T. pf.	115	116¼
D., M. & Ft.	33	38
D., M. & Ft. pf.	115	120
Diam. Match.	143	145
D. of A. pf.	27	29
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	90
Ft. W. & D. City	22	30
Gt. N. pf.	176	177
Gas & Elec.	38	
Bergen Co.	34	
Homestake	97	101
Ill. Cent.	1.1.102	
Int. S. pf.	33½	39¼
S. P. pf.	90	94
J. & Chi.	175	
Kan. & M.	31	32
K. City So.	18	21
K. C. S. pf.	37½	39½
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
King. & P.	9	
Lacl. Gas.	85	95
Lacl. G. pf.	99	101
L. E. & W.	60	62
Lake Shore	250	275
Man. Beach	12	18
Md C. pf.	70	78
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	35½	36½
Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	92	95
Mich. Cent.	105	
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.		117
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	71	73
Mo., K. & T.	25	26
Mob. & O.	32	33
N., C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Biscuit	41	42
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102
Nat. L. pf.	87	92
New Cent. C.	27	35
N. Y. A. B.	135	140
N. Y. & N. H.	214½	216
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	112
N. & W. pf.		
ex div.	87	90
North Am.	96⅞	100
Ont. Mining	8	9½
Pac. Coast	64	70
P. C. 1st pf.	93	100
P. C. 2d pf.	87	92
Peo. & E.	21	26
Pere Marq.		75
Pere M. pf.		81
P. C. C. & St. L.	72	78
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	102½
P. F. W. & C.	189	
P. F. W. & C. sp.	187	
P. S. C. pf.	84	85
Pullman Co.	205	208
Quicksilver pf.	9½	10½
Rens. & S. pf.	204	215
R. W. & O.	138	141
St. J. & G. I.	11	13
St. J. & G. I. pf.	25	29
St. L. Exp.	115	117
St. L. & S. F.	30	35
St. L. & S. F. pf.	66	72
St. L. S. W.	16	20
St. L. S. W. pf.	49	55
St. Paul & Duluth	115	117
St. P. & D. pf.	145	150
Sav., F. & W.	30	38
Sav., F. & W. pf.	70¾	74
Sierra Nevada	13	16
Standard	3.65	3.65
Syracuse	.07	.07
Tenn. C. & I.	.06	.06
Texas & P.	23	25
Third Av.	120	122
Tol., St. L. & W.	20	22
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	33	34
U. B. & P.	14½	15½
U. S. Exp.	85	89
U. S. Rub.	17½	18½
W., F. Exp.	140	150
W. & L. E.	17½	18½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	49	50
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	29½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,265	3,996	3,671
Month July	$3,056,457	$2,636,890	$2,381,790
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,800	2,408	.....
4th week July	266,379	242,207	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
1st week Aug	109,500	103,276	114,105
From July 1	608,753	554,440	599,948
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Month July	386,131	316,711	321,463
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for June—			
Gross	440,579	411,576	400,488
Exp. and taxes	324,247	305,664	282,276
Net	116,331	105,911	118,212
Gross, 12 months	5,045,595	5,124,241	4,691,232
Net, 12 months	1,299,826	1,421,658	1,585,006
DETROIT & MACKINAC for June—			
Gross	80,032	88,741	66,573
Exp. and taxes	*63,522	56,345	39,474
Net	16,510	32,396	27,109
Gross, 12 months	865,741	833,013	601,228
Net, 12 months	250,577	253,464	190,634

*Including $10,000 for new rails and $5,094 for new shop.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—			
Gross earnings	2,910,484	2,771,759	2,328,795
Exp. and taxes	2,360,363	2,129,052	1,691,919
Net earnings	550,071	642,707	636,876
Gross, 12 months	36,900,490	32,611,967	28,114,690
Net, 12 months	11,058,668	9,742,572	8,562,262

LEHIGH VALLEY leased lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,579,848	1,436,934	142,914
Oper. expenses	1,676,569	1,527,853	148,716
Loss	96,721	90,919	5,802
Fixed charges	272,275	272,275	.....
Deficit	368,996	363,194	5,802

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwellings Sold on Washington Square South and West Tenth Street—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Thomas McElroy the four-story brick dwelling 62 Washington Square South, between West Broadway and Thompson Street, 25 by 119.

John N. Golding has sold for Henry B. Livingston the four-story brick dwelling 18 West Tenth Street, 28 by 102.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Max Weil to Wendolin J. Nauss, President of the Nauss Brothers' Company the two-story brick building 32 to 38 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 62.6 by 100.11. The structure has been known as the Standard Gas Building and was purchased by the sellers last April.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold to D. Johnson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 130 West Forty-sixth Street, 15 by 100.5.

Robertson & Grant have sold to Reuben Smith the new five-story flat 36 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Williams estate the front and rear tenements 35 Orchard Street, on lot 37.7 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold to Emanuel Alexander the two-story brick flat 838 Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, and have resold the property for him.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to John Grief, for about $9,000, the two-story and basement dwelling 36 Kelly Street, 25 by 100.

J. C. Levy has sold to Gutwillig Brothers the lot on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

W. D. Haynes & Co. report that they have sold for Louise Romer two lots on Morris Avenue, 191 feet south of Belmont Avenue.

A. Satzman has sold for D. Rosenkrantz to A. Schwartz the six-story brick building 248 East Second Street, 25 by 106; also, for Brill & Miller, to Geiger & Brotherson, the five-story brick building, 47 and 49 East Third Street, 40 by 77 and irregular.

Frank P. Nesbit has sold for Andrew S. Fraser the four-story brick building, 25 by 105, 741 Second Avenue, for $23,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

239, 241, and 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 158.1 feet east of Second Avenue, each 15.8 by 80.1 and irregular, three three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company $19,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

450 Lexington Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ocean Avenue, north side, 800 feet west of Pelham Bay, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn, 30 by 20; Denis F. Ward, premises, owner; Longin P. Pries, Eastchester Road, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 60 and 62 West Fifteenth Street, for a six-story brick loft, with store, 37.7 by 86 by irregular; Charles Wittenauer of 36 West Fifteenth Street, owner; F. A. Minuth of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 93.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 50; Bridget Meehan of 116 Union Place, owner; William A. O'Hea, Woody Crest Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Lawrence St., 141.6 ft. e of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling and school, 49.4 by 70; Trustees of the Teachers College, premises, owners; E. A. Josselyn of 36 East Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 100 north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 17.7 by 72.6; W. B. Schorer of 1,856 Anthony Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 1 and 3 Front Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 66.8 by 100; John E. Thrall of 8 Sands Street, Stapleton, owner; F. M. Wright of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 28 and 30 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick apartment, with store; John Jacob Astor of 840 Fifth Avenue, owner; Tidewater Building Company of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 33 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; William J. Burbridge of 34 East Ninth Street, owner; Clarence Luce of 292 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 2,077 Boston Road, to a two-and-a-half-story dwelling, with store; Mapes estate of 2,071 Boston Road, owner; Henry E. Hall of 1,269 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Main Street, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Martha A. Bolton of 1,777 Main Street, owner; Henry E. Hall of 1,269 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Aug. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Martha Moorhead to Wright and Homer R. Gillies, (R S $4.50)..... $1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 66th St, 112.10 x89.1x100.5x140.8; Broadway, s w corner of 66th St, 81x irregular; Columbus Av, s e corner of 66th St, 100.5x150, (¼ part;) William L. Flanagan to Gertrude E. Shannon and another, as trustees, all liens..... 1

FULTON AV, n w s, being Lot 117, map of Washingtonville; Charles Paul to Elise Paul, all liens..... 1

GOERCK ST, 139, w s, 150.1 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Lizzie Blumenkranz to Morris Wrabel, (mtg $19,000, R S $4.25)..... 1

MACDOUGAL ST, 9, s w corner of Vandam St, (2 to 8,) 118.4x35.9x107x87.1; Thomas Allison, referee, to William H. Schmohl, (R S $5.75)..... 13,700

MACDOUGAL ST, 9, s w corner of Vandam St, (2 to 8,) 118.4x35.9x107x87.1; William H. Schmohl to T. H. Simonson & Son Company, ½ part, (mtg $94,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

MADISON AV, 534, w s, 25.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x70; Eva Lawrence to Frank R. Lawrence, (R S $25)..... 1

STANTON ST, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x67; Jacob Froelich to Annie Froelich, ½ part, (mtg $21,000, R S $1)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 486, n e corner of 134th St, 101.3x37.11x99.11x21.1; Emeline A. and James Adams to Willard H. Lewis, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

WARREN ST, 20, n s, 25x100; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Chauncey B. Graham, (R S $4.50)..... 11,500

WEST END AV, w s, 52.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x82.10; Alfred L. Juilliard, referee, to Ida J. Ray, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

1ST AV, e s, 119 ft n of 17th St, 19x94; Joseph Haight to Howard P. Foster..... 1

1ST AV, 1,062, e s, 60.11 ft s of 107th St, 20x93; Simon Epstein and Meyer Solomon to Rosa Laino, (mtg $5,250)..... 7,750

3D AV, s e s, 296 ft s w of Henry St, 20.9 x irregular; Catharine J. Madden and others to Mathias Haffen, (R S $6.25)... 15,000

3D AV, s e s, 296 ft s w of Henry St, 20.9 x irregular; Thomas Madden, executor, &c., to Mathias Haffen..... 1

3D AV, w s, 150 ft n e of 173d St, 25x 129.8x25x124.9; Annie V. McCanless to Charlotte R. Hanlon, (R S $1.25)..... 1

4TH ST, 277 and 279, n s, 238.7 ft w of Avenue C, 49.6x96.3; Leo Ginsberg to Morris J. and Solomon Simon, all liens.. 1

11TH ST, 327 to 331, n s, 225.4 ft w of 1st Av, 71.3x irregular; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Martin Engel, (R S $18.25).. 39,000

11TH ST, 27 and 29, n s, 290.4 ft w of 5th Av, 40x100.3; August C. Nanz, referee, to Edward Coyne, (R S $43.25).... 88,800

16TH ST, 4, s s, 115 ft w of 5th Av, 35x irregular, with alley; Municipal Realty Corporation to Richard J. Leavy, (mtg $21,000, R S $1)..... 1

19TH ST, 31 and 33, n s, 473 ft w of 5th Av, 46.6x92; Ella Jenkins to Gilbert M. Furman, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

23RD ST, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Martin H. Goodkind to John T. Kirk, (mtg $35,000; R S $10)..... 1

28TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; John T. Kirk to Martin H. Goodkind, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

32D ST, 151, n s, 148 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Axel O. Ihlseng to Magnus C. Ihlseng, ½ part..... 1

33D ST, s s, 168.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 98.9; Samuel Korminsky to Betsy S. Korminsky, all title..... 1

33D ST, s s, 168.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 98.9; Henry Korminsky to Rachel Korminsky, all title..... 1

47TH ST, s s, 391 ft e of 10th Av, 27x 100.5; George S. Hamlin to Rudolph and Henry Weber, (R S $11.25)..... 25,000

70TH ST, 176, s s, 127 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x irregular; Julius D. Alexander to Gibson Putzel, (mtg $8,500, R S $6.50)..... 100

70TH ST, 174, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 18x 100.5; Julius D. Alexander to Gibson Putzel, (mtg $7,000, R S $6.50)..... 100

74TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 16.3 x100.11; William S. Wyckoff to Theodora P. Trowbridge and another, trustees, [illegible]

74TH ST, 121, n s, 187.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.6x102.2; Alexander C. Hexter to Bertha Hexter, (R S $1.50)..... 100

112TH ST, 26 to 36, s s, 389 ft w of 5th Av, 181x100.11; Annie J. Dickey to Albert Bellagh, (mtg $192,000, R S $1)..... 1

120TH ST, 59, n s, 233.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; David Boyd to Kate Boyd, (mtg $9,500, R S $6.50)..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25.4x100; Clara J. Zehner to Jacob A. Frank, (R S 75 cents)..... 100

160TH ST, s s, 405.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 14.9x99.11; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, to Addie Gillies, (R S $3.25)..... 9,000

185TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; John F. Dowd to Denis Burns..... 1

Recorded Leases.

MONROE ST, 225 and 227; Charles Goldstein to Rachmiel and Ida Sohnen, from Aug. 1, 1901, to Aug. 25, 1902..... $3,694

OLIVER ST, 74, all; Thomas Farese to Easquale Cicchetti, 5 years, from April 1, 1900..... 2,400

SOUTH ST, n s, 48 ft w of Clinton St, 72x74.8x72x74.3, with bulkheads, &c.; William Muhlenberg to Muhlenberg Coal Company, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1901... 2,000

SPRING ST, 156, all; Benjamin B. Johnston to Samuel Becker, 2 8-12 years, from September, 1901..... 1,200

WASHINGTON AV, 944, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 600

HERTER, Maria, and another to Charles N. Lockwood, trustee; Chatham Square, 7 and 9, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold..... 110,000

HUNTER, William C., to the United States Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 2 years.. 125,000

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 2 mortgages, demand, 6 per cent., aggregating..... 25,268

KANTROWITZ, Borntt, to Maria H. Rider; plot begins 181 ft west boundary line estate W. W. Fox, 168.6 ft n from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 8,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 39th St, 436 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

KENN, James, to Martha L. Stearns; Creston Av, e s, 118.7 ft s of Donnybrook St, 3 years..... 2,500

KENN, James, to Mary A. Kent; Creston Av, e s, 138.7 ft s of Donnybrook St, 3 years..... 2,500

KENN, James, to Margaret Knox; Creston Av, e s, 118.7 ft s of Donnybrook St, prior mtg $5,000, due April 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KIELEY, Timothy, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 141 West, due Sept. 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 14,000

KIRK, John T., to Trustees of Theological Seminary, &c.; 28th St, 40 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

LAINO, Rosa, to Simon Epstein and another; 1st Av, 2,062, installments, 6 per cent., gold..... 1,800

LEAVY, Richard J., and wife to Municipal Realty Corporation; 16th St, 4 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 62,500

LEAVY, Richard J., and wife to Municipal Realty Corporation; 16th St, 4 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

McSORLEY, James, to Henry Grenhart and another; 154th St, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 15,000

MOORE, John G., and others to the Irving Savings Institution; 150th St, s s, 116.6 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 42,000

MULLER, John T., to Bowery Savings Bank; 30th St, 511 to 519 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

O'GORMAN, James A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 101st St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

PROFFEN, Frank B., to Sarah A. Floy; Croton Av, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 3 years, gold..... 3,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and others to the State Bank; 335 to 343 Madison St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

SAFFEN, Georgianna I., and another to Laura R. Graham; 8th Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 32d St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

SCHUMANN, Annie, to Susan Daab; 75th St, 216 East, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

SMITH, Emma C., to Emma V. Hasiup; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 158th St, prior mtg $43,000, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 5,000

SOHNEN, Rachmiel, and another to Chales Goldstein, 22 Nordica St, installments, due Aug. 25, 1902, 6 per cent..... 3,694

SOLOMON, William, and another to the State Bank; Houston St, s e corner of Forsyth St, 6 months, 6 per cent., note.. 4,000

STEWART, Thomas M., Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 78th St, 147 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

TERRIO, Louis, to Beadleston & Woerz; 27th St, 134 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

THORP, Mary A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 171 East 70th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

WEBER, Rudolph, and another to George S. Hamlin; 47th St, s s, 39 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

WHITEMAN, John A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 15th St, s s, 273.4 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

WITHEY, Calvin W., and wife to Emma H. Lash; 142d St, s s, 453 ft e of Broadway, monthly installments, 6 per cent... 500

WRABEL, Morris, to Lizzie Blumenkranz; Goerck St, 29, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAUN, John, individually and as executor, to Louisa Braun, 2 assignments, aggregating..... $13,000

BRAUN, John, to Mary Hoffmann and another..... Nom.

BURDETT, Mary B., to Melville Y. Bovard..... 1,000

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Henry J. Braker..... 25,000

FLANAGAN, William C., executor, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.... Omitted

GOLD, Max, to George Kocher and wife.. 6,021

HASLUP, Emma V., to Jonas V. Spero.... Nom.

HEIDERMAN, Eleonore, to Elise Goertz. Nom.

HERRMANN, Rosa, executrix and trustee, to Gustav Possehl..... Nom.

POSSEHL, Gustav, to Rosa Herrmann.... Nom.

TAYLOR, Alfred A., to William D. Peck, 2 assignments, aggregating..... 4,575

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks to Sara Rothgieser. 6,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Joseph Eva and another..... 30,000

WEEKES, John A., to Alice D. Weekes.. 2,000

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Josephine Platt against Abraham Farber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Bloch.

15TH ST, Lot 5, between Union Square and Irving Place; 15th St, s s, 148 ft e of Union Square, Lot 6, map of property of Cornelius T. Williams; 15th St, s s, 173 ft s of Union Square, 25x82.5, and 4th Av, e s, 1 ft s of n line of Lot 4, map of lands of Cornelius T. Williams; Lawrence A. Dodsworth against Andrew J. Dam and another, (partition;) attorney, R. H. Holland.

17TH ST, 15 East; Ferdinand W. Herz against Walter S. Thompson, trustee, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wolf.

17TH ST, 20 East; Ferdinand W. Herz against Walter S. Thompson, trustee, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wolf.

44TH ST, 544 West; Henry Frank against William H. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sulzberger.

47TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Grace B. de Wolf and another, by guardian, against George L. Felt and another, (partition;) attorney, C. E. Lydecker.

111TH ST, 95 East; William T. Salter, trustee, against Mary E. Harris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST ST, 81 and 83 East; Adolph Schwartz against Adolph Jacobs, owner; M. Larkner & Co., contractors..... $52

4TH ST, 374 to 378 East; P. Wildfeuer against Frida Hart, owner; Max Hart, contractor..... 486

52D ST, 60 West; Assurance Construction Company against John F. Erdmann, owner and contractor..... 1,500

98TH ST, 61 to 67 East; Ross Eilender against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 100

156TH ST and Prospect Av, s e corner, 25 x90; J. Sternschuss & Son against Coleman J. Burke, owner and contractor.... 187

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BIRCHALL AV, w s, 75 ft s of Sagamore St, 25x100; Serial Building Loan and Savings Institution with John J. Brennan..... $1,500

MADISON ST, 335 to 343; the State Bank with Joseph Rosenberg..... 18,000

WALES AV and Westchester Av, s e corner, 112.7x89.2x86.5x54; Atlantic Dock Company with Giuseppe F. Rando and another..... 48,000

16TH ST, 4 West; Municipal Realty Corporation with Richard J. Leavy..... 52,500

123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Realty Mortgage Company with Antonio D. Andre..... 15,700

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Judgment for $26,727 was obtained here yesterday by default against the St. Austin's School of West New Brighton, S. I., in favor of Joseph D. Beekman on an assigned claim of George E. Quaile for money advanced from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 1, 1901, and for use of school furniture. The money was paid out for the erection of the schoolhouse, for expenses, teachers' wages, and supplies. The summons was served on George Quaile, Secretary, at 396 Broadway.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FREDERICK SCHULEMANN.—Frederick Schulemann, importer of canvas and embroidery materials at 450 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,860 and nominal assets of $17,857. The assets consist of merchandise, $8,000; good accounts, $1,877; bad accounts, $4,150; notes, $2,350; judgments, $535; fixtures, $300; patent for embroidery hoop holder, $250; real estate at Ramsey Park, Minn., $350; cash in bank, $45. Among the creditors are the Celkers Manufacturing Company, $6,945; German Exchange Bank, $1,990; Emma D. Schulemann, $10,450, and Mrs. F. Schulemann, $1,852. He has been in business in this city for about twenty-five years, and was previously a manufacturer in Berlin.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 185 failures in the United States during the week, against 160 for the previous week and 172, 156, 157, and 214 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 51, New England 37, Southern 18, Western 43, Northwestern 16, Pacific 14, and Territories & Canada had 29, against 18 for the preceding week and 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARBIG, Edward, and Jacob M. Wimple —Ronalds & Johnson Company..... $513

BLOOM, Isador, and Davis Kahn—E. E. Scovill..... 277

BARFEET, James R.—L. Wulfers, administrator..... 1,279

BERDINE, Marcus—J. Holzman..... 85

CHAMBERS, Herbert J.—S. M. Shatzkin. 45

COMMONGES, John and Thomas—D. Defilippi..... 53

DOUGLAS, Bertha—G. Schleicher..... 30

DEARING, George B.—S. Hecht..... 141

FRISCHMANN, Ignatz—M. T. Swezey's Son & Co..... 477

FLECK, Frederick E.—Pain Manufacturing Company..... 66

GOLDSTEIN, Julin—J. Laubenberger.... 86

GARLAND, Anna M.—J. A. McDonald.. 88

GUILLEN, Maeto M.—I. M. Tangemann.. 125

GUY, Samuel S.—L. Baumann and others 224

GLASS, Amelia, and Mordecai S. Kauffman—Rider Ericsson Engine Company. 244

HARNEY, William L.—Julius Ressler & Co..... 92

HERR, Franklin H., and National Asphalt Brick and Tile Company—Hudson Building..... 142

HOFFMAN, Oscar D.—H. Rittich..... 40

HARTWELL, Carolina J. Ray..... 6,362

GEORGE HAGEMEYER & SON LUMBER Company—T. G. Pattison..... 137

IVES, Harold—Columbia Phonograph Company General..... 100

JOHNSTON, Minnie—G. Boyd and others. 532

JACOBS, Benjamin—A. Friend..... 74

KIRCHNER, Henry O. and Mary A.—H. E. Stevens and others..... 536

KYLE, Peter—C. L. Miller..... 66

LAUTZ, Christian—L. Haag, executrix.. 47

LINDENBERGER, Henry J.—J. Bock..... 37

MASCHER, Ignatz L.—R. K. Fox..... 45

OBERMAIER, Christian—Julius Kessler & Co..... 92

PLATT, Rachel, Sophia Platt Lambert, Celia Platt, Mark, Amelia Calman, Flora Mehrenstein, and Congregation Beth-Israel Bikur Cholim, a corporation—D. Goldstein, costs..... 1,668

PAULI, Leonard L.—F. Machod and others..... 732

PACHER, Konrad O.—A. J. Corcoran.... 106

QUINBY, Frederick J.—J. Hauley..... 208

REYNOLDS, William T.—E. Rosenstein and others..... 48

SIMS, Louise—W. Anderson..... 47

SCHRENKEISEN, Martin F.—R. B. Rosevelt..... 2,224

SOLTMANN, Emil—E. S. Soltmann..... 736

NEW YORK MAENNERCHOR HALL—Mason Manufacturing Company..... 116

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL—J. D. Beekman. 26,721

THE GREATER NEW YORK PUBLISHING Company—H. D. Hart..... 98

THE INTERNATIONAL FEATHER AND Down Company—B. Kahn and others.. 922

WILSEY, Marietta—C. W. Dunlop..... 2,207

WINTERS, Charles—Rider Ericsson Engine Company..... 32

WARD DRUG COMPANY—The Heber MacDonald Company..... 933

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS DAVID, Bankrupt.—No. 3,795.

Notice is hereby given that Julius David, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 9th, 1901.

NO. 4,033.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Harrison, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said William H. Harrison was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,

August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY BERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Berman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy

New York, August 8th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

LENTE, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen K. Lente, Mary Lente, Margaret K. Van Winkle, and Margaret Lente, the heirs and next of kin of MARY LENTE, deceased, send greeting. Whereas Ellen K. Lente, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of May, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Lente, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BULL, EDGAR & MATHEWS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 27 William Street, New York.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, in the office of Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next. Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6mS

WELLS, REBECCA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA C. WELLS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of September next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1901. HENRY C. WELLS, Executor. CURTIS, MALLETT-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m2-law8mS

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
Coney Island.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
5.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Taurus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Fare 15 cents.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Daily, except Sundays,) 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M. and half hourly till 10:34 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park at midnight.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Through Elevated Trains leave Broadway Ferries (Sundays) 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 8:44, 9:14, 9:44 A. M., then every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, as travel warrants, until 9:44 P. M. Last train returning leaves Rockaway Park 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Amusement and Education Combined.
GLEN ISLAND
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.59, 4.06 P. M. East 23d St., 8.35, 10.05, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2.45, 4.15, 5.30, 6.7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
AS FAR AS POUGHKEEPSIE
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."
ON SUNDAYS.—Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Returning, due 129th St., 5:30; Pier 36, 6:00 P. M. Music. Dancing. Table d'hote dinner; also a la carte. Main deck lunch counter, popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP
ALL DAY SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On SUNDAYS the new fast steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 31st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York about 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip.
Fare, $1.00 Round Trip.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC. 50c. Trip.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

A Charming Saturday $1.50
Half Holiday Trip . . .
A Rare Combination of Travel by Water and Rail.—Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN of New Haven Line, Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, for New Haven, returning via express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Fare for round trip only $1.50. Tickets good only on date for which sold and on special connecting train from steamboat dock. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday tickets. The sail up the East River and through Long Island Sound is a most delightful trip abounding in fascinating features.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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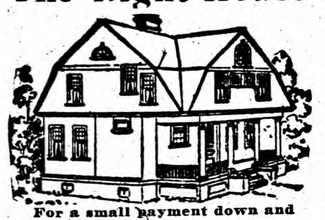
VIA
OLD POINT COMFORT
is a most attractive trip.
EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS
OF THE
OLD DOMINION LINE
leave

Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Right House in the Right Place.



For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson

opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Think of the unsatisfactory feature of house or flat renting. Consider how much you could safely agree to pay per month for the privilege of owning your own home. Inquire what we can give you for that figure.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.

Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.

On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

ONLY $3,800 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE TROLLEY; SMALL AMOUNT OF CASH; OWNER NEEDS MONEY. WOOLSEY & CAMPBELL, 2,003 BOSTON ROAD.

Choice building lots, $375 up; seven-room house built to order, $1,500, payment $15 up, principal and interest; property near "L" extension, trolley. Bronx Co., 3,749 3d Av., near 171st St. Open Sundays.

6th Av. and 116th St.—Three-family flat and store, $34,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

$200 cash and $8 monthly buys house with seven rooms, $1,600, Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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Plot 25½ lots, well located on Grand Av., Brooklyn, ripe for improvement, for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for other good property and cash; full particulars on application to
BENNER, 182 Nassau St., New York.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

One, two, or three family Houses; stone-fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots, at station; 86 trains daily; 28 minutes from 42d; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Detached Cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; easy terms; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Mamaroneck.

High and dry—fairly restricted.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100;

Easy monthly payments. No interest or assessments. Near depot and harbor; on trolley and Boulevard, adjoining Larchmont Manor. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

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FOR SALE.

Three nice farms, very cheap; one of 35 acres of nice land; a fine set of buildings; splendid location; price, $1,200.

One of 104 acres, good level soil, best of fruits, water, &c.; a good set of buildings; fine neighborhood; price, $1,900.

One of 106 acres, fine smooth soil; nicely divided; splendid fruit; fine buildings; 80 rods to station; price, $1,500.

J. S. SMILEDGE.
Stafford Springs, Conn.

On beautiful Delaware, opposite Callicoon, Sullivan County, 62½ acres; house, barn, orchard; $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

Some very cheap and desirable farms for sale and exchange, $5,000 and upward. Atwater, 256 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

$300 Cash and $15 monthly buys an up-to-date model home of 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; on plot 50x100; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; call to-day. John Dayton & Co., B'way and 14th St., Murray Hill, L. I.

At Elmhurst!—Three houses, $3,400, $3,800, and $4,500; 10% cash and easy monthly payments. Most attractive and healthy part of Greater New York. Take 34th or 92d St. Ferries for trolleys, or trolley over Brooklyn-Bridge. Warrin & Combes, Elmhurst, L. I.

Seven-room residence, full lot, Woodside, $1,500, $300 cash; long mortgage. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Half price, corner plot, 100x100, Jamaica; easy terms. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

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SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall.

Real Estate for Exchange.

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Exchanges a specialty; send particulars what you have. Vetter, Ghames & Soper, 3,194 3d Av., 161st St.

Anything you have to exchange, see us; quick deals effected. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will make a liberal second mortgage or finish an uncompleted elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. J. R. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortlandt.

Wanted—Houses and flats to let, also money to loan on bond and mortgages from private people. E. J. Douse, 3,049 3d Av., real estate.

To Let for Business Purposes.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display;

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel., 795—38th. 116 West 42d St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartment; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

332 Broadway, Corner Worth St.—Large loft; 25x90; elevator service; reasonable. Inquire of E. H. Eldredge.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water, 48x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Factory or warehouse, 5-story, 440 Water, near Market Slip, size 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine.

Brooklyn.

365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite City Hall.—Entire building for a term of years; most desirable location in the city.

J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St., New York City, or your own broker.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Washington Heights.—New four-story B. S. American basement dwelling, ten rooms; two baths; decorated; convenient L station and 3d and 6th Av. trolley. Price, $16,000. Rent, $800. Permit. Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., 142d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

DWELLINGS! DWELLINGS!—CALL ON THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy Octobor 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

The Inverness,

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.

APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET, 27 WEST 30TH STREET,
Or Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement; private house; 6 rooms. Rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments, facing Park; $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Washington Heights.—Broadway corner, overlooking Hudson River; 5 rooms and bath, third floor; elevator, gas, electric light, steam, &c.; private hall; linen, silver, and china included, $45 month, from September or October to May or June; small family; no dogs. Permit from Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., 142d St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

AT 8TH AVE.

Bet. 154th and 155th Sts.; new houses, 3, 4, and 5 rooms from $10 to $16. Schnugg, 78 E. 96th St.

A cheap modern 5-room apartment; electric light, telephone, elevator; best city location. 509 West 112th St.

5 extra large, light rooms; bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Business Property Wanted.

Painter wants large basement above 34th St. Address C. K., 969 Forest Av.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Allendale, hour out, (main line Erie.)—$330 yearly, attractive home; 40 acres, stone dwelling, 12 rooms, large outbuildings, perfect order; fruit, lake, stream; high, healthy location; main driveway. Walter Dewsnap, 150 Nassau St.

Surrogate Notices.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. J. R. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Turati, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. A. Creutzburg, G. di G. Guerrans, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-1aw6wS

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

WHERE TO DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 Union Sq.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St.& 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.

Hotel Flouret 5 Av.& 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. Alc. all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service Alc. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Evs

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. {Business Men's Lunch Dinner Alc. B'way&ReadeSt.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE, 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Central Roof Garden {148 Liberty, overlooking Harbor Tdh. 1-3, 50c; 5-8, wine $1. alc. to 10

Hartmann's {Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.

Civic 28th Street, off Lexington Avenue. Vegetarian and Meat, 35c. and 50c.

"Hugot's" Table d'Hote Dinner and Lunch. Café. St. George, Staten Island.

New Dorp Beach Htl, New Dorp. The Manhattan of Staten Island

Crescent Hotel, St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland Cars. Alc.

NewArdin&Chaberty, 121-5W.26.tdh.wine.50

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EDGEMERE HOTEL,

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.
35 minutes from New York City.

Newly decorated and refurnished throughout.

200 rooms; 50 private baths.

Golf, Tennis, Croquet.

Surf and still water bathing; sailing, driving, fishing. Rooms in Club House for single men. Booklets, diagrams, &c., on application.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.
EDGEMERE, L. I.

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HOTEL
and
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.

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Remington Av.; second house from ocean. High-grade Family Hotel; capacity, 100. Large, ocean view rooms. E. C. McBRIDE.

BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East Moriches, L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEERNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Grand location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Far Rockaway.

THE EUREKA. FAR ROCKAWAY. (Select Family Hotel.) Delightful location, (always cool;) every modern appointment. Large airy rooms. High-class cuisine, sanitary plumbing; boating, bathing, fishing; electric lights. Reasonable. N. GRAF.

HOTEL WINDSOR, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Delightful location. Large shady lawn, (always cool.) Cheerful rooms. Superior cuisine. Modern improvements. First-class café, a la carte rates $10.00 up. Mrs. Pearse. A. LEVY, Manager.

NATIONAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY.—(ALWAYS COOL.) Few minutes from beach; airy rooms; generous table. M. A. CASLIN.

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Saratoga, The Grand Union

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

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THE HALCYON,
Millbrook, N. Y.

Family resort; grandly located; elegantly furnished; modern in all detail. Assembly rooms, library, music, saloon, &c.; golf links unsurpassed. Beautiful drives, charming scenery, &c.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Millbrook, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
Sulphur Bathing Establishment Now Open.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE.

ROGERS' ROCK HOTEL.

Open, under new management, June 3 to Oct. 1. Write for booklet. D. W. EASTON, Owner and Prop., Rogers' Rock, Essex County, New York.

KENESAW, Shelving Rock, N. Y., on Lake George. Open June 15th. Amusement grounds. Booklet. F. F. SHORE.

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"OLD JUDGE," Phillipsport, Sull. Co., N. Y., with annex. Thoroughly renovated. All kinds fishing. Terms, CHAS. McCUNE, Prop.

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NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

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THE NORTHERN. North Asbury Park, N. J.; accommodations for 100; terms from $10 to $12; booklet. K. A. Wyatt.

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VICTORIA. On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1 MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

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THE BRANDON HOUSE.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electric lights, bathing, boating, fishing; terms reasonable. Mrs. S. ROOPER.

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BEACH HOUSE.

Directly on the beach; beautiful situation. Coolest place on the coast. Every sea shore advantage. JOHN HARRISDON.

THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J. On ocean front. Every room has full ocean view. Excellent cuisine. Booklet. I. S. HINKSON.

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RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address
PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

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WHY HAVE YOU NOT DECIDED

What to do with your Vacation? Let us help you. No matter where your fancy takes you, we have the facilities for instantly supplying all you need, whether it be a trip on the Hudson or the Sound, or a six months' tour of the World. Nothing too great, nothing too small for our machinery. Been learning how to do it for SIXTY YEARS, and (as thousands can testify) are doing it very successfully. Let us help you to enjoy your vacation. Our rates are in every case the lowest obtainable.

Everything for the Pan-American.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co.

Will receive passengers daily, except Sunday, at South Ferry, Brooklyn side, on the arrival of ferry boats leaving New York at 5:04 and 6:04 P. M. Passengers on Saturday trips will remain out until Monday morning. Ticket office and full information at 71 Water Street, New York, and Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Rooms and berths can be secured up to 4 P. M. by telephone 1765 Broad, New York, or 1,381 Main, Brooklyn. Also South Ferry, Brooklyn side, after 4 P. M.

TOURISTS GOING TO
LONG LAKE RESORTS
will find a restful stopping place en route at the
WILDERNESS INN,
LONG LAKE WEST,
P. O. address, Sabattis, N. Y., on the ADIRONDACK DIVISION of the New York Central, the most direct route to all points on the Lake.
GEO. A. DUKELOW.

HILLCREST HALL, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N.Y.

This house has been much enlarged and improved. Situated in the Hudson Highlands, 48 miles from New York, via Erie Road. Fine golf course, casino, and other attractions. Write for Booklet. W. J. READ.

Grand View House and Cottages.

Fishing, Boating, Driving. Large verandas. Beautiful scenery. Cottages to rent or sell furnished. Farm in connection with Hotel. Send for Booklet. G. W. TEN EYCK,
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

DILL HOUSE, FLORIDA, N. Y., ORANGE COUNTY.

55 miles from city, pleasantly situated, free transportation, comfortable rooms, good table, excellent drives; terms moderate; transients accommodated; particulars on application. WM. E. ROSENBAUM, Prop.

THE MANOR HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

Select family house, newly furnished throughout; finest fishing, boating, and drives. For terms address A. GODDWIN.

DAY LINE SUMMER EXC. BOOK. Catskills, etc. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c postage to HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE. Desbrosses St., N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

Catskills.

SUNSIDE FARM. SUNSIDE, Greene County. Home Comforts. Delightfully situated. Peerless cuisine. Refined surroundings. Scenery, fruit. $6.00 to $7.00. M. J. RICHTMYER.

MAPLE GROVE. Margaretville, N. Y. Delightful location; beautiful mountain rambles; generous table; $7 to $10. W. A. Boyes.

Cairo.

Sunset Hill, Cairo, N. Y. Delightfully situated. Elevation 1,200 ft. Mountain scenery. Shady grounds. Homelike. Cuisine unsurpassed. $6.00 to $7.00. J. A. NEALIS.

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THE LAUREL HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; finest location in the heart of the Catskills; elevation 2,500 ft.; accommodates 300; direct train from New York; circular. A. Christian.

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HUNTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft.; capacity, 200; location unsurpassed; (Hebrew cuisine;) gas, sanitary plumbing, café, billiards, bowling; booklet. M. Sparks.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Accommodates 200. Modern improvements, delightful location, pure spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

Tannersville.

KROEBEL'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

In the Heart of Catskills, accommodates 150; Amusements, Bowling, Billiards, Tennis, Golf; good cycling and driving; peerless cuisine; booklet. AUG. F. KROEBEL, TANNERSVILLE, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Capacity 125; beautiful; large dining room; modern improvements; cuisine unequaled; 2,100 ft; booklet. S. Lowy, Tannersville.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.

Famous Harbor. Yachting Headquarters. Combination of Seashore and Country Life. GOLF, &c. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

ALLEN & HAGER.

HAWKHURST,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.

High altitude, no malaria, no mosquitoes, home comforts, excellent cooking, Otis elevator, sun parlor, golfing. Booklet at Schofield's, Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

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FERN CLIFF, situated on an eminence 1,800 feet above the sea; highest point in White Mts. except Summit House; sublime views of White Mountain range, Glen Ellis Valley; beautiful sunsets; peculiarly adapted for asthma, hay fever, &c.; only place of its kind in White Mts.; appointments perfect. Mrs. M. F. Potter, Jackson, N. H.

THE PEQUAWKET, White Mountains, Intervale, N. H. Golf, superb views. Modern equipment; most comfortable in the mountains. Booklet.
C. C. SMALL.

Vermont.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, ON LAKE DUNMORE.

Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, tennis, croquet, hunting, music. For booklets, rates, etc., address
CHAS. A. DUNN, SALISBURY, VT.

GLENWOOD AND COTTAGES.—In the pines; largest hotel on Lake Bomoseen; terms, $7.00 to $12.00. W. C. Mound, Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE KITTATINNY.

The favorite Spring, Summer and Autumn Resort. Largest, best appointed and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS, BOATING, BATHING. FISHING. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

European Hotels and Springs.

Munich. The Continental.

High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Legal Notices.

WILLIAM BURGDORFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 16th day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, notice is hereby given to all creditors of WILLIAM BURGDORFF, lately doing business at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said William Burgdorff, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1901.

WILLIAM H. FRITCHMAN,
Assignee of William Burgdorff.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Esqs., Attorneys for Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City. au3-1aw6wS.

Instruction.

30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 10TH, 1901.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

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Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN V. VAN WOERT.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. VAN WOERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Cephas Brainerd, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, February 16th, 1901. JAMES B. VAN WOERT, Administrator. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for Administrator, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f16-1aw6m8.

KING, VIRGINIA EVANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Evans King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Robert C. Taylor, her Attorney, No. 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1901.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1901. GERTRUDE EVANS KING, Administratrix. ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street

ANOTHER POLICEMAN DIVULGES SECRETS

The District Attorney's Store of Evidence Increases.

Conferences Held with Frank Moss and Justice Jerome — Capt. Flood's Precinct Under Fire.

Another policeman has given information to the District Attorney and volunteered to make disclosures which Mr. Philbin believes will be of no little importance in the formulation of charges against at least one Captain, and probably other police officials of higher rank.

This latest addition to the District Attorney's store of information concerning the police administration of affairs in several precincts was from a patrolman in Capt. Diamond's precinct. Mr. Philbin received the letter in his mail yesterday along with a number of other letters specifying numerous addresses in Capt. Diamond's and other precincts where the law is openly violated. The District Attorney, after reading the communication with interest, refused to say anything more about it than that it was from a policeman attached to the Fifteenth Precinct.

Shortly after the receipt of this letter Frank Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime arrived at the District Attorney's office and was immediately shown into the latter's private room. Mr. Moss was concerned in the raid on a disorderly house at 148 West Thirty-third Street early yesterday morning, in which Laura Moret was the only prisoner taken, though there were several other persons in the place.

At the time of the raid and owing to the single arrest made, the report went out that the Moret woman was wanted more for the evidence she could give against police officials than for any violation of the law. This belief grew into certainty when it became known that Justice Jerome had issued the warrant, and after both the Justice and Mr. Moss held conferences with Mr. Philbin.

Mr. Moss remained with the District Attorney for some time, and when he came out declined to say anything about his visit or the raid. Mr. Moss appeared quite anxious to belittle the affair. "You may rest assured," said he, "that this matter has nothing whatever to do with the Bissert case or Capt. Diamond."

Mr. Philbin, after Mr. Moss's departure, went down into the Court of Special Sessions, as is his custom each day. Justice Jerome shortly thereafter went over into a corner of the court-room with the District Attorney, and there was a forty-five minutes' conference between the two.

This was taken as significant in view of the fact that intimations had previously been made that relations were not cordial between the District Attorney and the Justice. Mr. Philbin said later that Justice Jerome had laid a certain matter before him which he could not talk about at the present time. This matter was inferred to be the revelation of the Moret woman.

It was said in the Criminal Courts building yesterday that one of the District Attorney's informants was a former precinct detective who had had some dealings with the disorderly house keepers of the Fifteenth Precinct. This detective, the rumor went, had arrested a certain woman for a flagrant violation of the law. This woman having influence, caused the policeman to be reprimanded.

The detective resented this, incurred the displeasure of his superiors, and the choice was given him of getting out of the precinct or of getting out of the department under charges. He decided to go back to patrol duty. Smarting under the injustice that had been done him, he had communicated many things of interest to the District Attorney to get his revenge.

Laura Moret, the woman arrested at 148 West Thirty-third Street, was arraigned before Justice Jerome and held in $500 bail for examination on next Wednesday.

Justice Jerome refused to comment upon the woman's arrest.

Police Headquarters looked upon this raid as an attempt on the part of the Parkhurst Society, Justice Jerome, and Mr. Philbin to obtain evidence against Police Captain Flood of the Tenderloin precinct. Capt. Flood was made a Captain by the old board just before they went out of office. Flood was brought to headquarters by Supt. Byrnes, and for many years was stenographer to the various Chiefs and some of the other powers in the department. He is said to know as much of the inside workings of the departmental machinery as any man on the force.

MULCARE IS RELEASED.

Witnesses Testify Against Him, but the Coroner's Jury Exonerates Him.

Detective William J. Mulcare, who shot and killed Joseph Bulkley on the night of July 30, was exonerated yesterday by a Coroner's jury, after witnesses had sworn that his insulting toast had caused the fatal affray, and had further testified that he shot the dead man in the back while the latter was running away from him.

Coroner Hart conducted the inquest. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan represented the People. Levy & Unger looked after the defendant's interests.

After the exoneration Mr. Garvan announced that he would submit the case against Mulcare to the Grand Jury at once. In the meanwhile Mulcare was paroled in Police Capt. Martens's custody.

Mrs. Hanavan, the boarding house keeper, in front of whose stoop in West Tenth Street the fight occurred, told of the affair as follows:

"I and Miss Fritz, and Bulkley, O'Donnell, Cuddy, and Burke, all boarders, were sitting on the stoop singing and drinking beer. Mulcare came along and stared at us hard. O'Donnell said: 'Here, you've been staring long enough. Come and sit down.' Mulcare did so, and Bulkley offered him a drink. Bulkley proposed a toast, and then Mulcare proposed one. Bulkley said the latter's toast was an insult to the women present, and Mulcare struck him. Then there was a general mixup. Mulcare stepped back and drew a pistol and said, 'I'll shoot the first one that moves a step.'" Mrs. Hanavan became frightened at this juncture and ran into the house.

DETECTIVES ARE ATTACKED.

Prisoner Leads Them a Long Chase and Makes Plenty of Trouble After Being Captured.

Detective Sergeant Boyle of the Central Office had an abundance of trouble yesterday, when, with Detective Sergeant Charlton, he went to 151 West Twenty-fourth Street to arrest George Keith, thirty years old, as a suspicious character. They thought they had Keith cornered on the third floor of the house they visited until he eluded them and made a dash down the stairs.

The detectives followed, Boyle jumping down an entire flight of stairs in his excitement. Once in the street, Keith turned west and ran to Seventh Avenue. The avenue is torn up at present with the work on the Seventh Avenue street car line. As Keith and Boyle ran up the avenue, jumping over numerous objects that were in their way, the pursuit assumed the appearance of a hurdle race.

At Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue Keith was caught. The prisoner was marched over to Broadway, and at Twenty-seventh Street a south-bound Broadway car was boarded. For some reason Boyle then loosed the handcuffs on the prisoner. As soon as Keith's hands were free he pitched into Boyle and Charlton and gave them all they could do to protect themselves.

He fought hard and to advantage, because he had neither hat, coat, nor vest to hamper his movements. At Eighth Street he nearly escaped from the detectives. When the detectives and their prisoner got to Police Headquarters all were the worse for rough usage.

BURGLARIES IN QUEENS.

More Police Needed, Says District Attorney Merrill — Strenuous Measures Necessary, He Declares.

The belief is growing in Queens that a gang of a dozen or more is operating in the borough robbing houses. The places entered are too widely scattered to be victims of a single set of men. There may be one or two burglaries any night in the Long Island City district and about the same hour burglaries will occur at Jamaica, and simultaneously burglaries at Flushing, College Point, or Whitestone.

The true number of burglaries occurring within the last three months cannot be ascertained, as the police records are closed to those who seek information. It is only when a person robbed disregards the police injunction to say nothing that the event becomes known. Sometimes some of the booty is recovered by the police, but more often not. The burglars have not been caught.

The police are powerless, apparently. There are so few policemen on night patrol that their movements are easily watched. District Attorney Merrill is authority for the statement that if there were three times as many police in the borough as there are there would not be half enough. There are scores of posts in Queens where a man might call for help all night and not get an answer from his side partner once in a month.

"I don't want to reflect upon the police," Mr. Merrill said yesterday. "They do the best they can. What we want is more of them. The posts are too long."

"Unless we get more police protection something will have to be done by citizens. If these burglaries continue I will approve of shotgun vigilance committees and will give the citizens the aid that is in my power. As things now stand, I think any citizen would be justified in using a gun when he finds an intruder in his house."

ALLIGATOR'S CORNS REMOVED.

"Big Mose," at the Zoological Park, Chloroformed to Undergo the Operation.

Big Mose, the giant alligator of the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx, had his corns trimmed and removed from his front paws yesterday afternoon by Dr. Frank H. Miller, veterinarian of the "Zoo," while hundreds looked on at the operation. "Fibrous tumors," Dr. Miller called the corns, and said that each weighed a little less than five ounces.

The operation was performed in the alligator tank in the reptile house, where there are more snakes than can been seen anywhere else in this State outside of the Bellevue alcoholic wards. There were five other 'gaters in the tank, the second largest being a brute who has lost his right foreleg in a fight with some other aquatic creature, probably a shark, in his days of freedom. Big Mose has also lost a section of the serrations of his tail in the same way, and this made the work easier, for the hole furnished a convenient chock for the ropes used to bind him.

A coffin-shaped plank, about 12 feet long, with ten stout cleats about its side, was the operating table. The water was let out of the tank, and Superintendent William T. Hornaday and his assistant, R. L. Ditmars, went in. The first step was to throw burlaps over Big Mose's head to blindfold him. Next a slip-noose was fastened about the great nick in his tail. A jab of a boat hook started him scrambling towards the operating plank. Then the ropes were woven about him, and as they were drawn taut he was jabbed until he lay straight. Then the men lifted his 800 pounds and laid it across the edge of the tank and on the box. Dr. Miller injected cocaine into the sore spots and then cut away the burlap over the brute's nostrils and chloroformed him.

Then the tumors were removed, and the wounds treated with xereform, an antiseptic, and the plank lowered again in the same way. Big Mose had been on the table 65 minutes when the last rope and the burlaps were removed at 3:10 P. M. The great alligator, instead of crawling off the plank, got up on his four feet and walked rapidly to the furthest end of the big tank and stood for a minute or more, turning his head and glaring about him like a great, angry dog. Then he settled down into his usual lethargy. A tape line applied while he was bound showed him to be 12 feet 9 inches from tip to tip.

Dr. Miller said the alligator had inhaled three ounces of chloroform during the operation, and yet had at no time been wholly unconscious. This is the second time Big Mose's tumors have been cut.

GOV. ODELL HERE.

He Stays Only a Few Hours, and Then Goes to Chautauqua.

Gov. Odell was in the city yesterday, but he did not see Senator Platt. He told a reporter that he came to New York on business, was on his way to Chautauqua, and had no time to spare.

The Governor left Lake Mohonk on Thursday and stopped at Newburg overnight, arriving here at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

He reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 5 o'clock, and, talking with a TIMES reporter, said:

"I have been resting after my long trip. I would like to rest more, but I have an engagement to speak at Chautauqua to-morrow, and I must keep the appointment."

The Governor left on the New York Central train at 6 o'clock, and as soon as he possibly can will rejoin his family at Lake Mohonk. He would not discuss the coming municipal campaign.

MR. CARNEGIE TO GIVE $5,000.

Will Furnish Building for Dr. Skene Library at Griffin's Corners.

A building for the library donated to Griffin's Corners, N. Y., by the late Dr. A. J. C. Skene of Brooklyn, is to be erected at the expense of Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Skene had planned to have the library suitably housed, but died before such a structure could be built.

A few days ago Mrs. Skene received a letter from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, in which she stated that it would be a delight for Mr. Carnegie to build the library, which shall continue to bear the name of Dr. Skene. Authority has been given to draw upon Mr. Carnegie's representative here for $5,000.

End of Hoboken Dock Strike.

The dock workers who were employed on the steamship piers in Hoboken, but who went on strike for a nine-hour day, have made a conditional surrender in order to get back to work. The strikers agreed to accept the offer of a nine-hour day beginning Oct. 1. The contractors refused to treat with the union, but agreed to employ men individually upon the proposed terms.

Old Dominion to be Dry Docked.

The Joy Steamship Company's steamer Old Dominion, which went on the rocks at Parsonage Point, near Rye Beach, N. Y., and was subsequently towed off and taken to City Island, has had her leak stopped and yesterday was taken to dry dock to be overhauled.

WOMAN KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Conrad Crone of Glen Cove, L. I., the Victim—Another Woman Injured.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Conrad Crone, who moved here on Monday last from Roslyn, was killed in a runaway at Glen Head railroad station yesterday. Her companion, Mrs. Mary Dalferth, was seriously injured. Mrs. Crone drove to Roslyn yesterday to get some household goods that she had left behind, and was accompanied by Mrs. Dalferth.

On their return they were driving down a hill when the load shifted and the horse became frightened and ran away. Both women were thrown out. When assistance arrived they were brought to Glen Cove, but Mrs. Crone died before she reached her house.

TO POORHOUSE IN A CARRIAGE.

Two Aged Men of Hackettstown, N. J., Driven There in Style.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Two of the oldest and at one time most highly respected citizens here, Aaron Smith and David Miller, were taken to the almshouse in a barouche yesterday. Friends who are able to care for them are no longer willing to do so. The old men asked that they be allowed to go to the poorhouse in style, and the authorities provided a fine barouche with a liveried driver.

Smith and Miller were both well-to-do men, owning farms, but they lost all their possessions in a variety of ways, and were left penniless. The women and children of the town waved them a good-bye as the carriage carried them to their future home.

Mrs. Barker Visits Her Husband.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Despite unusual efforts to keep secret the visit here yesterday of Mrs. Thomas G. Barker, wife of the man who was recently sentenced to State prison for the shooting of the Rev. John Keller at Arlington, the fact became known to-day. Mrs. Barker was accompanied by Mr. Sonneborn, an intimate friend of the couple.

DR. DOTY'S MOSQUITO CRUSADE BEARS FRUIT

Staten Island Residents for the First Time Sleep in Peace.

Lights Burned After Dark in One Cottage, Something Never Done Before—More Work To-day.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, will not issue his statement in regard to his experiments in mosquito destroying at Concord, S. I., until early next week.

"There are several reasons for the delay," he said last night at Quarantine. "One is that my success is so gratifying and encouraging that I hope in the statement to announce that in the blood of a patient and in an anopheles caught, so to speak, at the bedside of the sufferer we have found the plasmodium or germ of malaria. I could almost say that we found the germ in the blood of a patient to-day. Dr. E. C. Baldwin, the Quarantine bacteriologist, was at Concord and obtained blood from a child in an acute stage of the disease and made an examination at the laboratory here. He found enough to convince me that within a few days the following up of the study of the specimen secured will result in our possessing slides of the bacillus for microscopic demonstration. So far, although we have now an abundance of anopheles caught in association with cases of malaria, we have not made the last link in the chain of scientific proof by finding in them the germ of the disease. This we are bound to do.

"I have no need to be precipitate in making a statement about what has been done at Concord. I want, before making it, to have absolute knowledge of every phase of the situation on which to formulate recommendations I shall make. One will be to divide all maralia-infected districts into sections and operate on each systematically and if possible to drain or fill in places where mosquitoes breed. I shall probably do a little more mechanical work next week. I shall certainly use up what oil is left in the Concord district. After this work I shall go on with the scientific end of the question at the Quarantine laboratory. This has an abundant supply of culicidae and anopheles. Of ordinary gnat larvae I in a few minutes at the Grasmere station secured 1,500 this evening, so that we have ample material for bacteriological study."

The work of Dr. Doty's staff under Chief Engineer Skinner was very active at Concord yesterday. Contrary to report, there were in the tank at the Grasmere station last night 70 barrels of Lima oil, the Standard Oil Company having contributed 125, and not 100, barrels, as was at first reported. Dr. Doty will use every barrel of it in the Concord district, which is bounded by the Richmond Road, the golf links, the railroad track, and Clove Avenue.

The largest operations yesterday were at Maine and Clove Avenues, in a large mire hole west of the Burgund cottage. Part of this slough is deep, and as there is a spring running into it, it has been a famous place for large bullfrogs. One of these, kicked out of a heap of brush yesterday by a Quarantine employe, would weigh a pound and a half. The pocket in question has always been noted for the number and ferocity of the mosquitoes it breeds and harbors, and all the men who attacked it were severely bitten. Because of the exhaustion of the compressed air tank a head was obtained for the oil by placing the truck with the oil tank on the hill near the Burgund cottage so that the distributing float was worked as effectively as if the oil had been forced to it by compressed air.

More than 550 gallons of oil were put into this slough. The other operation of magnitude was on the Carp pond at Maine Avenue and Pierce Street, in front of the Paul Dupont cottage. This was thoroughly dosed. In a cistern in the rear of the cottage was found a typical mosquito breeding place. The water in a large half hogshead sunk in the ground was full of larvae or wrigglers, and the developed insects swarmed over the woodwork above it. This cistern will have special attention to-day, as it is suspected that among the mosquitoes is a large percentage of anopheles. A quantity of the larvae will be taken to Quarantine to be under observation when they develop.

These big tasks were not, however, the most important of the work done, in the opinion of Dr. Doty. He contends, as a result of observation and discovery, that the dangerous colonies of anopheles were to be found in cisterns or mire holes near houses where are cases of malaria, and that they can be got rid of by dosing the cisterns and sloughs with oil and cutting down all rank vegetation that harbors the gnats during the day. Acting on this conviction the gang of sprinklers and mowers were taken to a dozen places where malaria can be associated with anopheles, and each place was given a thorough petrolizing and weed cutting.

The most interesting operations of the two days from a scientific and hygienic standpoint were at the southwest corner of De Kalb Street and Oder Avenue. Here are the Bay, Morgan, and Thomas cottages, which are in the centre of malaria cases associated beyond a doubt with anopheles. In the Morgan and Thomas cottages are several acute cases of malarial fever. The Bay cottage, which was found to be a typical home of anopheles, was treated with Lima oil on Thursday, and a cordon of oil was made around the Morgan and Thomas cottages by the men who had the watering cans pouring it on grass and weeds ten feet from the dwellings. The result was told by Mrs. Morgan yesterday:

"For the first time in ten weeks," she said, "all of us slept well last night. We are too poor to buy mosquito netting for our windows, so that there can be no doubt that the relief came through what has been done here. And last night for the first time this Summer we had a lamp in our sitting room. We never dared do this before."

Mrs. Thomas testified in like terms to a marked abatement of suffering from mosquitoes. Another cordon was formed by oil sprinkling around each of their houses yesterday.

The last place cleaned up was a long and wide mire hole, choked with weeds, on the northwest corner of Pierce Street and Oder Avenue. As the men mowed down the weeds mosquitoes rose in clouds. After the mowing the swath was sprinkled with oil.

Chief Engineer Skinner went to the Concord district at 9 o'clock on Thursday night and noted that while on its outskirts mosquitoes were thick and ferocious, there was a great change in the area that had been petrolized and mown. Women with babes in their arms were walking at the edge of the ponds that had been dosed, and it was generally admitted that there was less suffering from the insect pests than at any time since Spring.

It has been established by samples of water taken from ponds after treatment that Lima oil destroys the larvae of mosquitoes. It also kills fish. Paul Dupont had in a little gully which connects the Carp pond with the Muller pond a wire cage, in which were fifty small carp and goldfish. They were alive on Thursday, but the petrolizing of the Ipe pond resulted in time in the sluggish current carrying the oil to the gully, and yesterday when the cage was raised every fish was dead.

Man Killed at Lima, O., Not Known Here.

According to a dispatch received Thursday night from Lima, Ohio, a New York man named James Coyne had died there as the result of a knife wound inflicted by some person unknown. Inquiries have failed to locate this James Coyne, if such was the man's name. It was reported that the victim might have been James F. Coyne, a cloak cutter, of 44 West Eighth Street, but it was learned at his home yesterday that he was at work in the city, and that he did not know who his murdered namesake was.

Burned-Out Fuse Sets Car Afire.

The burning out of a fuse caused the front platform of a Third Avenue electric car to become suddenly enveloped in flames yesterday afternoon, while the car was speeding uptown near Thirtieth Street. The motorman stopped the car and jumped to the pavement. The fire occurred during the rush hour, and the car was crowded. Several of the women passengers became badly frightened, but none were injured. A fire alarm was turned in, and the firemen soon had the blaze out. The damage is estimated at about $50.

COAL AND ICE COMPANY MANAGER ACCUSED

Merritt L. Archibald Charged with Using the Mails Fraudulently.

He Is Said to Have Been the Backer for the Greenville Coal and Ice Company of New Jersey.

Merritt L. Archibald, alias W. P. Greenville, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning on a charge of using the mails for the purpose of fraud. He was arrested on Thursday night at his home in Yonkers. According to the complaint Archibald rented an office at 59 First Street, Hoboken, in April last, where he established business under the name of the Greenville Coal and Ice Company. Commissioner Rowe, in Jersey City, held him in $2,000 bonds for examination next week. Bail was furnished by his father and brother, and Archibald was released.

It is alleged that he sent out thousands of circulars to farmers in the State, asking them to forward to him consignments of hay, straw and feed. His mail for several months was heavy. There is another concern in New Jersey which carries on business under the name of the Greenville Coal and Ice Company, and it is alleged that Archibald practiced on the reputation of that company.

The specific complaint on which he was arrested was made by Alonzo B. Nichols, of Canastota, N. Y., who sent Archibald a load of hay valued at $151 on the 15th of May last. He heard nothing from Archibald. There are some twenty other letters in the possession of the Government officials showing similar transactions between Archibald and farmers of this State.

According to Inspector Boyle, who made the arrest, Archibald cleared over $15,000 in a few weeks, but what became of the money is a mystery. Considerable difficulty was experienced in locating the man. The authorities heard that a concern had started in Hoboken that was swindling farmers and lumbermen, but at the office of the concern the principal could never be found. Four weeks ago the detectives thought they had discovered the right man. They shadowed him to a restaurant in upper Sixth Avenue. Matters were not ripe for his arrest, and they postponed acting for the time being. It turned out that the man first suspected was not the man wanted.

One of the men who had sent the Greenville Coal and Ice Company a load of lumber got impatient for his money, and wrote several postals to the concern asking for settlement. One of these Archibald answered from Yonkers, signing his name. The farmer continued to write complaining postals, and, finally, Archibald returned the postals to the sender.

Then the man complained to the Post Office authorities. A letter was written to the Postmaster at Yonkers, requesting him to have Archibald explain why he had returned mail addressed to him. This was for the purpose of seeing if his signature would correspond with that on previous communications. It did so, and the arrest followed.

Archibald is well known in Yonkers. He is a son of Andrew Archibald, a wealthy coal merchant, and a brother of Alderman H. A. Archibald, a prominent lawyer of Westchester County. Archibald's wife, who is a daughter of Police Sergeant George A. Osborne, was last week adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Dykman for not turning over to receiver appointed for Archibald money which had been intrusted to her care by her husband.

Archibald was sued by a Pennsylvania firm for an unpaid bill of $600. When he found that judgment was to be executed he transferred his money to his wife, who refused to follow the court's order and turn it over to a receiver.

A few days ago the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association brought to light what they charged was a series of swindles perpetrated by men who, it was charged, obtained consignments of lumber, which they promptly resold at any sacrifice. The owners' demand for money met only with promises, however.

According to the association the men in this scheme assumed the name of the Greenville Ice and Coal Company, with an office at 59 First Street, Hoboken. Circulars were widely scattered throughout the country, and lumber men in Pennsylvania claimed that they were swindled out of large consignments for which they received no pay.

CIVIL ENGINEER FOUND DEAD.

Charles E. Cregin, in Mr. Dady's Employ, Thought to Have Committed Suicide.

Charles E. Cregin, forty-seven years old, a civil engineer, was found dead in his room in the Hotel St. George, Clark Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The circumstances of the death are regarded as indicating that he committed suicide.

Cregin was employed as a consulting engineer by Michael J. Dady, the contractor and Republican leader of Brooklyn. He went to Cardenas, Cuba, last June to look after some dredging work for Mr. Dady, and returned from there on Thursday last. He dined with Mr. Dady, and seemed to be in good spirits, although he complained of feeling ill. It is said that he had suffered for several years from stomach trouble, and it is thought that he killed himself while suffering great pain or in a moment of mental aberration.

He was found lying partially dressed on the bed, a revolver lying on the floor near by. When a physician reached the room Mr. Cregin was dead. There was a bullet wound in his breast, near the heart.

Mr. Cregin was formerly in business as a contractor. He gave up his own business about four years ago, and entered the employ of Mr. Dady. He leaves a wife and child, who are summering in New Hampshire.

A gentleman who had been closely associated with Mr. Cregin in business said yesterday that the dead man was sunstruck in Havana a short time ago. He believes that as a result of the sunstroke Mr. Cregin's mind had become affected.

JUDGMENT AGAINST J. F. CARR.

Alleged Gambler Claims He Has a Good Defense.

Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was yesterday asked to open a judgment taken by default by the International Metal Lathe Company against John F. Carr for $1,345.60. It is alleged that the money was lost in a gambling house in West Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, by a clerk in the employ of the company, who made use of money belonging to his employers. The gambling house in question is alleged to have been conducted by Carr.

Lawyer V. S. Oliver, who applied to have the judgment opened, said that no answer was served, because a bill of particulars was asked for, and there was delay from other causes. Carr, he said, had a good defense to the action. Justice Rich reserved decision.

IN THE INTEREST OF NEGROES.

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Prohibits Race Discrimination.

Discrimination against two colored clergymen because of their race by the proprietor of a soda water fountain who refused to serve them, at Ocean Grove, recently, is not likely to be repeated. Complaint of the treatment of the men was made in a recent letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The matter was taken up by the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, which has adopted the following resolution:

That any discrimination in business on account of race or color shall be regarded as a violation of the rules of the association and shall render the person making such discrimination liable to forfeiture of any and all rights claimed under any lease of ground or permit for the transaction of business within the bounds of Ocean Grove.

This was done after an investigation had proved the facts to have been stated correctly in a letter from William H. Willis of 138 East Fortieth Street, this city, to the officers of the association. Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, the President, states that the association has always stood in open sympathy with colored people and that in the present instance the proprietor professed his ignorance of the position of the local authorities on the race question.

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We fill orders by mail.
Office hours:
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NOVEL FRAUD ATTEMPTED

Conspirators Had Access to Public Papers in Spain.

Plan Was Unique and Came Very Near Being Effective—New York Man Was to be Victimized.

A New York merchant prominent in the dry goods trade, but who will not permit the use of his name, received last June a letter from Madrid signed "Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor." Besides showing a very fair knowledge of the recipient's business and antecedents, it imparted a decidedly romantic story. First of all, the writer alleged a relationship with the New Yorker, and, having confidence in the latter, wanted him, as Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor expected to die, to care for his only child, fourteen years old, who was said to be in a convent in Mexico.

The story of Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor, briefly told, was to the effect that during the Spanish-American war he had been charged with the purchase of military supplies. He was a Captain in the army, with good friends at Court. There was a scandal in the War Department, and Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor, having been detected in the misappropriation of 750,000 pesetas, was convicted, dishonorably dismissed from the service, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor.

But Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor had not forgotten his only child. Anticipating trouble, he had placed $250,000 in an American bank, for which he received a certificate of deposit. Writing from his prison cell, Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor confided to the New Yorker that the only way to learn the name of the bank and secure the valise in which the certificate of deposit was secreted was to visit a certain point in Spain. Being a prisoner, Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor could not write at length. Indeed, he doubted if he would succeed in getting the letter to New York. But if he did, the recipient could learn all the particulars by cabling "Padro" at a given address at the Spanish capital. But before any real business could be done the Spaniard represented as "Padro" must have assurance that $2,000 would be remitted him to pay expenses.

The first impulse of the New Yorker was to send the money to "Padro," but a friend to whom he related the story scented fraud and advised him to consult his attorneys, who have offices in the Downing Building, in Fulton Street. This he did, with the result that the dry goods merchant paid for a long cable dispatch to "Padro."

Less than two weeks later the New Yorker received a mass of mail matter from Madrid. The letter explaining the cause for sending so many documents opened with the statement that Don Bernardo Lopez Traynor had died in prison. The documents included an alleged certified copy of his will written on official paper numbered 1,995,967. It was examined, contained canceled stamps and the jurat of the notary, whose name was given as Thomas Del Valle. Then there was a copy of the citation issued by the Probate Court to the heirs, a copy of the conviction of Don Traynor, the report of the Governor of the prisoner relative to his death, and a newspaper clipping, but with no name of the publication, reciting the details of the death of Don Traynor, the history of his crime, and the alleged fact that he was supposed to have left a large sum of money in America, which the Spanish authorities had in vain attempted to locate.

By the terms of the will the New Yorker was to receive 25 per cent. of the $250,000 for caring for the testator's daughter during her minority. All the papers sent here bore the stamp of regularity, and one of them stated that all the New Yorker had to do to get the $250,000 was to present the certificate of deposit, as it had been expressly agreed with the bank authorities that the money was to be paid to the person presenting the paper without further identification, and the depositor had waived all claims against the depository in the event of a mistake.

The New Yorker was to send a representative to Madrid, first advising "Padro" of the date of his coming. The agent was to be dressed in a certain style, wear goggles, and carry a bundle of newspapers. Of course, he was to be recognized, and was to get the valise containing the certificate of deposit. The rest was to be easy for the New Yorker and his agent. But the New Yorker did not send any agent, but through his lawyers placed all the evidence in the hands of the Spanish authorities, and if the latter have done their duty, having had ample time, some of the gang of conspirators ought to be in jail.

The character of the documents sent here demonstrates that some one in the international band has the entrée to public documents and buildings in Madrid. In no other way could the information sent here be gained.

A. M. SHOOK TO BE SUMMONED.

Mrs. L. A. Palmer's Son, Whom She Is Suing, to be Served by Publication.

An action was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Joseph H. Dillon, as assignee of Mrs. Laura A. Palmer, against Albert M. Shook for the recovery of $10,786. Mrs. Palmer is the wife of A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager, and Shook, the defendant, is her son. She alleges that between 1885 and 1899 she loaned to him sums aggregating the amount sued for.

It was disclosed in the papers of the suit that Shook had mysteriously disappeared from the United States cruiser Brooklyn in the harbor of Melbourne, Australia, some time prior to July 10 last. Mrs. Palmer says in an affidavit that she had not heard from her son lately and did not know his present whereabouts, but that she had received legal notice from the commanding officer of the Brooklyn of his disappearance. Mr. Dillon, after stating that he had been unable to find the defendant, asked Justice O'Gorman to enter an order authorizing him to serve the summons in the suit by publication. The Justice directed such service of the summons.

SPEYER SCHOOL BUILDING.

Specifications for a $50,000 Structure for the Teachers College.

To carry out the terms of the gift of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, the Trustees of the Teachers College filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for a five-story brick building, which will be known as the Speyer School.

The building will stand on the south side of Lawrence Street, 161 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The structure has been designed by Architect E. A. Josselyn, and will cost $70,000.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street
CLOSED TO-DAY.
During July and August
Saturday here is full Holiday.
As in past two years, and so that Employees may obtain two full days for recreation each week during July and August,
WE CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY.
James A. Hearn & Son.

HENRY C. PAYNE HERE.

Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee—Talks of American Manufactures Abroad.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria last evening was Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Payne went abroad early in March on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, the Hamburg-American's cruising yacht, and was one of the party to tour the Mediterranean and Black Sea aboard that vessel.

Speaking of the commercial advance of the United States in the world's markets, Mr. Payne said it was impossible for an American in Europe not to be impressed with the strides made by American manufacturers. Especially in Austria, Hungary, and Germany, he said, were the people apprehensive of the inroads America was making in their trade. A few years ago, he said, Austria was sending shoes to America, while now there was in operation in Vienna an American shoe store, where only American made shoes were sold.

The Germans, Mr. Payne said, are very much impressed with the way Americans do business, and are sending their representatives to this country to get pointers. On board the Auguste Victoria, he said, were three or four representatives of German firms, who came over for that purpose. A large oil producer had told him, Mr. Payne said, that he had sent his representatives to America to study the situation, and that as a result of their observations, he had found out that five American workingmen could do the work that in Europe gives employment to thirty men.

Mr. Payne will remain in New York about ten days, staying at the Waldorf. He will then go to his home, in Milwaukee.

NAPHTHA EXPLODES IN STREET.

Was Being Used in Repairing Pavement —Saloon Set on Fire.

Naphtha, which a workingman was pouring from a barrel into another receptacle in Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon spilled, and formed a little rivulet, which flowed along the gutter. It reached a fire pot used by men repairing the pavement in the block, and instantly there was a tremendous explosion, while the street was converted into a blazing lake.

Plate glass windows in Frank McDonald's saloon, on the corner, were blown in, and the place was set on fire. The owner and his family and patrons fled to the street, and as the oil burned itself out the fierce heat cracked the flagstones and curbing for a considerable distance. The naphtha was owned by the New York Paving and Repair Company of 156 Fifth Avenue, which is repairing the street.

McDonald estimated his loss at $2,000, and said he had frequently remonstrated against the presence of so much inflammable liquid in the street. The repair company places its damage at $600, principally to a large steam roller.

MR. KEPPLER'S WAMPUM BELT.

Editor of Puck Acquires a New Indian Relic from Canada.

Joseph Keppler, one of the proprietors and editors of Puck, came into possession yesterday of a wampum belt, presented to him by Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, who is an authority on Indian relics. Mrs. Converse has recently returned to New York from Montreal, Canada.

The belt was obtained from the Caughnawaga Indians, near Montreal. They are the descendants of the Indians who were left in the Algonquin Union after the Five Nations revolted and subdued the confederacy. The belt is a trophy of that victory. From the investigations made by Mrs. Converse it appears that the belt was made about 1671.

Mr. Keppler is an adopted Chief in the Seneca Tribe, and bears the Indian name of Gyantwaka. The wampum belt will be his property until his death, when by a law of the Senaca Tribe it will revert back to them again.

MR. KESSLER'S LOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for not publishing the slanderous article about me that some of the other papers did. I beg leave here to give you a statement of facts in reference to the published stories that I owe Mr. Canfield $13,500. The facts are these:

In company with two friends, whose names I will not disclose, I went to Mr. Canfield's clubhouse and played roulette. We played on what is known as the "joint account system"; that is, we were to share the losses, or divide the profits. To make a long story short, we lost money, and, not having so large a sum about me, I said to the croupier that I would like to see Mr. Canfield in order to explain to him that the money would be forthcoming.

I was told that Mr. Canfield was in bed. The next day was Sunday, when his clubhouse was not open, and on Monday morning I saw Mr. Canfield and made an explanation which I thought was satisfactory.

It was understood between myself and my friends that I would pay the money when they paid their share in New York. This morning I was amazed to see the statement printed in the newspapers that I was a "welcher," and had declined to settle the amount. I at once telegraphed Mr. Canfield the full amount of his claim. My friends are perfectly responsible for their share of the losses, although they have not as yet reimbursed me. There is no disposition on my part to avoid any responsibility whatever, and I would prefer to lose ten times the amount than to have the notoriety which these false reports have given me. GEORGE A. KESSLER.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES.—In People ex rel. Gumprecht vs. Knox et al., Civil Service Commissioners, it appeared that the relator applied for reappointment to the position of janitor-engineer within one year after he had resigned that position, and he was accordingly reappointed. At the time of his original appointment, in the year 1892, the position was not subject to any civil service statute or regulations, and the relator passed no examination as a preliminary to his employment, for none was required at that time. Justice Bischoff yesterday refused to grant a mandamus to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to certify Gumprecht's name on the pay rolls. The respondents alleged that the relator had failed to comply with Rule 43 of the civil service rules, which is as follows: "Any person employed in any position in the service of the City of New York who shall be certified to the commission by the proper authorities to have left such service without fault or delinquency on his part, and to have performed the duties of such employment creditably, may be reappointed in the service of the city in the same position in the same department within one year next following his leaving the service. If such employment was after due certification for the same, under these rules, or under the civil service statutes in force at the time the examinations were held, or if such persons shall have passed the examination or attained a place on the eligible list for such position, such person may be re-employed without further examination. If it was not subject to these rules or to such statutes, such person may be re-employed upon passing an examination pursuant to these rules." "It is the evident intention of this rule," says Justice Bischoff, "to permit a reappointment to a classified position without examination only where the original employment was within some civil service regulation. A present examination, upon reappointment, was to be dispensed with if the original employment was after due certification * * * under the civil service statutes in force at the time the examinations were held." This can only contemplate the case of an employment duly certified within some statute calling for an examination, but if there be doubt as to the meaning of the clause it is resolved by the further provision that the reappointment must be preceded by an examination where the original employment 'was not subject to * * * such statute. * * *" The relator's position being admittedly within the classified civil service provisions, and, as such, calling for an examination, I conclude that the respondents properly refused to certify his name, and this motion should be denied."

***

MISTAKES IN TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.—The latest volume of the English Ruling Cases (24) contains the leading case of Great Britain on the subject of the liability of telegraph companies for mistakes in messages. There the rule is that no action will lie by the receiver of a telegraphic message against the telegraph company for a mistake

AUG

1901

The New York Times

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New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN examining the conditions which have inspired the present revival in the principal dialect of the Celtic language, and which are soon to find more or less concentrated expression in the Dublin Congress referred to the other day by one of our London correspondents, it is hardly worth while here to consider the political phase of the question, even though that phase has lent a peculiarly enthusiastic impetus to the movement. To be sure, the young patriots of the Gaelic League are eager to have their representatives in the House of Commons employ Erse when the occasion seems to require the assertion of Irish dignity, but the history of Ireland is a patchwork of incompleted endeavor, and we see no reason why political Ireland should stick longer to the language fetich than it has to more practical and sensible movements.

The literary aspect of the question—the acquirement of the Erse dialect as an accomplishment, the study of its philology, its form, its tributes to Middle English—is altogether another matter. "If I were asked," Matthew Arnold wrote in his "Study of Celtic Literature," "where English poetry got these three things—its turn for style, its turn for melancholy, and its turn for natural magic, for catching and rendering the charm of nature in a wonderfully near and vivid way—I should answer, with some doubt, that it got much of its turn for style from a Celtic source; with less doubt, that it got much of its melancholy from a Celtic source; with no doubt at all that from a Celtic source it got all its natural magic." As the late Prof. Max Müller once declared that English obtained similar treasures from a Teutonic source, a problem is presented to the delegates at the Pan-Celtic Congress to solve which would be much more edifying than to discover some means by which Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons may acquire sufficient Erse in order that they may be still more incomprehensible to their English and Scotch colleagues than they are at present.

A curious and, for many persons, important volume is "The American Armory and Blue Book," edited by John Matthews, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation. It will be issued in royal octavo size and contain 800 illustrations. The aim of the work is to record the arms and lineage of American citizens and register the foundation of family history, as the title indicates, it is not restricted to persons "bearing arms," but, where the editor has been able to determine arms and crests a careful engraving of the same has been executed and placed at the head of the article written by the head of the family. Moreover, the arms borne by maternal ancestors have sometimes been inserted and the facts duly noted. It is to be hoped that Mr. Matthews has been more fortunate in his selections than the editors of the recent edition of "Burke's Peerage." But then America, so far as we know, is not yet the fortunate possessor of a J. Horace Round.

Certain Protestant readers of "The Vicar of St. Luke's," by Miss Sibyl Creed, have accused the author of a lack of candor, not altogether, perhaps, without justification. "This is not a work of controversy," she says on page 252; it is not "a polemical tract in the form of a tale," she reiterates on page 282. Then after the reader has become interested in the "tale," we are taught, two hundred pages further on, by every argument and insinuation at the command of a controversialist, that the Anglican Church is an unsubstantial delusion, and that Rome alone is founded on a rock, just as the hero of the story discovers, to his own satisfaction. We do not see the use of criticising an author for skill in enveloping a forensic in fiction; it seems to us that her motive would have been still more reprehensible had she made no denials at all. We feel quite sure that people who really enjoy this book, for it is a masterly characterization of the English High Church clergy, do so with the gathering impression that they are reading a very clever piece of literature, without any idea that they are perusing a tract in disguise. And, if they do discover their mistake, it will only be with genuine emotions of esteem for the author's art, in which there can be no word of condemnation for her alleged dissimulation.

On Oct. 18, 1776, an engagement took place in the town of Pelham, County of Westchester, New York, between a large force of the British Army and a small detachment of Americans. Several good histories of the American Revolution refer to this engagement merely as a skirmish; others make no mention of it at all. William Abbatt, well known as the author of "The Crisis of the Revolution: The Story of Arnold and André," and "General Heath's Memoirs (of the Revolution,)" has been examining the original documents concerning the subject, and finds out that, according to the statements of British deserters, the British loss was greater than at Monmouth. He has become convinced, too, that this "skirmish" was of the utmost importance to the Americans, as it encouraged Washington's disheartened army which had just been obliged to evacuate New York and had fought a losing battle on Long Island. Mr. Abbatt, therefore, has written a volume called "The Battle of Pell's Point—Pelham," which, if he has maintained therein the same care of detail, historical accuracy, and clear narrative style which characterized his story of André's capture, should add an important footnote to the history of the war for independence.

The task of writing a serious life of a monarch during his lifetime is not an easy matter, if the writer expects to receive praise from contemporaries as well as from posterity. But the attempt has been made by Mr. H. Whates in the case of Edward VII. The book has been brought out in London, and an American house is experimenting with an edition of it in this country. We have not yet read the book, but the author's preface begins thus: "This little sketch will excite the disdain of the courtier and the surprise of the sycophant. It is written for neither class, but for those to whom loyalty is not synonymous with servility nor respect with fulsome adulation. An attempt has been made to give an estimate of his Majesty's capacities which shall be free from the nauseating flattery of conventional biography of modern royalties, and to write an account of the facts of his life from which trivialities and mawkish sentimentalities are excluded." This is quite Johnsonian, and certainly arouses our curiosity to look further.

In the current number of The North American Review William Dean Howells graciously pays his respects to Booker T. Washington. Mr. Washington's early career has before been compared to that of Franklin, but it remained for Mr. Howells to compare it to Lincoln's. To us this sort of thing seems meaningless. It is like those psychic phenomena which, remaining unexplained, develop into supernatural realities, while the explained pass on to the commonplace or become scientific dots. Many men have had similar origins to those of Franklin or of Lincoln, and early experienced the same formative influences. But they were neither Franklins nor Lincolns, and so passed on to oblivion. All the same the Afro-American, of whom we speak, is an exemplary citizen, who has gone far toward solving one of the most difficult problems which ever beset a nation.

INDIA'S GREAT EPIC.

Prof. Hopkins's Volume in the Yale Series—Origin and Character of the Epic.*

FORMING part of the bicentennial anniversary of Yale University in the Autumn of this year, a series of volumes known as the Yale Bicentennial Publications has been prepared by a number of the professors and instructors of the university as a "partial indication of the character of the studies" in which they are engaged. This series comprises volumes on sociology, law, history, philology, literature, and science and are authoritative monographs written chiefly for the specialist, but often appealing to the general reader as well. Prof. Hopkins, the author of the present volume, is the successor of Prof. W. D. Whitney in the chair of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Yale University. He is an acknowledged authority on his subjects in this country, especially on the epic literature of India, to which he has given especial attention. His works include many papers in the transactions of the various Oriental societies. He has in preparation a volume, also to appear in the Yale Bicentennial Publications, on "India, Old and New."

Before going into a characterization of the present volume itself it may not be out of place to explain briefly just what the great epic of India is and what is its position in Sanskrit literature. Prof. Hopkins's work, appealing as it does more directly to the student than to the larger class of readers who cannot be expected to follow intelligently allusions understood at once by specialists, needs some introductory statement of important facts in the general development of the literary history of ancient India. The earliest period of Sanskrit literature known to us is the Vedic Sanskrit, which includes the four Vedas, the most sacred books of India, and their commentaries. Of these latter only the Brahmanas can be said truly to belong to the Vedic period, for, from that time until the present day, there has been an uninterrupted production of exegetical works on the part of the native Vedic scholars. The Veda literature proper comprised first the threefold Veda, the Rig, Sama, and Yajur, to which was afterward added a fourth, the Atharvaveda. The Rigveda is by far the most interesting and important of these, both by its age and by its contents. It has always occupied the chief place in the minds of the Hindus, and its teachings are regarded by the orthodox as divinely inspired. Following the Vedic period came the epic age, the epoch with which we are now concerned. Before and during the Vedic times the Aryan tribes had invaded India, coming down into the peninsula from the north or northwest, and had fought and subdued many of the aboriginal or "Dravidian" peoples which they encountered on their migrations. The invaders settled on the banks of the river Indus and divided the whole of the Punjab, or "land of the five rivers," into a large number of small States, each ruled by its own chief. They all spoke the same language, had the same religious customs, and worshipped the same gods. In the epic age, however, we find many differences in the form of civilization. The tribes had spread by this time much further to the south and east and had settled even in the region of the Ganges. Life was becoming much more complex and varied. In place of the minor States, each with its own tribe of warriors, we find populous kingdoms or empires ruled in pomp and ceremonial by powerful sovereigns. The simple tillers of the soil, who were at the same time priests and warriors, have given place to an exaggerated system of distinctive castes which were theoretically four in number, but which later developed, in reality, into a multitude of minor divisions not clearly understood by their formulators and not at all intelligible to the uninitiated. The simple religous rites of the earlier period became a minutely ritualized body of observances and ceremony which gave rise to an immense body of liturgical literature and finally split up into the numberless minor "religions" practiced today each by its few devoted followers and scorned by every one else. The great kingdoms were constantly making war upon each other, and their strifes and combats gave rise to innumerable songs and tales circulated orally among the people of India in much the same way as the Homeric poems were first spread throughout Greece. Most of these early efforts have been lost because they "lacked the sacred poet" to put them into permanent literary form, but two tales of love and war have come down to us. The nations of the Kosalas and the Videhas, who lived in the territory now known as Oudh and Behar, are the chief actors in the epic called the Ramayana. But the most important of these nations were the two great rivals, the Kurus and the Panchalas. These two peoples lived along the upper Ganges and are the chief actors in the great epic of India, the Mahabharata, which forms the subject of the present volume, the result of the

*THE GREAT EPIC OF INDIA. Its Character and Origin. By E. Washburn Hopkins, M. A., Ph. D. 8vo. Pp. 17+528. N. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901.

jealousy between the five sons of Pandu, King of the Kurus, and Dhritarashtra, who had ascended the throne on the death of Pandu, his brother. Dhritarashtra had a hundred sons, and they and their cousins were always having trouble. These various disagreements form the theme of our epic. The Mahabharata, as we have it, consists of eighteen books or "parva," and some 220,000 verses. Its recitation takes four months and should, according to Hindu rules, take place in the rainy season. The tale was originally probably simply an epic without any idea of ethical or didactic value. Later generations have, however, built up and exaggerated its esoteric aspects until the original idea has been almost completely lost sight of among cultivated readers. But among the people the poem is still considered as a story of the heroic deeds and personal wisdom and power of their remote ancestors in the shadowy far-away haze of Indian antiquity.

Such, then, is the epic upon the study of which Prof. Hopkins's monograph is based. The contents of the treatise are divided into six chapters and three appendices. The chapters are: Literature Known to the Epic Poets, Interrelation of the Two Epics, Epic Philosophy, Epic Versification, Origin and Development of the Epic, and finally Date of the Epic. Naturally the literature known to the epic poets was chiefly religious and philosophical. Much of the vast bulk of Sanskrit literature is later than the epic, and this is especially true of the more purely "kunst poesie," including the drama, which later had such an exuberant growth throughout India. While it is undoubtedly true, as Prof. Hopkins says, that the technical nataka (drama) was unknown to the epic people, still several expressions in the poem lead to the conclusion that forms of dramatic representation were familiar to the Hindus of that time. It may not have been the literary drama of later times, but some folk-theatre is obviously indicated. It is always dangerous to assert positively in matters like the present, and hence it is fruitless to say more than that there may have been a full-fledged dramatic literature at the time of the composition of the epic without leaving any pronounced influence upon it.

The authorship of the Mahabharata is traditionally ascribed to a "vyasa," or editor, who is also supposed to have edited the Vedas and other works. This attribution shows that our epic was recognized as not being the work of any one poet, but rather a collection of lays and tales woven into a more or less consecutive whole. Prof. Hopkins thinks that neither our epic nor the Ramayana was developed quite independently of the other. This may very well have been if we remember that between the earlier and later portions of each poem a long time elapsed.

The chapters on Epic Philosophy and Epic Verification, too, present too many new ideas to be adequately discussed in any short review of the volume. The philosophy of the epic has never before been comprehensively studied, and the results here reached will be of material assistance to future students of the Hindu systems of philosophy. The long chapter on versification (170 pages) is of great technical interest, although rather monotonous reading. It is much more complete than any previous study of the subject and amasses a large quantity of data which should be correlated by some one in preparation for a much-needed treatise on Sanskrit prosody in general. The discussion of the date of the epic may be summed up by saying with the author that "the epic was practically completed by 200 A. D.," and that there is no "date of the epic" which will cover all its parts, but that it may be safely assigned to the second century B. C. This is bringing it down to a much later date than is often ascribed to it, and is in accordance with the present tendency of scholars to reject the extravagant antiquity formerly ascribed to much of Sanskrit literature. The present reviewer believes that it will be only a short time before students are agreed in reducing the date of the Veda by about a thousand years and in placing the vast body of Sanskrit literature well down in the Christian era.

In conclusion it is not too much to say that Prof. Hopkins has in the present work produced the most noteworthy study of the Hindu epic yet made in English, and that his volume will stand in the small but distinguished group of American contributions to the study of Oriental literature as a worthy example of their high standard. That the work will be attacked in Germany may be taken for granted, but that it is found worth controversy will be an additional proof of its merits.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, Jr.

"A History of Rome to A. D. 500," with essays, maps, and aids to memory, arranged especially for use in the higher forms of schools and at universities, by Eustace H. Miles, M. A., will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co.

CHAMPLAIN.

His Battle with the Iroquois in 1615—The First Battle of Europeans in Central New York—His Account of It.

It is a singular fact, and one little mentioned, that the two bodies of water which essentially separate New York State from New England—I mean Lake Champlain and the Hudson River—were discovered in the same year. It is perhaps equally singular that each should have been named after its discoverer.

Every scholar knows that Henry Hudson came sailing up the Atlantic Coast in early September, 1609, and on the third day anchored inside of Sandy Hook. On the eleventh he began the exploration of the beautiful river which flows southerly to the ocean. While Hudson was thus probably the first European to view the island which was later to be called Manhattan, he was by no means the first to set foot on the soil of what is now the State of New York. That honor belongs to Champlain.

The same Autumn, but a few weeks prior to Hudson's arrival, Champlain started from the St. Lawrence and journeyed up the Sorel River with a band of Frenchmen and Algonquins in canoes. At the Chambly Rapids they left the boats and proceeded on foot. After a while a large expanse of water came into view, and along the western shore the expedition moved on toward the south—just how far is not certain.

It was not long, however, before a band of hostile Iroquois appeared. Both parties halted and pitched their camps, erecting rude defenses of the trunks and branches of trees. The next day a slight skirmish occurred. In the midst of the fray Champlain sallied forth with his arquebus and quickly ended the encounter by shooting two of the chiefs and wounding another. Appalled by this sudden and unexpected happening, for it was their first experience with gunpowder, the Iroquois fled in dismay. But the skirmish put an end to the journey. Champlain had only a few followers, and thought it unwise to risk them in a hostile country, so retired northward along the lake. Returning to their canoes, the party embarked and safely reached the St. Lawrence. But the lake itself Champlain named after himself, and thus it has since been known.

Of these two men who thus unknowingly at the same time stamped their names on the map of New York Champlain is much the more to be admired. In the history of the seventeenth century he is truly a picturesque figure. Born in 1567 in a quiet French village, he went forth into the world and saw much of men and of life. He took part in the wars and voyaged to Mexico. He explored the St. Lawrence and founded Quebec. At the age of forty-four he married a girl of twelve. He explored and charted the North Atlantic Coast as far south as Cape Cod. He had also no mean literary ability.

That making expeditions and writing books about them is no infant industry is evidenced by the fact that Champlain published at least one volume of his travels and left much valuable manuscript. His descriptions are among the most accurate put forth in that age of exploration and adventure. Escaping in his long career the many ills that beset him—the arrows of Indians, the perils of the sea, the sicknesses incident to exposure and privation—Champlain died comfortably in his bed on Christmas Day in his sixty-fifth year, honored much and deserving much.

The six years following this skirmish with the Iroquois were busy ones for M. de Champlain. Four times he returned to France, there to labor in behalf of his beloved Canada. He petitioned and implored the power that were, he organized a trading company, he procured settlers, he brought over Jesuit missionaries. In 1611 he was married to his Protestant child-wife, and named St. Helen's Island after her. Singularly enough, she died an Ursuline nun, many years after her intrepid husband.

At this time and for many years before, if tradition be true, the Algonquin tribes of Canada were at bitter enmity with the celebrated Five Nations, the Iroquois tribes, which occupied nearly all of New York, and some of them are still the wards of the State. Warfare was constant, and consisted of raids into the country of the adversary, of destroying villages, of bringing home captives. To insure their well-being in Canada the French took the part of the Algonquins, and were thus led into conflict with the Iroquois. It was thus that came about the first recorded battle of whites and Indians in Central New York, a description of which we owe to Champlain. It took place in 1615, five years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

In the Autumn of this year the Indians of the St. Lawrence planned a raid into the country of their enemies. Great were the preparations. Runners were dispatched to the most distant points. War fires were lighted in every village. By early September a large band of warriors was gathered on the banks of the upper river, and a detachment of 500 more was arranged to meet the main force somewhat later. The Indians anticipated much. Not only did they expect to capture at least one town, but so to terrify their foes by a display of French gunpowder that never again would their homes be invaded.

Those who have seen the Thousand Islands in the Autumn can well imagine the feelings of Champlain as the flotilla of canoes containing his motley army moved slowly through the maze of sandy islets in search of the chosen landing place. It was his first voyage into this beautiful scene, of which now the Summer tourist has taken possession. One can well fancy his mind filled with schemes of colonization, with thoughts of conquest, while his eyes must have been charmed with the vistas unrolled before him. Fourteen leagues, says Champlain, was the distance passed before one reached the favored spot. The warriors then disembarked and hid the canoes so that they should not be destroyed in the absence of the army. Then began the march. Let us use Champlain's own description of it, somewhat abbreviated.

"We travelled by land about four leagues over a grassy plain, where I observed a very pleasing and fine country, watered by numerous small streams, and two little rivers which empty into the lake, and a number of ponds and prairies where there was a infinite quantity of game, a great many vines and fine trees, vast numbers of chestnuts, the fruit of which was yet in the shell. It was quite small, but well flavored. We then continued our journey overland some twenty-five or thirty leagues. In the course of four days we traversed a number of streams and one river issuing from a lake which empties into that of the Entouhonorons. This lake is twenty-five to thirty leagues in circumference, with many beautiful islands, and is the Iroquois hunting grounds, fish being in abundance there. * * * Next day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived before the enemy's fort, where the savages had some skirmishes, the one against the other, though it was not our design to discover ourselves until the morrow. But the impatience of our savages would not brook this, as well through the desire they felt to see us fire on their enemies, as to liberate some of their men who had ventured too far. Then I advanced and presented myself, but with the few men I had. Nevertheless, I showed them what they never saw or heard before, for as soon as they saw us and heard the reports of the arquebuses and the balls whistling about their ears they retired promptly within the fort, carrying off their wounded and dead, and we retreated in like manner to our main body with five or six of our wounded, one of whom died.

"This being done, we retired within gunshot beyond the view of the enemy, contrary to my advice, and to what they had promised me, which moved me to make use of and express to them pretty rude and angry words, in order to incite them to their duty, foreseeing that if everything went according to their fantasy and counsel nothing but misfortune would result, to their ruin and destruction. Nevertheless, I failed not to send to them and to propose means necessary to be used to overcome their enemies, which was to construct a movable tower of timber to overlook their pickets. On this I would station four or five of our arquebusiers, who would fire over the palisades and galleries, which were well supplied with stones. By this means the enemy, who annoyed us from their galleries, would be dislodged, and in the meantime we should give orders for some boards to form a parapet to cover our men from the arrows and stones. * * * Approving this, they began the next morning to construct and prepare said tower and parapets, and made such progress that these were finished in four hours.

"They were expecting this day the arrival of the 500 men that had been promised, but, seeing that we were numerous enough to capture the forts, and, considering delay to be always prejudicial, I urged them to attack the fort, representing that the enemy, discovering our strength and the effect of our arms, which pierced what was arrow proof, would barricade and shelter themselves, which, indeed, they did very well, for their village was inclosed in strong quadruple palisades of large timber, thirty feet high, interlocked the one with the other, with an interval of not more than half a foot between them, with galleries in the form of parapets, defended with double pieces of timber, proof against our arquebuses. On the one side they had a pond with a never-failing supply of water, from which proceeded a number of gutters, which they had laid along the intermediate space, throwing the water without and rendering it effectual inside, for the purpose of extinguishing fire. Such was their mode of defense, much stronger than the villages of the Hurons and others.

"We advanced then to attack the village. Causing our tower to be carried by 200 of the strongest men, they placed it within a pike's length in front, and I posted on it four arquebusiers, all sheltered from any arrows and stones that might be shot at them. The enemy did not, for all that, cease throwing a great number of arrows and stones over the pickets, but the multitude of arquebuse shots that were fired constrained them to abandon their galleries. But when the tower was moved, instead of bringing the parapets as ordered and that on which we were to have placed the fire, they abandoned them and commenced to yell against their enemies, shooting arrows within the fort, which in my opinion did not do much execution. They are very excusable, for they are not soldiers, and are moreover averse to discipline or correction, and do only what they like. Wherefore, one inconsiderately applied the fire to the wrong side of the fort so that it produced no effect. On the fire being kindled most of the savages began to set wood against the pickets, but in such small quantities that the fire did not do much good. The disorder that followed was in consequence so great that it was impossible to hear. In vain I cried to them against the imminent danger to which they exposed themselves by their stupidity. They heard nothing, in consequence of the noise they made. Seeing that by shouting I was only splitting my skull and that my remonstrances were in vain, I resolved to do all I could and fire on all we could discover. Yet the enemy profited by our disorder, for they went to the water and discharged it in such abundance that rivers, it may be said, spouted from their gutters, so that the fire was put out in no time. They continued to pour arrows on us like hail, but those on the tower killed and wounded a great many.

"This engagement lasted three hours. Two of our chiefs were wounded. The rest seeing this began to talk of retreating without fighting any more, and so they withdrew, having accomplished nothing save this disorderly splutter.

"We remained encamped until the 16th of the month. Several skirmishes occurred in that time between the enemy and our people, who became oftenest engaged with them through imprudence rather than want of courage; and every time they made a charge we were obliged to extricate them through the help of our arquebuses, which the enemy greatly feared. For as soon as they perceived one of our arquebusiers they retreated, telling us by way of persuasion not to meddle with their fights, and that their enemies had very little courage to require our assistance."

Force of one sort or another is the only quality in other men that we truly and lastingly respect. This is quite logical, too, for in the last analysis it is force that wins, either physical, mental, or spiritual. So we may fancy that Champlain after this battle in the woods had a certain respect for the Iroquois, able thus easily to repel him and his allies. These Iroquois were indeed entitled to respect, not only because of their fighting powers, but for their intelligence and long start toward civilization. They were by far the most advanced of the North American Indians.

Disheartened by their repulse, the Canadian Indians began a retreat, harassed as to the rear guard by the triumphant foe. Despite this annoyance, however, they came safely to where their canoes were hidden on the shore of Lake Ontario, found that these had not been disturbed during their absence, and so embarked again, returning to their northern homes. The expedition was seemingly without any importance, save that it deepened the enmity already existing between the French and the Five Nations. Many years elapsed before a similar incursion was made from the north into New York.

Of course, we all remember how many cities of Greece deemed themselves to be Homer's birthplace. The site of Champlain's battle has been in similar dispute. The local historian has in each case convinced himself and his townsmen that he was correct. Thus the battle has been placed at many points, sometimes as far west as Canandaigua. This confusion has arisen because no place has met the local description given by Champlain. Together with the manuscript from which came the description given above was a carefully drawn map of the locality. It shows the village proper to have been upon a level spot, and surrounded on three sides by water. On one side was a small lake. Flowing into this at right angles was a stream, and at a little distance another stream flowed out from the same side of the lake, again at right angles. On this rectangular spot the village was placed. The triple palisades mentioned were set on the shores of both streams and the lake, and also on the fourth side, so that here was a nearly square fort, with water on three sides. Within the palisades were rows of Indian houses, numerous and apparently well built. A reproduction of Champlain's drawing is given in one of the new books of this year, "The Old New York Frontier," issued by the Scribners.

The uncertainty has arisen because none of the sites proposed had these characteristics. In fact, no place was for a long time found that bore these marks. Therefore, as is a habit with many historians when a manuscript does not agree with their modern notions, it was asserted that Champlain in his haste must have erred as to the details. Grant this, and almost any town would meet the requirements.

It was the ingenuity of Gen. Clark of Auburn which at last settled this dispute. When once we know about something that has been uncertain—when it has been made clear—then it seems so plain that we wonder how any one could have thought otherwise. Champlain's account of his journey is extremely definite down to the point where his army arrives at the fishing ground of the Iroquois, the lake with islands. All agree that this was Oneida Lake at the point where the Chittenango Creek enters, because this is the only lake in Central New York with islands, and because that part was a favorite fishing ground. Champlain further says that he traveled four leagues further, and came to the palisaded village.

Assuming this statement to be true, Gen. Clark, with the mouth of the creek as a centre, described on a map of this part of the State a circle with a radius of twelve miles—four leagues. Then he explored all the possible points upon the circumference till he discovered a locality that absolutely agrees with Champlain's map. It is near the hamlet of Perryville, a few miles southwest of Canastota. Here is the lake and a stream flowing in and out on the same side just as the chronicler had it. Here, too, are mounds where the palisades and houses stood. Here excavation shows skeletons. Much pottery and many relics of various sorts have been taken from this place to enrich the Smithsonian and private collections. The spot is sightly, near the crest of the hills that rise at the south of the plain that extends from Lake Ontario. A watch fire at the village could be seen at a great distance. It was such a spot as delighted the heart of the warlike Iroquois.

To Champlain, then, and to us now, this "disorderly splutter" seems insignificant. Like enough it was. And yet who knows? Many a decisive event has been as trifling. Had the French conquered, had they and the immigrants that followed fast taken possession of the country of the Five Nations, what would the result have been? Maybe the boundaries of New York would now be different. Perhaps the English would never have taken Canada.

STEVEN B. AYRES.

From time to time we have made note of those features in the columns of The Bookman which can hardly be termed "literary," but which may safely be comprehended within the meaning of the subtitle of the periodical, "An Illustrated Magazine of Literature and Life." In the current number we notice the inauguration of a department called "A Chronicle of Our Own Times: June 10—July 10." Here is a worthy attempt to put into condensed form a record of the principal events which occurred in the period designated, interpreted in the light of subsequent news, and with editorial comment. Such a chronicle, if conducted with discrimination and knowledge, should be useful to look over at the month's end. Owing to the widely different topics treated of—domestic and foreign, political and diplomatic, financial, commercial, and industrial—we presume the feature to be the work of several specialists, who present their views over the common pseudonym of "Mansfield Allen."

AUG

CALVERLEY.

His Famous "Fly Leaves" and "Translations"—His Complete Works in One Volume.*

SOME rare spark of Gallic nimbleness and spirit must have crept somewhere into the stern English lineage of Calverley, one would think, to have made possible his light, frolicsome touch in verse. He did some serious things uncommonly well, to be sure; but he is best known, and always will be, to the happy readers who may chance to find him, as a poet of a kind not too numerous in English song, in whose lines the finest and most delicate humor and preposterous jollity meet for a friendly handshake, and in close conspiracy. Praed was one and Hood another poet who can be mentioned with him; but not in any way to his disadvantage. He had, indeed, a true font of his own, and no need to borrow either a form or an afflatus from his predecessors or his contemporaries.

In parody, where the chief trick is to assume another's voice and verbal drapery, he was so perfect a dissembler that the authors parodied must have wondered at first when they wrote the alleged lyrics, or else have admitted that no mocking bird was quite this author's equal. Rossetti, or any pre-Raphaelite poet, must have relished the ballad from which I copy these stanzas:

The auld wife sat at her ivied door,
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
A thing she had frequently done before;
And her spectacles lay on her apron'd knees.

The piper he piped on the hilltop high,
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
Till the cow said "I die," and the goose ask'd "Why?"
And the dog said nothing, but search'd for fleas.

* * * * * *

The farmer's daughter hath ripe red lips;
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
If you try to approach her, away she skips
Over tables and chairs with apparent ease.

The farmer's daughter hath soft brown hair,
(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)
And I met with a ballad, I can't say where,
Which wholly consisted of lines like these.

In "Lovers, and a Reflection" Jean Ingelow's manner shows itself sportively hilarious and breezily a-touch with nature in this way:

In moss-prankt dells which the sunbeams flatter,
(And Heaven it knoweth what that may mean;
Meaning, however, is no great matter)
Where woods are a-tremble, with rifts atween;

Thro' God's own heather we wonn'd together,
I and my Willie (O love my love!)
I need hardly remark it was glorious weather,
And flitterbats waver'd alow, above:

* * * * * * * *

Thro' the rare red heather we danced together,
(O love my Willie!) and smelt for flowers:
I must mention again it was gorgeous weather,
Rhymes are so scarce in this world of ours:—

By rises that flush'd with their purple favors,
Thro' becks that brattled o'er grasses sheen,
We walked and waded, we two young shavers,
Thanking our stars we were both so green.

Not less felicitous is this author's parody of Browning psychologic and elision-run-mad style of "The Ring and the Book," the opening lines of which are as follows:

You see this pebble-stone? It's a thing I bought
Of a bit of a chit of a boy i' the mid o' the day—
I like to dock the smaller parts-o'-speech,
As we curtail the already cur-tail'd cur
(You catch the paronomasia, play 'po' words?)
Did, rather, i' the pre-Landseerian days.
Well, to my muttons. I purchased the concern,
And clapt it i' my poke, having given for same
By way of chop, swop, barter, or exchange—
"Chop" was my snickering dandiprat's own term—
One shilling and fourpence, current coin o' the realm,
O-n-e one and f-o-u-r four
Pence, one and fourpence—you are with me, Sir?—
What hour it skills not: ten or eleven o' the clock,
One day (and what a roaring day it was
Go shop or sight-see—bar a spit o' rain!)
In February, eighteen sixty-nine,
Alexandrina Victoria, Fidei,
Hm—hm—how runs the jargon? being on throne.

On ground wholly his own, too, Calverley was always so thoroughly delightful that no parodist, of his excellence even, could have pictured him as perfectly as he imprinted others. He was fluent and graceful, having the keenest sense of word values, of cadence and melody, a maker of unworn, unexpected rhymes, happy with colloquial forms, and fond of the minutest dissection of social ways and human traits. All of his lines, in fact, have a shimmering glow of delicate, aerial fancies, with which they are thickly studded.

This almost habitual interlocking of stanza with stanza makes effective quotation from his lyrics difficult—and his best poems are not always his briefest. The lines given below are from his poem "On the Brink":

I watch'd her as she stoop'd to pluck
A wildflower in her hair to twine;
And wish'd that it had been my luck
To call her mine.

Anon I heard her rate with mad,
Mad words her babe within its cot;
And felt particularly glad
That it had not.

* * * * * *

Who could have gazed upon that face,
Those pouting coral lips, and chided?
A Rhadamanthus in my place
Had done as I did:

For ire wherewith our bosoms glow
Is chain'd there oft by Beauty's spell;
And, more than that, I did not know
The widow well.

So the harsh phrase pass'd unreproved.
Still mute—(O brothers, was it sin?)—
I drank, unutterably moved,
Her beauty in.

His best known volume is the "Fly Leaves," first published in 1872. But his translations, if not so popular as that book, are of the highest quality, showing along with rare scholarship a literary execution quite as rare. It is doubtful if either Tennyson, Landor, or Swinburne could have succeeded better with these difficult experiments than Calverley did. Parts of the "Iliad" he gives (both in heroics and in hexameters;) ten of Virgil's "Eclogues," a large number of the Odes of Horace, thirty-one idylls of Theocritus, and many choice bits from other classic authors. Notable, too, are his translations of English poems into Latin and Greek, while his brief prose essays on the principles that should dominate in translation have not been surpassed for intelligence and acuteness of perception.

Of Calverley's personality it is said that it was marked "by an intellectual organism of the rarest and subtlest fibre." He had a sunny nature, and was as a character unique and charming. He must have acquired his knowledge by some invisible power of affinity and absorption, for he was not pushing or enamored of industry. He was noted for simplicity and good nature, as the spirit of his work intrinsically attests. The present volume, which is one almost waited for, and therefore peculiarly welcome, comprises his full work. It is enlarged by a liberal biographical notice, and prefaced by a portrait with a fac simiied autograph. It is also well indexed.

A Tale of Michigan Pineries.†

In a recent interview Mr. Kester has been reported as saying that his most remarkable achievement so far seems to be that he is his brother's brother, referring to Mr. Paul Kester, the dramatist of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," as well as other no less important if less celebrated plays. But now that we have "The Manager of the B. & A.," all this is changed. Mr. Vaughan Kester need shine no longer by the reflected light of his brother's reputation. "The Manager of the B. & A.," his first experiment in a long piece of fiction, is an honest and sincere bit of work, what we would expect from the man who wrote "The Mills of the Little Tin Gods," a story that appeared in The Cosmopolitan two or three years ago and attracted much attention at the time of its appearance.

"The Manager of the B. & A." is the seventh novel in the American Series which the same publishers are issuing once a month during the present year, and as a picture of the life of to-day, describing conditions in a corner of our country, it takes its place in this series with a deserving grace. The story is so much the thing in "The Manager of the B. & A." that it would almost spoil it for the reader to bare it in review. Suffice it to say that the elements of the tale consist of a little town situated in the Michigan pineries; a small branch railroad which furnishes the town, through its car shops, with its chief source of subsistence, and that, at the beginning of the story, the road is about to be sold and the car shops removed, which means ruin for the town, when the hero, who is the manager of the B. & A., steps in and offers within a given time to put the railroad on a paying financial basis. Much against the will of the owner, the manager succeeds in gaining his point, and then the story begins to tell itself. As untoward circumstances involve the manager in one difficulty after another, fatal to the carrying out of his plans and the furtherance of the town's best interests, the story gathers force and quickens in the rapidity of its action, as it reaches its dramatic climax. There is a love story, of course, but it is not the commanding element; the spectacle of the manager and his struggle in beating back the little waves of petty jealousy and wrong that rise against him in his endeavor to launch his self-imposed enterprise is the magnetic centre of the drama.

A word of praise ought to be spoken for the faithful picture of life in this Western town which Mr. Kester has given us. No one who has lived in a small Western town and endured its paralyzing conditions and rebelled against its insularity and cramping of large purposes, will fail to realize the fidelity to life with which Mr. Kester has drawn his picture. And this description is not merely conveyed in word-painting, but through the characters of the story, who act out their little lives on the pages of Mr. Kester's imagined tale, just as we have seen them do in real life. Mr. Kester has shown that he can do most things well and some excellently well, and among the latter there is the power, evidently from knowledge of the conditions, to visualize through imagination the life of our small towns and villages in the Middle and Western States; he has also indicated a grasp of commercial ideas and an appreciation of their tremendous value in the future to the novelist, and upon these special qualifications, together with his gifts as a literary artist, we build much hope of him in time to come. Meanwhile, we have "The Manager of the B. & A." which belongs to the type of "The Gentleman from Indiana," and succeeds like that book in a blending of romance and realism which brings home to us the thrill that pulses in the common events surrounding us, if we have but the awakened sensibility to feel it.

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*THE COMPLETE WORKS OF C. S. CALVERLEY. With a biographical notice by Sir Walter J. Sendall, G. C. M. G., Governor of British Guiana. George Bell & Sons: 1901. Pp., xxxvii-414. Price, $2.

†THE MANAGER OF THE B. & A. By Vaughan Kester. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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AUG

"THE POTTERIES."

Rise and Development of the North Staffordshire Industries.*

MR. HAROLD OWEN'S book on the Staffordshire potter is a history of the rise and development of the pottery interests in North Staffordshire, chiefly in relation to the long fight between capital and labor and the present condition of affairs in the chain of towns called "The Potteries"—Longton, Fenton, Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall—prepared by one to whom the industrial struggles of the working potter have long been familiar.

In an introductory chapter Mr. Owen, son of William Owen, whose efforts in behalf of the working potter are so well known, sets forth his aims in preparing the present book: Clearly to formulate the questions in dispute between masters and potters and to show the bearing and present condition of the potters' fight against "annual hiring," "good-from-oven," and "allowances," as well as their position on the wages question; and, on the other side, the constantly taken ground of capital that reduction in wages was absolutely necessary for the preservation of trade. Lately many Staffordshire capitalists have decided the potters were correct in a stand taken long ago that the greatest enemy to prosperity in the pottery trade will be found to be a "cutter" of trade. Sometimes this enemy to common prosperity is a man of large capital, sometimes of almost none; but to whom in both cases labor is equally necessary and equally ill-paid. At the present time certain capitalists so thoroughly realize the danger from this unscrupulous "cutting of prices" that—

> They have now asked their workmen to join them in fighting a common enemy—the manufacturer who beggars his class by unrestrained and ill-regulated competition; and the trades unionists have responded to an invitation which they asked to have extended to them years ago. It is a safe prediction that if the projected movement becomes ratified and complete the enemy will either be vanquished or absorbed. Either consummation would be good, but the latter better. At any rate, a position has to-day been reached in which both sides combine to extract the best possible results to each from the trade in which they are engaged.

Mr. Owen's book is primarily intended for all who are connected in any way with pottery interests, but it has a far wider application as being an effort to show that "the motives and actions of trades unions are, while necessary to the protection of the class which they are primarily designed to serve, not irreconcilable with the interests of the class which they are popularly supposed to oppose."

The manufacture of earthenware can be definitely traced to Burslem as early as 1600; the date of its introduction into this district—possessing great natural advantages in coal fields and clay beds, still remaining uncertain. It was not until after the second decade of the nineteenth century that attempts were made by workmen in the district to exert organized influence over their employers. The main portion of Mr. Owen's book, about 250 pages, sets forth this long-continued battle between labor and capital; an epilogue showing the present condition of affairs and the future outlook. The Duchess of Sutherland contributes a well-written chapter on "The Dangerous Processes in the Potting Industry," while appendices contain practical papers on such subjects as "Wages and Hirings in Olden Times," "The Use of Machinery and Its Effect on Wages," "The Wages of Potters," "The Weaknesses of Their Unions," and "Where and How the Workers Live," the latter being particularly well worth reading for all who care to know how the other half lives.

It is, of course, quite impossible to follow in detail the fight between these two interests. As early as 1824, however, a generation of potters had arisen whose skill was hereditary, and who had become so thoroughly trained in particular branches as to make such branches trades in themselves. These men combined to form the first Potters' Union, having for its object the regulation of prices. In 1825 the potters employed by a certain number of manufacturers struck for higher wages; were upheld by the main body of potters, but in the end were forced to return to employment on terms much worse than those against which they had appealed. Mr. Owen traces the development of the new union of 1833, the strike of 1834, and the great strike of 1836, followed by "the price of peace," and the break-up of the union. The "forties" were marked by a revival of unionism, the introduction of machinery leading to the formation of a Potters' Emigration Society and organized schemes for settling in America and establishing communication of their own, a dream long since abandoned.

And so the book goes on, giving now the history of a strike, now its settlement, the arguments on both sides, arbitration and its results, the effect of foreign competition, the selling price doctrine, and the present alliance.

One of the principal controversies between capital and labor in the potteries has been whether "good-from-oven" or "good-from-hand" shall be the basis of wages paid. In the former case, "good-from-oven," the employers wished to pay only for such work as came from the firing in a perfect condition, while the workman claimed it as his right to be paid for all work which left his hands in perfect condition; that is, "good-from-hand." There would hardly seem to be any question as to the justice of a man's not being paid for work passed after it has passed beyond his control. It was an admitted custom for manufacturers to sell as "seconds," at reduced prices, such wares damaged in firing for which they entirely refused to pay the maker.

"Annual hiring" bound the workman to the master for an entire year. Engaged at Martimas, he could not leave his master's employment until the following November, except at risk of imprisonment. An employer, on the other hand, could and did discharge a workman whenever he pleased; not only was the period of service fixed, but there could be no claim for alteration of prices or conditions on the part of the workman before the end of his period of service. Again, it would seem there could be no question as to the injustice of such system as it affected the workman.

The "allowance" system is too complicated for reference here. It may be said, however, that it was unjust to the working potter, vigorously fought against and declared illegal by competent counsel, the result being that it was finally abolished without recourse to a strike. As to the wages question, there is more latitude for varying opinions, but the whole argument and all the facts set forth in the book, both in favor of and against the workingman, would seem to prove the assertion that as far as the scale of wages is concerned the manufacturer who "cuts" established prices is at the bottom of the whole trouble.

*THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTER. By Harold Owen. With a Chapter on the Dangerous Processes in the Potting Industry by the Duchess of Sutherland. Pp. viii.-357. London: Grant Richards, Covent Garden, W. C.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $1.75 net.

Townshend and the Capture of Quebec.*

In spite of the romance usually associated with the military life it is possible for the biography of a distinguished soldier to be as dull as that of a political economist. Narratives of personal adventure have, of course, a fascination for the general reader, but enthusiasm is not easily awakened by records of marchings and counter-marchings and all the other intricacies of tactics. Accordingly the value of the memoir which Lieut.-Col. Townshend has written in honor of his famous ancestor will be mainly for the professional student of military history, who will find here an elaborate and scientific account of some of the most remarkable battles of the eighteenth century. Although the period has been treated many times before, this volume possesses a special advantage in the fact that its writer has had access to a large mass of family papers and letters which have not previously been investigated. The result is a book of permanent importance, in spite of its lack of thrilling incident.

George Townshend, eldest son of the third Viscount Townshend, was born in 1724. At the early age of eighteen years, having already graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he volunteered for service in Flanders, in the Seven Years' War. The first notable engagement in which he took part was that of Dettingen, the last occasion on which a King of England was present in the field in command of a British Army. Townshend's journal attributes to the royal presence the blunder of the allies in omitting to follow up their victory. Friction resulting from the same cause was accountable for the resignation of Lord Stair, whose successor, Wade, soon dispirited the troops by his incompetence and inaction. The French became so bold that in one of their raids they nearly carried off Wade himself; and only discontinued their attempts to capture him, the writer suggests, on recognizing that success in such an enterprise would have been prejudicial to themselves.

Young Townshend, having smelled powder again at Fontenoy, was ordered to take part in the suppression of the Jacobite rising of 1745, and fought at Culloden. His duties then called him once more to Flanders as a member of the personal staff of the Duke of Cumberland. After Laffeldt he was sent home with the dispatches, and learned that in his absence he had been elected member of Parliament for Norfolk. Owing to a disagreement with the Duke of Cumberland, Townshend resigned his commission, intending to devote himself entirely to politics. His military instincts, however, could not be so easily subdued, and in 1758 his commission was restored to him by Pitt, who had then returned to office, and he was appointed to command a brigade under Wolfe in the expedition to Quebec.

The voyage to Halifax occupied nine weeks. The navigation of the St. Lawrence was equally difficult and tedious. On one occasion a strong current nearly brought five vessels of the squadron into collision. Townshend's letters and journals give a full account of the military operations which ended in the taking of Quebec. In the famous battle on the Heights of Abraham Townshend himself had to take command of the British forces at the critical moment of the engagement when Wolfe was wounded. The rest of his military career was spent on the Continent of Europe, where he took part in campaigns in Germany and Portugal. In 1767, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the peerage and the family estates. The same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1787 he was made a Marquess, and in 1793 a Field Marshal. He died in 1807.

The section of Townshend's career to which his biographer devotes most attention is the Canadian expedition. This part of the book claims for him the distinction of having been the man to whom the capture of Quebec was mainly due. By the production of documentary evidence the biographer shows that Lord Mahon was wrong in saying that the honor of planning that capture belongs to Wolfe alone. He protests also against Parkman's account of the affair, in which Townshend is accused of having paraded his laurels and of having claimed more than his share of the credit of the victory. It is shown here that these criticisms do not hold, and that in other respects Parkman's version needs to be reconsidered.

Incidentally this volume suggests some interesting comparisons with the warfare of our own times. A list of 600 or 700 casualties is now thought to show desperate fighting, but at Fontenoy the allies lost 7,390 killed and wounded, and the French 6,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. Col. Townshend is of opinion that the military education of to-day is not so much ahead of that of previous times as is commonly supposed. He says that in respect to reconnoissance, outposts, advanced and rear guards, and other military precautions, the British force in Germany in 1761 was certainly as far advanced as the forces now in South Africa. He quotes in this connection the dictum of Frederick the Great that, while it was pardonable for an officer to be defeated, "it was unpardonable for an officer to be surprised.

*THE MILITARY LIFE OF FIELD MARSHAL GEORGE, FIRST MARQUESS TOWNSHEND, 1724-1807. By Lieut.-Col. C. V. F. Townshend, C. B., D. S. O. Plans and Illustrations. Pp. viii.-340. London: John Murray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901.

Golf Stories.*

A second series of golf stories is welcome from Mr. Van Tassel Sutphen, drawn to these stories as we are by the recollection of pleasant hours spent with the first series. Mr. Sutphen was really the first to enter the field of golf and capture it for romance, just as others before him wrested from the bicycle a fantastic and fanciful literature, and as others are beginning to do the same with the automobile. A feature, indeed, of Mr. Sutphen's second series of short stories is the romantic innovation of the automobile. With consummate skill and an appreciation of its comic elements, he has brought the automobile and the fair green together, and shown how the new love is threatening the old and ousting it from the field, just as the golf club and ball did the bicycle. There are eight stories in this volume, the last one showing Mr. Sutphen to be quite an adept at farce writing, and each story has some human knot to tangle and untangle, for which love is not always responsible, and playing through all these little comedies is the sport of golf in its humors and vicissitudes. Mr. Sutphen plays the game himself and is also the editor of Golf, and shows in all he does the true spirit of the sportsman. And after all, what is there in life that so commends itself to our admiration as a man who plays the game fair and takes his losses, as his gains, as part of the sport? And it is this element, which is the comic element in life, that sports itself in Mr. Sutphen's pages and makes the play of his characters a spectacle of laughter akin to tears.

"The Nineteenth Hole" is the third volume in the Portrait Collection of Short Stories which Messrs. Harper & Brothers are publishing, and its contents make it a very seasonable addition to the series, although its interest goes beyond the pale of mere golfers and automobilious persons. "The nineteenth hole," we may explain to non-golfers, is the name given to the smoking room, where the players assemble after their work on the green, to refresh themselves and tell over again their past joys and woes.

*THE NINETEENTH HOLE. By Van Tassel Sutphen. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.15 net.

Maxwell Gray's "Every-day Romance."*

There is a promise about "Four-Leaved Clover" that warms the cockles of the heart of a jaded reviewer. That the pages in large, clear type, well spaced, should fall short of three hundred instead of running in small and compact characters well over the four hundred is in itself cheering. Then a modern "Every-day Romance"—what a blessed relief! Bicyclists instead of armored knights; familiar slang, instead of "prithee," and 'an' thou wouldst," and "by my halidom"; house parties instead of tournaments; repartee instead of gore; telegrams instead of "missives"; how comfortable and delightful all this is!

Then, too, ever since the remote days of the dear old "Daisy Chain" we have loved to plunge at once into a conversation, not to be confronted with "a wonderful word-painting," or laboriously to bring up hero and heroine from early childhood.

So far so good. We feel sure that "Four-Leaved Clover" will bring luck to us as readers, and we prepare to enjoy it and ourselves. But alas and alackaday, soon after the very satisfactory opening scene we begin to shake our heads, and, as the pages accumulate on our left, we find ourselves shaking our heads more and more.

The story is undeniably well written. It has a spirit and a "go" about it. Its readers will read. But Heaven forefend that such should be "an every-day romance"! Captain Bowman is surely an impossibility. What tolerably decent society would not have expelled him after the episode of the dog, and what man above the level of the criminal class would have been capable of expressing his revenge after the diabolical fashion of the forged letter? Even the villains of every-day romances are not of the mold of this doughty Captain, and would not condescend to his weapons. Marcia, the heroine, might well have been the author of "The Love Letters of an Englishwoman." Her devotion is equally of the doormat order, but, happily for her, it appealed more successfully to her—we were going to say "lover," but "beloved" should be the word—than did the similarly abject attitude of the unfortunate Englishwoman. Marcia is potentially too fine a creature to take the initiative as a "loveress," and to remain persistently at her hero's feet. We hope that style of thing is not common in the "every-day romance." If it be, it were well to remind the commencement-de-siècle girl of certain exaggerated but shrewd counsel from little Charlotte Brontë on the subject of a woman holding her affections well in hand.

We find, upon the whole, that "Four-Leaved Clover," while bright and readable, is, fortunately for society, not natural; well enough to amuse a vacant hour, but far from living up to its sub-title or from being in any sense "a criticism of life."

*FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER. An Every-day Romance. By Maxwell Gray. Pp. 295. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Michael Field's Tragedy.*

The title of Michael Field's "The Race of Leaves," a tragedy, is taken from an expression of Homer as filtered through the press of Marcus Aurelius and thence still farther through the translation of the latter by Walter Pater. The thought is one that has been made familiar to all English readers through the words, "All flesh is grass" and "Man cometh up as a flower." The principal personage in this tragedy, its victim, is the Emperor Commodus, the son of Marcus Aurelius. It may be remembered that he was also the son of Faustina, and if ever there was a pair certain to breed a wayward child it was this one, made of a philosopher and a light o' love—provided Wieland were not right after all in his defense of this unique woman. Commodus was in most respects a poor and cheap imitation of Nero, and not even the imagination of Michael Field can make a large figure of him.

The author follows history closely in the story of his tragedy. The Emperor is a profligate and a vain weakling. The sister, Lucilla, endeavors to have him assassinated in the name of the Senate. The populace rages at his palace doors for bread, and he executes his Prime Minister to appease the mob. He plays the gladiator in the arena, and generally comports himself like the shadow of Nero. Finally he plans the murder of his mistress, Marcia, and his Chamberlain, Laetus, and they, believing an ounce of prevention the only cure in such a case, murder him. And so ends the tragedy. It need hardly be added that there is material here for a blank verse tragedy. The dissipated Sybarite has been used before this as the hero of a pocket drama, and one's mind in reading this work involuntarily reverts to Byron's "Sardanapalus."

But it is better for Michael Field that his work should be viewed without thought of other poems. There is a certain largeness of grasp in this tragedy, and there is a power of conception. The author feels his scenes and his personages. But he does not cut his picture clearly. With frequent bursts of verbal brilliancy, he strikes one most of the time as being in want of definiteness of phrase. The style is loose and obscure. Meanings are half hidden and the thought seldom burns itself into the mind of the reader as it does in the unmistakable work of a truly great poet. Yet, as we have said, this author has splendid moments. Here is one:

> One by one,
> You were all highest goddesses in that dance;
> Hera, the Queen, Demeter noble-browed,
> Athena, with severest cadence moving,
> And heavenly Aphrodite, soft as ocean
> In step, with windy sweep of golden Loves
> Round every measure. All that I record
> Is what you flashed or wove across my eyes.
> I cannot dream a goddess or a nymph,
> Or any woman; you have made a pyre
> Of dim imaginations, you who are
> The fearful, bright, and whole reality.

There is beauty and power in such writing as that, and it is a pity that at so many points the purpose of the author is not immediately manifest, but demands some search and deeper thought upon the part of the reader.

*THE RACE OF LEAVES. By Michael Field. Illustrated by Charles Ricketts. Pp. 85. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

A Monthly Newspaper.*

The Current Encyclopedia, the first number of which has just reached us, is an illustrated monthly publication, the chief feature of which is that it presents a monthly record of events with sufficient historical data for their proper interpretation, and with an idea of their proportionate value in the world's history. The raison d'être for such a publication is that while the newspapers only give the raw materials of history, and the periodicals are not sufficiently general, there is need of a publication which shall combine the merits of all the non-literary magazines with the chronological value of a newspaper. Of course, such an undertaking might be almost interminable, but the editors, so far, appear to have shaped their work in accordance with the demands of the average investigator into current events. Social, political, financial, industrial, economic questions are treated without any anterior history attached, except in so far as a political event may affect the destiny of a country; then a brief history of that country, if not commonly known, is given, which, of course, may be omitted from subsequent issues and a back reference made. Persons are treated of in a similar way. The Encyclopedia is well illustrated with portraits, maps, views, and diagrams, and should prove a valuable reference, as it is augmented from month to month, particularly as each number throughout the year will be furnished with an accumulative index.

*THE CURRENT ENCYCLOPEDIA. July, 1901. No. 1. Vol. 1. Chicago: Issued Monthly by the Modern Research Society. $5 per year.

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

The Life of Stevenson. When it was first announced that Mr. Sidney Colvin, the accomplished editor of the "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," had been obliged to relinquish the task of writing the life of his friend which he had been planning, much disappointment was expressed in this country and elsewhere, which was not diminished when it was learned that the biographer was to be a Mr. Graham Balfour. Who is Mr. Graham Balfour? inquired American paragraphers. Apropos of Mr. Balfour's selection for the task of writing a work which will in due time come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, a letter recently written by Mrs. Stevenson, the widow of the author, to a friend in this country, may not be without interest. She says:

I want to tell you why I insisted, in spite of his reluctance, that my husband's cousin, Mr. Graham Balfour, should write the biography. When Mr. Colvin, owing to continued ill-health and the peremptory claims of his official work, relinquished the task, I was at a loss, for a time, where to look for his successor. After much deliberation it seemed to me—and to Mr. Colvin—that Mr. Balfour, a relative, a friend, a member of the family at Vailima during the concluding and perhaps most interesting period of Mr. Stevenson's life, was more fitted than any one else to take Mr. Colvin's place. Mr. Balfour's close intimacy during those troublous years in Samoa gave him a sympathetic insight into my husband's character that no other biographer could aspire to; while his ardent admiration, intensified by the ties of kinship, made him eager to know au fond the man whose mind and personality thus possessed for him a double fascination. Indeed, of all Mr. Stevenson's friends, there was none so adequately equipped to write his biography. Though at first Mr. Balfour shrank from an undertaking so unforeseen and difficult, he in the end gave way to my wish, admitting the justness of my contention that the work was a duty he had no right to shirk. An added interest is that a great deal of my husband's unpublished manuscript has been incorporated in the work.

Austin Dobson. Austin Dobson, as already announced, has just retired from the public service, and has received a civil list pension, after a service of forty-five years; which was welcome news to all who hope this may mean a larger output of Mr. Dobson's prose and verse. He entered the Board of Trade in 1856, at the age of sixteen, and has been there ever since. Commenting on this long public service, a writer in Literature thinks the atmosphere of Whitehall must be favorable to a delicate literary grace. The late Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse and Mr. Edmund Gosse, not to mention others, were connected with the same department; while the Post Office since the days of Anthony Trollope has never been without its literary element. Mr. Dobson's work is always graceful, delicate, and refined. "Certainly no other living writer has caught so thoroughly the spirit and diction of the eighteenth century. It is his period, and he has confined himself to it with almost monastic strictness. With the exception of a few scattered poems, it might be said that he never ventures without its borders. And he not only knows his subject intimately, but has the uncommon talent of being able to disguise his knowledge under a light and humorous touch. Scholarly writers are rare enough in these days; a scholarly writer who is never dull is a veritable black swan in literature." Mr. Dobson's "Collected Poems" are a treasure to all lovers of graceful verse, while his three series of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes" and other delightful prose make us look forward eagerly to the life of Richardson, to which it is said Mr. Dobson's time will be devoted.

A Romance by William Morris. Mr. W. L. Washburn of The Palmetto Press, Aiken, S. C., announces the early publication of "Svend and His Brethren: A Tale of William Morris." This book, which contains a little-known romance by Morris, will be published in a small volume modeled after the design of some of the smaller Kelmscott books, and will contain a page measuring 4¼ by 5⅝ inches. The book will be printed from Bradford type on genuine Kelmscott paper imported by Mr. Washburn especially for this book. A good title page has been designed by Miss Annie I. Colcoch, the volume's initials being similar to those used by Morris. The edition will be limited to seventy-nine numbered copies on Kelmscott paper, and two copies on vellum. The paper copies will be issued in antique blue boards. The entire making of the book, in composition, press work, and binding, will be entirely Mr. Washburn's handiwork.

Bishop Stubbs, Historian. Portions of an article on the late Bishop Stubbs in The Church Quarterly Review show how the sternest of historians reveled in historical romances as well as the effect a Bishopric may have upon a man's reading. His recreations, he wrote, were "making out pedigrees and correcting proof sheets," but he was also a great novel reader. It was said of him that he read "The Count of Monte Cristo" through once a year before he was a Bishop and twice a year afterward, a statement not wholly denied. Like many other students, while special reading was necessary for Bishop Stubbs's works, omnivorous reading was his diversion; he seemed not only to read, but to remember everything. The late Bishop's love for local history was unusually deep. In a lecture delivered at Reading he said, in defense of this branch of history: "There is not an acre, I think I may say in England, certainly there is not a parish or manor, that has not its place in English history, either as the scene of some constitutional act or in the career of some constitutional man; and there is not, I think, an intelligent person in England who is not in one way or another a sharer in such interests of traditions, if he would or could realize it. By realizing your own personal connection with these, you realize your historical relation to the progress of your country, and by working out the details of the local or personal history in which you are so interested you may yourselves largely contribute to the ascertaining of historical truth in details. . . . It is very rare to find any district which has not its own special traditions and local affections."

Joseph Conrad. The recent publication of Joseph Conrad's and Frod Hueffer's "The Inheritors," by McClure, Phillips & Co., and the comments which it has aroused, has inspired more than usual interest in regard to the principal author. When Mr. Conrad's first stories, "Almayer's Folly" and "The Nigger of the Narcissus," were published every one wondered how a sailor had managed to acquire so striking and beautiful a style, and the wonder becomes still greater when we learn that Mr. Conrad is a Pole, who received his early training in Poland. He first acquired his yearning for the sea through reading Polish translations of Marryat's novels. When, much against the wishes of his friends, he turned sailor, he began on a coasting vessel belonging to Marseilles, but he had determined that England was the one country in Europe for the nautical man, and so, in 1877, he landed at Lowestoft. For some time he worked on the east coast of England, laboriously learning the English language from the newspapers, and finally won a sailing master's certificate. Since then he has sailed all over the world, until recently he retired from the sea to devote the rest of his life to gardening and literature. In his self-education and sea life he is said to resemble John Paul Jones; although a thorough sailor in his walk and in his general manner, he is ready to discuss courteously with a stranger the latest things in literature and art and in almost any European language. His home is a delightful old farmhouse, once the home of Walter Crane, the artist, near Hythe, in Kent, England, where he can attend to his beautiful garden, smell the sea air from his windows, and read his books.

Mr. Hardy's Country. Recently a party of London gentlemen, as chronicled in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, made a pilgrimage to Wessex to visit Thomas Hardy, and observe the country which has been made so familiar to readers of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "The Woodlanders," "Far from the Madding Crowd," &c., and it is related that the pilgrims found that the Wessex country was not intrinsically romantic and beautiful, but could only move as viewed through the illusions produced by the novelist. Mr. Clive Holland, one of the pilgrims, has reproduced his impressions for the benefit of the readers of The Critic, with some fine views, a map, and a recent portrait of Mr. Hardy. Mr. Holland devotes considerable space to describing the itinerary of the unfortunate Tess. The following passage will serve to show how he has handled his subject:

Across the meads which stretch on three sides of the old Jacobean manor house, stand the immemorial trees of the old Cistercian Abbey (Bindon) overshadowing Wellbridge Mill. Along the road which leads to the Abbey grounds Clare took his way on the wedding night, followed (unknown to him) at a distance by Tess, dumb with pain on becoming aware of that "cruelty of fooled honesty which is often great after enlightenment." Traversing this road by night, as we have several times done, it is more than possible—nay, it is inevitable—to live over the poignant scene.

Brief Personals. Prof. Walter Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," who has been attracting not a little attention in English literary and scientific circles this Summer, is now seeing through Charles Scribner's Sons' press his new book, which is a continuation, possibly a conclusion, of his famous "experiment in realism." It is not to be considered a sequel to "The Workers," however, only additional experiences of special interest and value. The book will bear the suggestive title, "A Day With a Tramp, and Other Days."

***Waldo Story, son of the late W. W. Story, the sculptor, who is now in this country, is far better known in Europe than he is here. There his fame for beautiful designs in marble and bronze is already an accomplished fact, although much of his recent work has made its way to this country. Mr. Story's name is mentioned in connection with the commission of the equestrian statue of Gen. McClellan to be erected in Washington, D. C.; his statue of "The Black Prince" would indicate the fullness of ability to execute with much power and charm the projected Washington statue. It is an interesting fact, not generally known, that Waldo Story gave all his father's plaster casts and a number of marble statues, among which were the "Magnetic Christ" and "Reclining Cleopatra," to the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., the birthplace of William Wetmore Story.

***The uncommon catastrophe at the close of "Old Bowen's Legacy," Edwin Asa Dix's recent novel, was suggested to him by a similar performance which he witnessed during the recent Winter, in Saloman, Egypt. In this case the substitute did not, of course, end in attempted murder, but the performance was equally unexpected to the guest. Those who have seen the exhibitions often given by traveling showmen or prestidigitators in the little town halls of the New England villages, will realise the accuracy of the general picture of the one in "Old Bowen," with the eager audience, the improvised stage, the ill-centred light from the redolent lamps, and the volubility of the performer, often a foreigner. They have only to add the unexpected element of "emotional insanity" to complete the scene described in the novel.

***We are really at a loss to know whether the writer of the following advertisement, which appears in a London paper, is blessed with a keen sense of irony or whether he writes sincerely as having a genuine product to dispose of: "Novelists.—Young man who cannot afford time to write original taking novel desires engagement as amanuensis, or would sell matter. Originality guaranteed."

***Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch's romances have served to call attention to the literary associations of Cornwall, which are found to exist quite as much in living writers as in the scenes they have described. Mr. Quiller-Couch himself lives in Fowey, which he has immortalised under the name of "Troy Town." Among other living Cornish writers are H. D. Lowery, novelist and journalist; Mr. Arthur Symonds, poet, critic, friend of Verlaine, and translator of Materlinck, and Mr. Herbert Vivian, the author of several books of travel, who has recently become well known as the revivifier of Dr. Johnson's Rambler.

***The expression—which, it is said, Thackeray would recant with enthusiasm—used in connection with the announcement that the Goldsmiths' Company of London had purchased for £10,000 the economic library of Prof. Foxwell, has called for an explanation. It seems that Thackeray, in complaining of the sordid use to which the great City companies put their wealth, said in Punch fifty-four years ago, apropos of the Bellows-Mender's banquet: "And, gracious goodness, what can be the meaning of a ceremony so costly, so uncomfortable, so unsavory, so unwholesome as this? Who is called upon to pay two or three guineas for my dinner now, in this blessed year 1847? * * * Are there no poor? Is there no reason? Is this monstrous belly worship to exist forever?"

***In a recent comment on "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads," by Patton Sheldon, the writer, by the omission of an unfortunate but necessary negative, was made to say more than he meant. What was meant was: "The motive behind it [the publication of rare but to raise just estimates founded on genuine worth on which to build our castes, rather than on anything else."

"The Whirligig."*

Picking up Mr. Lindsay's new novel, and merely glancing at its title, somehow one's thoughts immediately hark back to that mournful, mocking, strong book, "The Whirlpool," and one wonders if Mr. Lindsay, too, has borrowed for his theme Aristophanes's phrase, "Whirligig is King." He hasn't, however. Besides, where Mr. Gissing's story was an investigation of the grime and grayness in social life, full of obscure colloquies and debates of the will, hesitations of decision and choice, with a sense of existence as a thing tangled, involved and perplexed—the author of "The Whirligig" has given his readers a sparkling, very prettily turned little romance, whimsical and picturesque.

"By all the fitness of things," the chronicler says of Bothfield, his hero, "he was born for that neutral-tinted existence into which he has now retired, [at the close of the novel he marries, watches over a chubby brood, and sits, a monument of prudence, upon local committees and charitable boards,] and it was a grotesque conception of the powers that be that pitchforked him into the turmoil of one of the most mediaeval intrigues that have stirred to life in nineteenth century Europe."

The "mediaeval intrigue" thus alluded to was "the great case of Ferdinand II. v. Gottfried von Incke"; and Bothfield, who, in response to a sudden whim, had crossed the borders of Amalia that he might revisit the picture galleries of Amaro, found himself immediately drawn into a web of political conspiracy. Little by little the spiders of the Principality get the feet of their unwary English victim into their intricately woven meshes, and he "goes a-riding upon a whirligig."

The spiders don't eat him, however. No, indeed! On the contrary, by good and happy turns of the wheel of fortune, he escapes, having learned while in the tempest of the whirligig what is the pivot upon which happiness revolves. It goes without saying that the author, being a romancer, shows the pivot to be love. And the girl who wakes in the heart of the man of five-and-forty the knowledge that previously he has been but a stranger to life, is a girl who possesses such a very beautiful name that you would be quite willing to wager a cooky that she, too, was beautiful. Felicia Gisela von Rodenstein—isn't it mellifluous?

Although Mr. Lindsay is comparatively a novice in the field of fiction, he knows how to paint, and is alive with felicities. You can quite fancy that you see Amaro with its quaint, gray, cobblestoned streets, shaded with lime trees; you almost feel lost in the great Hall of Justice, with its gilded ceiling lowering dimly through the gloom, and when he takes you into Bothfield's dirty little wine palace sports run riot—actually you can smell "the new beer and rye bread!

*THE WHIRLIGIG. By Harry Lindsay. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

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FILIBUSTERS.

Their Relations to War, with an Account of William Walker.*

AS to the origin of the word "filibuster," whence its derivation? There is the River Vly in Holland, and they had boats there which were called "flibote," and the early Dutch were much given to adventure. Then there is a French point of land called Finisterre, and also Finbuster. And from thence sailed in 1567 Dominique de Gourges, who was himself a fine specimen of the filibuster. Of course, the word is understood in all its significance to-day. It may, however, be found in use, some think, in the American "buster," entirely clipped of its two-syllabled prefixes. "The name, whatever its origin, was long current in the Spanish as 'filibustero' before it became adopted into the English." Is there the least chance that for want of use the word will become unintelligible? If in 1896 that raid of Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal was not filibustering, then what was it?

Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, the author of "By-Ways of War," gives this as about the status of the filibuster:

> The citizen or subject of any country who makes war upon a State with which his own is at peace with intent to overrun and occupy it, not merely for the piratical ends of rapine and plunder, is a filibuster in the true sense of the term. Such act of war is, by the law of nations, a crime against both countries. Its morality before the meaner court of popular judgment will rest upon the measure of its success alone. So judged, as all invaders are judged at last, the bold adventurer draws but few prizes in the lottery of fame. Cortez and Houston are among the few successful filibusters of modern times.

The individual has certainly filibustered from the earliest of periods. The Norsemen were highly competent robbers, when might was right. It seems very hard to draw the line to-day between private and public filibustering. During the last century has Great Britain never taken land she had no possible claim to? France caught hold of Algeria many a long year ago. What shadow of right there existed in her swallowing up Madagascar will never be made apparent. Missionaries to-day are the constant cause of filibustering, hence the increase of European possessions in China. Because Russia extends to the Pacific she has become the most grasping of filibusters, and it is certain that geographical limits will not have much consideration for this colossal power. Germany has commenced filibustering, and the United States? We will have to draw the line somewhere.

Mr. Roche gives in brief the history of the many expeditions, beginning with the attempts made to capture parts of South America held by the Spaniard. Aaron Burr, Sam Houston, Travis, Bowie, Crockett, all have their places. There was that wildest of creatures, Count Raoussett-Boulbon, "the noble adventurer," as the author calls him. He did, indeed, show wonderful courage, and he died like "a gentleman." Mexico does not seem a favorable site for filibustering. For eleven years after the death of Count Gaston Raoul de Raoussett-Boulbon there came to our neighbor Maximilian of Austria, the puppet of Louis Napoleon, and poor Maximilian was only a filibuster, and because unsuccessful he met the saddest of ends.

The larger part of the volume under notice is devoted to William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," as he has been called, with full details of his numerous attempts to hold various parts of the country in that debatable land called Nicaragua. The author does not attempt the deification of Walker. Surely the man had his merits. He was as brave a man as ever lived, and wasted his life in trying to achieve what was impossible. A filibuster would not be worthy of the name where he not possessed of one single idea, that is to filibuster. There never was so shining an example of the filibuster as was William Walker. Certainly, the rough material necessary for working out his plans could have been found only in America. The author thus describes the American phalanx which accompanied Walker. Here were:

> * * * The men of California, with iron nerves and dauntless courage, in whose characters vice lost half its evil by losing, if not its grossness, all its meanness; men who deemed no crime, or curse, or vice, as dark as that of cowardice. Their manliness was incapable of treachery, falsehood, or the meaner passions; born of a society in which law, the only remedy for wrong, too easily becomes the stronger shield for the wrongdoer. Having summed up their virtues in the comprehensive ones of courage and loyalty, there is little else to be said in their favor. For themselves they would have asked no higher praise, and strict justice can accord them little beyond.

All the various mutations of government common to South American States a half century ago are to be found in the history of Walker's invasions. When finally he became President of the little State, there had been in that Government fifteen Presidents during the last fifteen years. But Walker never could have been certain of anything. At the end he was simply an annoyance, a wasp, as it were, that had to be brushed aside. His fate, as was that of most filifusters, was a sad one. He was captured while making a new attempt at filibustering in the direction of Honduras. An English officer turned over Walker to the tender mercies of the Hondurenos. They gave him but short respite. He was shot on Sept. 12, 1860. Does there exist much, if any, sympathy for William Walker to-day? We question it. The civil war we passed through was the bitterest of potions ever administered to us. But it was salutary in its action. It was a true corrective. It cleared at least the National vision, and the distorted figures of the actors of the past were seen by us in their natural proportions. Of course there was more license forty years ago, because the arms of this country were not so far-reaching then. The last thing in the book relates to the deplorable "Virginius" affair. True is it that, "the mills of the gods grind slowly." The main story in the volume, devoted to Walker, shows strength and very good descriptive powers.

*BY-WAYS OF WAR. The Story of the Filibusters. By James Jeffrey Roche. 8vo, cloth. Decorated cover. Portrait. Pp. 251. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Anna Fuller's New Volume.*

There is nothing rarer among recent books of fiction than a sincere study of American life. The American part of so many of the books that deal with life in this country is in italics. Authors write not about country life, but about American country life, not about fashionable people, but about American society. Miss Anna Fuller's new book, "Katherine Day," is quite free from this fault. The simple picture of life is all the more American, because there is no self-conscious effort to portray a "phase of American life." As the title implies, the story is the life of a girl. One might almost say the life of a family, for Katherine Day's relatives play the large part in her life that relatives usually do in the life of a young girl, and that they so seldom do in fiction. It is rather a relief to find a heroine paying some respect to her grandmother's prejudices and obeying her elders. Rather a humorous development of the fiction of the last few years, has been the calm way in which authors, especially young authors, have ignored and set aside the parent. Mothers and fathers, to say nothing of grandmothers, have stood below par, so it is refreshing to find a book where their value is taken note of. The result is that Katherine is well in the picture. She harmonizes with her surroundings, and in her little world she does not unduly dominate all the other actors in the drama of her life. The book is one of character drawing rather than one of action, and in the more dramatic passages great tact and restraint are used. The dramatic never becomes melodramatic.

With all these excellencies one is rather at a loss to see why the book is so unsatisfying. "Katherine Day" is not what one would call a commonplace book, and yet the reader feels that the author might write a dozen "Katherine Days" without much effort. One of the most serious defects is its length. Six hundred good-sized pages of not very subtle analysis is rather an appalling task for a modern reader. The very balance and sanity of the book has a deadening effect after the four hundredth page or so. There is nothing sympathetic in the telling of the story. The personal note is lacking. Painstaking as is Miss Fuller's drawing of Katherine's character, that irreproachable young woman leaves one cold, save for a few episodes in her childhood, for the book covers Katherine's life from her seventh to her twenty-eighth year. Besides the length of the book, Miss Fuller is rather unsuccessful in her attempt to develop her characters. She can draw very excellent pictures of people, but she lacks the imagination to make them grow and change. The four people that are pictured growing from childhood to maturity display the same traits through all the years of their lives with a persistency far removed from real life.

All this is a roundabout way of saying that Katherine is a fine woman, and good to her grandmother. She is a good deal of a bore, which for the heroine of a book is the crime for which there is no forgiveness.

*KATHERINE DAY. By Anna Fuller. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A New Edition of Shakespeare.*

At last we seem to have an edition of Shakespeare which will meet all the requirements of the average intelligence which desires to peruse the plays of the Avon poet with a critical as well as with an aesthetic appreciation, with the added benefit of suggestion and indication to the sources of the most profound scholarship in the various branches of the subject. Such appears to be the edition of plays which Prof. Dowden is editing for The Bowen-Merrill Company, of which "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" are before us. In praising these books we do not forget that Dr. Furness in his great variorum edition, places before the reader "everything," nor would we disparage the excellent work done by Dr. Rolfe in his editions of the plays for family and high school reading, nor again would we desire to displace the Hudson edition, which is a proper and convenient issue for boys and girls, in the schoolroom or out. The Dowden edition, however, it will be seen, is entirely different from anything that has yet been produced, although it may suggest to some the essentials of the Variorum.

Obviously, Prof. Dowden would appeal to the vast majority of the intelligent reading public; this majority is naturally divided into three classes—those who care only to enjoy the plays through the medium of the most approved text without retardation of notes, and for them the most authoritative text is presented in large, modern, clear-cut type; then there are those who would read and study the text in the light of the best commentators, and for them explanatory notes have been provided at the bottom of each page, which elucidate words, phrases, and histrionic puzzles; thirdly, there are those who, having in their minds about all the notes can give, still have a legitimate desire to read Shakespeare with their fingers upon the various contradictory texts, and for them Prof. Dowden has furnished, in addition to the explanatory notes, exhaustive textual collations. Suppose we take a fragment of the notes and textual collations referring to a passage in the familiar "soliloquy," Q. denoting the quarto of 1604 and F. the folio of 1623:

> 60, 61. To die,—* * * No] Pope, die to sleepe No Q, dye, to sleepe No F. 63. to,] too; Q, too? F. 64, 65. die;—to sleep;—To sleep!] Capell, die to sleepe, To sleepe, Q, F.
>
> 57. in the mind] This is to be connected with "suffer," not with "nobler."
>
> 58. slings and arrows] Walker, with an anonymous writer of 1752, would read "stings." "Slings and arrows" is found in Fletcher's Valentinian, I., iii.
>
> 59. sea] Various emendations have been suggested: Theobald, "siege"; also "th' assay" or "a say"; Hammer, "assailing"; Warburton, "assail of"; Bailey, "the seat." It has been shown from Aristotle, Strabo, Aelian, and Nicolas of Damascus that the Kelts, Gauls, and Cimbri exhibited their intrepidity by armed combats with the sea, which Shakespeare might have found in Abraham Fleming's translation of "Aelian," 1576. But elsewhere Shakespeare has "sea of joys," "sea of glory," "sea of care." Here the central metaphor is that of a battle ("slings and arrows"); the "sea of troubles," billows of the war, merely develops the metaphor of battle, as in Scott, "Marmion," VI., xxvi:
>
> "Then mark'd they, dashing broad and far,
> The broken billows of the war,
> And plumed crests of chieftains brave,
> Floating like foam upon the wave."
>
> 63. consummation] Compare "Cymbeline, IV., ii., 280:
>
> "Quiet consummation have:
> And renowned be they grave!"
>
> 65. rub] impediment, as in "King Henry V.," II., ii., 188.
>
> 67. mortal coil] trouble or turmoil of mortal life. In this sense coil occurs several times in Shakespeare.

Each volume is furnished with an introduction dealing in perfectly adequate but not verbose form with the history of the play, from a literary and dramatic point of view, including dramatic and literary criticism, together with an appreciation of the aesthetic qualities of the piece. Scholars will at once recognize the fact that while, on one hand, Prof. Dowden has not followed the ignis fatuus ignited by commentators of uncertain standing, on the other, he has omitted no idea which legitimately illuminates a scene or a disputed reading.

As pieces of bookmaking the little volumes are in every way worthy of the care, judgment, and good taste which Prof. Dowden has displayed in their interiors. The next play to appear will be "King Lear," and the subsequent volumes, alternately a comedy, a tragedy, or historical play, will be issued at short intervals.

*THE DOWDEN SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Prof. Edward Dowden. Library edition. Pp. about 200 per volume. Demi 8vo, cloth. Fabricated title pages. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.25.

Some Good Sonnets.*

It is not at all easy to explain the nature of a successful sonnet. There is something subtle in the essence of this form, yet it is by no means difficult to recognize a good sonnet. These are indeed few, for the sonnet is the most inexorable form of poetry. To put into the unalterable arrangement of the fourteen lines a thought that shall justify its expression in this form and justify the form at the same time is not given to every one who has a faculty in other verse patterns. If the occasional sonneteer succeeds rarely, he who sets out to write a series of sonnets, addressed to one person and following one line of experience, will certainly make failures.

Of course, the reader will at once recall the wonderful "Sonnets from the Portuguese" of Mrs. Browning, but this series stands to-day as the single successful example of its kind. Petrarch's sonnets to his beloved Laura were not written in a formal series, and it must be recollected that he did not confine himself to this one form in praising his adored one. Shakespeare's sonnets were also written apparently without direct connection. So it must be admitted that when Mr. Ernest McGaffey wrote "Sonnets to a Wife," he undertook no light task. In a volume containing more than threescore sonnets, all addressed to one person, even though that person be a wife for whom the writer cherishes a beautiful love, there are sure to be some pretty poor specimens. Mr. McGaffey has undertaken to touch upon every phase and exfoliation of his adoration, with all its corollaries, and, of course, he has fallen into some deep pitfalls.

But if his valleys are profound, his mountains are correspondingly lofty. We are not acquainted with other work of this author, who, we fancy, has made himself known through the columns of the newspapers of this city. We do not know how large or how long has been his training in the molding of English into the highest forms of expression. It seems fair to judge from his work that he has had less experience as a poet than as a lover. He has been bent on making known the depth and the breadth of his passion rather than on mastering all the technic of verse. But he has occasionally found perfect expression for some tender and beautiful thoughts, and he has, therefore, written some sonnets which deserve to live. Here is one, entitled "Recollections":

> To conjure up old memories; to say
> "Do you remember that in such a June
> An orchard oriole sang to us a tune
> Melodiously from out a branching spray
> Of leafy denseness; or on such a day
> We saw the silver spectre of the moon
> Long after dawn and nearing unto noon,
> A merest wraith of sickle gaunt and gray?"
> These are love's echoes, faintly heard and fine,
> But ever present, never dim nor mute,
> That you and I in comradeship do share;
> Sweet symphonies that breathe a sense divine,
> Like misty chords that linger by a lute,
> Though all the silver strings are shattered there.

In the book the word "to" is omitted from the third line, but Mr. McGaffey's ear is so true that we are sure that he never wrote the line without the word, and consequently have supplied it. The man who wrote that sonnet is a genuine poet, no matter if he failed with some of the others. And there are other sonnets quite as good as "Recollections," while happy lines and luminous phrases are sown prodigally through the handsomely printed pages. This little volume will be a dear companion to all who know the loveliness of love, to all who can appreciate the voicing of the best emotions that come to a man's heart. Women will find joy in its pages, for they set forth the kind of worship for which every woman craves. It may be that Mr. McGaffey will not again find inspiration to move his muse to such fine songs, but he may rest happy in the assurance that by these sonnets—at least those which show him at his best—he has earned a right to be classed among the most sincere and tender of our recent singers.

*SONNETS TO A WIFE. By Ernest McGaffey. Pp. 71. 12mo. St. Louis: William Marion Reedy.

The Making and Breaking of a Boss.*

The trait distinguishing Mr. Francis Churchill Williams's "J. Devlin, Boss," from all other novels dealing with the corruption of American politics is the ingenious permutation of race, religion, and party by which the author has avoided anything capable of being construed as an attack upon anything but "the machine." Nearly all his corrupt politicians are Irish, but they have none of the Hibernian clannishness; they have no religion whatsoever, and no opinions in regard to British politics, and they belong to the Republican Party.

This admirable arrangement leaves the author free to concentrate his forces upon the boss himself, and to maintain his thesis that the boss was a man. Consciously or unconsciously, he succeeds in showing that the human feelings of the boss wrought his fall. As a very young politician, he risked his whole future career to save his drunken father from discredit as a "worker." As a man, he weakened his fighting powers, put his party's fate in jeopardy, and at last was dethroned in the effort to shelter the woman whom he loved from bitter sorrow. The moral, if there be any, is that a boss must be utterly devoid of humanity. Politically, J. Devlin had the solitary virtue of adherence to the letter of the truth, both in making statements and in keeping promises; as a private financier, the President of a bank, he was similarly faithful.

At the very dawn of his career, as a boy in a newspaper office, he had exacted tribute from his superiors, partly by doing errands and executing commissions uncommonly well, partly by seeing that all manner of petty calamities in the way of spilled ink and mucilage, missing scissors, and umbrellas, befell any one who did not pay him well. Hearing that his journalistic career was to be cut short by discharge for the mere trifle of going to the circus when ordered to take copy into the office, and in spite of his having sent in the copy with a message asserting that he had been injured in a street accident, Jimmy resigned.

He was immediately taken into the employ of Bill Brady, a ward politician, who happened to be cognizant of his resignation manoeuvre, and remained with him until he was his superior in skill and knowledge, and proceeded onward and upward until he ruled the city. Thence he continues until he becomes a force in National politics, and is one of the most potent causes of Grant's defeat in the Chicago Convention.

The story of that gathering is very well told, but with a droll blunder, evidently the result of consulting the file of some newspaper afflicted with a correspondent having no musical ear. A club is said to march singing certain words to the tune "Old Folks at Home," although the feat is a manifest impossibility, as they are adapted to the air "When This Cruel War Is Over"; another set of words, said to be sung to "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," will fit neither that nor its original, "The Three Crows," without some addition. The error would not be worth noting were it not a strong proof of persistence of type in proofreaders.

The fall of Jimmy is much more rapid than his rise, but he makes a highly creditable exit, being found quite innocent by a commission of investigation. "Well, he was worth all he got," he amiably says of the upright elector whose casting vote acquitted him. "He said that he held his—opinions high—and—he did." Then he resigned from the water trust and retires from politics, his defeat in a city election having previously ended his work as leader.

It is quite possible that, inasmuch as Jimmy is made very agreeable in spite of his perfect dishonesty and unscrupulousness, that some will regard the story as politically immoral, but its lesson, if less obvious than that of Mr. Lush's "Autocrats," is quite as strong. The man who would succeed by dishonesty must be friendless and solitary; otherwise, sooner or later, his weak point is discovered, attacked, carried and he falls, as fell J. Devlin, who rose by stepping on the fallen bodies of his predecessors. Putting aside all question of the public welfare, is the game worth playing? To suggest the question is quite as salutary as to show the calamity caused by playing it. Mr. Williams warns the young politician where other writers warn the young voter.

A new edition of Grant Allen's "Colin Clout's Calendar" will be issued immediately by E. P. Dutton & Co. This book appeared some years ago, and was very popular, but for a long time has been entirely out of print. It represents the author in his most pleasing mood, and is a record of a Summer from April to October.

*J. DEVLIN—BOSS. By Francis Churchill Williams. 12mo. Pp. 220. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

AUG

1901

MAIL BAG HINTS.

Anonymous Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Are we entering upon an age of anonymity of authorship in books again? The question as to who wrote "Waverley" overshadowed for a time even the political problems of its day. But it is not without confusion and bewilderment under present conditions. "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" is attributed to this one and that one, nobility included; "The Visits of Elizabeth" trades on the horticulturally inclined Elizabeth, and the unsuspecting but interested reader buys and reads and asks questions. "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" get mixed up with both, and so the fun waxes furious. The people are amused, and the publishers and authors grow fat at their expense.

But a more glaring instance of the perils of anonymity has arisen in the case of the recently published "Tribulations of a Princess." This is said to be written by the anonymous author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." I have heard several dissenting murmurs, but nowhere has any one dared to speak out his convictions. Now it seems to me that all the evidence as between the single or separate authorship of these two books goes to show that each is as different as it can be; that each bears the marks of a different style of writing, a different sort of mind at work. To believe that the hand that wrote "The Martyrdom of an Empress" also penned "The Tribulations of a Princess," after a close examination of both works, seems to me to be absurd. Think of the dignity, the sweetness, the measured reserve of the former, and contrast its distinguishing qualities with the romantic egotism, the piquancy and exuberance of emotion, the unreserved confidences, and sensational revelations of the latter.

"The Martyrdom of an Empress" is sustained on a high level of narration and written with a sense of proportion that betoken years of maturity and mellowed wisdom in the perspective of the writer. It has the stamp of life, of history upon it. "The Tribulations of a Princess," on the other hand, is the expression of an ebullient imagination, of youth and magic, of a freshness of feeling that hates fiercely and loves madly; there is undoubtedly the stamp of life, of history, upon it, but the air in which it lives and breathes is the air of romance.

But not only in those inherent qualities that belong to the mind and expression of the author do these books strongly show differing characteristics. In the matter of style and language there is an even greater disparity. Take any page almost in "The Martyrdom of an Empress" and lay it beside a page from "The Tribulations of a Princess" and the deadly parallel will show how dissimilar is the style of each writer. Here again is evidence that the author of the former book is a much older woman, for her choice of language is marked by careful precision, patient pruning, and restraint. In the latter book the language is exuberant in its expression, untamed in its picturesqueness, and delightfully unrestrained, indicating a younger and looser hand.

Can it be that the claim of anonymous authorship for these two works is justified by a common editor for both, and that the Memoirs themselves came from different hands? This in some respects might account for the great difference between them. I am sure that others of your readers who have read these two books must feel as I do, and it would be interesting to hear from them. FLORA MAI HOLLY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1901.

John Fiske on the Civil War.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In all the reviews and comments on the late John Fiske and his works, I have seen but cursory mention of "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War."

This seems strange to me, as from a layman's standpoint the book is by far the most comprehensive and lucid of any that has dealt with that particular phase of the war.

It gave keen pleasure to many besides myself, I am sure, to find Gen. George H. Thomas accorded his proper place in military history by a man who was a dispassionate judge and who also gave us a better idea of the genius of Gen. Grant, as displayed in the Vicksburg campaign, than could possibly be derived from a study of the operations around Richmond, when he was in command.

I have no doubt but that eventually we should have had a full history of the civ war from Prof. Fiske, a book which would have been a delight to the scholar, student, and general reader. His loss is indeed irreparable.

O. T. ROBERTS.

New York, Aug. 5, 1901.

Paine and the Declaration of Independence.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, Mr. W. H. Burr says: "Not a single fact has ever been adduced incompatible with Paine's authorship of the Junius letters, and it is equally certain that he drafted the Declaration of Independence." As to the first part of this statement I am not qualified to answer. Yet it seems to me that, in spite of the discovery of two late Junius letters in 1865, the conclusions of Chabot are still sound. And in The Journal of Archivists and Autograph Collectors for 1896 we find the late Mr. G. S. Ingils, the well-known English expert, still maintaining the Francis theory.

But whatever may be the value of the first part of Mr. Burr's statement, the second part seems very far from right. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and his writing it was a natural consequence of his previous writings. In 1774, when the Virginia Assembly met to elect delegates for the Continental Congress, Jefferson was too ill to attend. But he sent a set of resolutions for the instruction of delegates to the Congress. The Assembly thought so well of these resolutions that it adopted them and had them printed. They were printed in other parts of the Colonies, and soon they appeared in London, under the title of "A Summary View of the Rights of Americans." A comparison of this document with the Declaration of Independence shows striking similarities in language, style, and thought. We find here the same category of the King's offense as we find in the Declaration, only the arrangement is a bit different. The Boston Port bill, the suspending clause, the regulation forbidding the Governors of Virginia to create new counties, the Stamp act, appear as grievances in this summary view almost as they do in the Declaration.

Several of the great thoughts of the Declaration are met with in the earlier document. Jefferson, in 1774, already spoke of a free people having certain rights, and deriving these rights from the laws of nature, not from the will of the King, and further on he said that the "God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time; the hand of force may disjoin it, but cannot destroy it."

In these sentences the Declaration of Independence is foreshadowed. So, when in 1776 it was proposed that America be independent, it was only natural that Thomas Jefferson was selected to write the Declaration. For he had already written two drafts of it first, the "Summary View of the Rights of Americans," and second, also a declaration of independence for Virginia.

FERDINAND I. HABER.

149 West 78th St., New York, July 23, 1901.

Theodosia Burr Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A correspondent in THE SATURDAY REVIEW says that the supposition of a correspondent in a previous issue that Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr" contains a portrait of his daughter Theodosia is a mistake. I have a copy of this work, which was issued from the press of Mason Brothers, New York, in 1858, and it has in front a steel engraving of "A. Burr" and next to it, separated only by a sheet of tissue paper, one of a very beautiful young woman, who bears a striking resemblance to "A. Burr," and beneath which is the name "Theodosia" only. I have always thought, and still think, that this is the likeness of Theodosia the daughter, and not Theodosia the wife. In fact, the striking resemblance to the likeness of Burr leaves no doubt on that proposition. J. B. PAXTON.

Stanford, Ky., Aug. 8, 1901.

Books for Girls of 13.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Replying to "W. J. L.'s" inquiry for a list of books for girls of thirteen in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 20, I would suggest:

Scott's novels and poems.
Macaulay's essays and letters.
Green's History.
Justin McCarthy's History of Our Own Times.
Daisy Chain, Miss Young.
Book of Golden Deeds, Miss Young.
Dynevor Terrace, Miss Young.
Water Babies, Kingsley.
Captains Courageous, Kipling.
Both Jungle Books, Kipling.
Wild Animals I Have Known, Thompson, and anything else he has written.
Wagner's Heroes, C. Grande.
Wagner's Heroines, C. Grande.
Donald and Dorothy, M. M. Dodge.
All of Mrs. Ewing's books.
Man at Camp Chicopee, Hamlin.
Man in the City, Hamlin.
Untold Tales of the Past, B. Harraden.
The Rock of the Lion, Seawell.
We Ten, B. Yechton.
A Young Savage, B. Yechton.
A Little Maid of Concord Town, M. Sidney.
The Five Hildegarde Books, Laura Richards.
Trinity Bells, A. Barr.
Those Dale Girls, Carruth.
Not Quite 18, Susan Coolidge.
The Little Minister, Barrie.
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, Baring Gould.
Fiske's Histories, all of them.
The Reds of the Midi, Tiny Gras.
Children of the Ghetto, I. Zangwill.
Quits and the Initials, Baroness Tautpheus.
Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood, George McDonald.
Master Skylark, J. Bennett.
The Land of Pluck, Dodge.
Romola, G. Eliot.
Silas Marner, G. Eliot.
Cranford, Gaskell.
The Other Wise Men, Van Dyke.
Fisherman's Luck, Van Dyke.
Shakespeare, of course.

I think this list is long enough to last for several years.

P. G. NICKERSON.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1901.

Mackail's Biography of William Morris.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read your notice of Mr. Mackail's latest volume with a great deal of interest, having had the privilege of being personally acquainted with William Morris in the closing years of his life. I have not read Mr. Mackail's lecture, except such fragmentary portions of it as were published in the English Socialist press at the time. But I have read his two-volume "Life of Morris," and am convinced that, as in the case of Collingwood's "Life of Ruskin" and the "Life of Alfred Lord Tennyson," by his son, the author has only succeeded in gathering the principal materials necessary for such a work, and that the true life of the man as he was has yet to be written.

Allowing his personal prejudices to color the book, Mr. Mackail has done a great injustice to Morris's memory. In the section of the book which deals with the Socialist work of Morris, he rightly devotes a good deal of space to his bitter quarrel with Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the distinguished and scholarly founder of the English movement, which led to his withdrawal from the Social Democratic Federation, and the establishment of the Socialist League. But while he dwells much on the quarrel, he does not—although perfectly aware of the fact—inform his readers that Morris afterward admitted that Mr. Hyndman was right, and that he had acted wrongly. Apart from the injustice to Mr. Hyndman, it will at once be conceded that no biographer ought from personal motives to suppress such a fact. Especially is that true of Morris's action. Mr. Hyndman was the Parliamentary candidate of the Social Democratic Federation at Bursley (Lancashire,) and Morris wrote offering to go down during the campaign to speak on his behalf, at the same time expressing his sorrow for past actions. Naturally, my friend Hyndman was well pleased, though he did not wish Morris to make such a public recantation, and told him so. But Morris insisted, and went to Burnley, and before an audience of some 2,000 persons, confessed that in the quarrel of a few years before Mr. Hyndman was right and he was wrong. He spoke in the highest terms of Hyndman and his work for the cause of Socialism. Altogether I consider it to have been one of the noblest incidents of that noble life, and its willful omission by Mr. Mackail cannot be too strongly condemned.

It is interesting to remember, too, that Morris rejoined the Social Democratic Federation, and contributed frequently to its organ, Justice, in addition to lecturing for the party. His last public appearance, indeed, was as the Chairman of its New Year meeting in (I think) 1896.

I cannot help wishing that Mr. E. Belfort Bax, Marat's great vindicator, who wrote in collaboration with Morris, would take up the Socialist side of the life of the great artist, poet, and craftsman who gave so much inspiration and strength to the Socialist movement.

JOHN SPARGO.

New York, Aug. 7, 1901.

In Praise of Charles Reade.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As an admirer of the genius of Charles Reade, I desire to thank your critic, William L. Alden, for his kind words in praise of that novelist. What Mr. Alden says is fine; but he doesn't go far enough.

Besides the value of Charles Reade's novels as a mere source of entertainment, they possess a lasting value as a means of bettering the human race. Most of Reade's novels are masterly exposés of social evils, and, like Dickens, his books have been a lever in working up public sentiment and indignation against public wrongs. Reade's books, in other words, are written with a purpose—not the puerile, sickening, and morbid purpose of sex relationship, &c.—but for the purpose of battling against social evils. Take, for instance, his "Never Too Late to Mend." That book exposed, in a masterly, manly manner, the corruption and wickedness of the old prison régime of England and the horrible treatment of prisoners.

Mr. Alden is right in his estimation of "The Cloister and the Hearth." It is as grand a historical romance of adventure as there is in the English language. I place it above Scott's "Ivanhoe," though in this, I suppose, I run counter to the consensus of opinion.

EDGAR T. BRANDENBURG.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1901.

An Indian Maiden's Burial Place.

C. S. Campbell writes from Owego, N. Y., inclosing a photograph of the tall marble shaft erected there to mark the burial place of Susana Loft, an Indian maiden, who was a granddaughter of the celebrated Joseph Brant, leader of the Six Nations in the border wars of the Revolution. Mr. Campbell sends the photograph after having read an account of the death of Miss Loft as recorded in the recent book entitled "The Old New York Frontier." She was killed at Deposit, on the Erie Railroad, in 1858, during an accident to a train while it was standing at the station, and was buried in Owego. Deposit was known to Joseph Brant as Coutoos, or Cook House. He had often been there with prisoners eighty years before his granddaughter's death. Mr. Campbell describes the monument as "standing on the brow of the mountain overlooking the village of Owego and the Susquehanna." It bears the names, the dates, and describes the manner of her death ending with these words: "By birth a daughter of the forest. By adoption a child of God."

J. DEVLIN—BOSS

A Romance of American Politics

By FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS. Frontispiece by Clifford Carleton. Price $1.50

The real politician is shown in Francis Churchill Williams's new romance, "J. Devlin—Boss." The "Jimmy" of this novel is a "ring" politician, but, in his private life, is drawn as a shrewd, humorous, kindly man—a man whose heart is constantly warring with his ambition. His love-story is as tender and engaging as anthing which fiction of recent years has offered.

Philadelphia Record:
The book is readable from the first page to the last, is full of keen observation of life and possesses a healthy unforced humor. It must take rank as one of the best works by a new young writer put forth in some time.

New York World:
The story is intensely interesting and intensely practical. Cupid has wires to pull, just as the boss and the heelers have, and he pulls them in his own pretty way.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

. . The Short Stories in The Youth's Companion

reflect vividly and faithfully scenes in the every-day lives of Americans, North, South, East and West. From four to six such stories by the foremost writers of fiction appear in each issue.

For 10 cents the publishers will send any three issues of The Companion anywhere. Annual subscription price, $1.75. Published every Thursday.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

"Flander's Widow."*

Mrs. Francis Blundell, who hides behind the pen name of M. E. Francis, has not now to make the first acquaintance of the public. She has already written books which have not lacked readers. "Flander's Widow" is the quaint title of her latest novel. In this she tells the story of a perfectly ignorant and innocent girl, left wholly helpless in the world, without kith or kin. The girl is found by an old family friend in this plight immediately after the death of her only relative, her grandfather, whose entire property is sold to pay debts. This old friend decides that as he has had two wives and is now without one, he will offer this fresh and rosy-cheeked lass a place at his fireside, and as she does not see anywhere else to go, she accepts the offer. She is eighteen, and her husband is fifty-eight. Result, when they have lived together placidly and peacefully for four years, husband is laid away in the churchyard, and widow is left with a fine farm to look after.

A still further result is that all the young men of the countryside come a-wooing, but they are all met with sad repulses. The fair young widow will have none of them. Finally, in sheer desperation and for her own protection, she proposes to her husband's old friend and fireside crony, Farmer Isaac Sharpe. He is much averse to marriage, having managed to live to old age without it, but he finally consents because he thinks it is what his dead friend would have liked him to do. Then his son, a wanderer on the face of the earth, comes home and promptly falls in love with his father's fiancée. And she? Well, the sleeping beauty wakes up and discovers that there is a kind of love far different from that peaceful sort which she had received from her dear old Flander. There are meetings and partings, tears and resolutions, and at last a final parting, of really tragic nature. And then comes the last scene of all, which shows us that this tragedy is only a comedy after all. Farmer Sharpe, it seems, has all the time been bringing his son and his fiancée together in the hope that they would fall in love with each other, and so free him from the necessity of marrying her. And so they are happy ever after. Farmer Sharpe is a well-drawn character, and his peculiarities make the real interest of what would otherwise be a not extraordinary tale.

Prof. William E. Mead of Wesleyan University is preparing for the Albion Series of Old and Middle English Texts an edition of two Middle English romances, "Emare" and "The Squire of Low Degree," and is at present collating books and manuscripts in the British Museum. These two romances are in verse, and are interesting specimens of the sort of literary entertainment furnished in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The author of each is unknown. Of the "Emare," which is a story very like Chaucer's "Man of Lar's Tale," the British Museum possesses the only manuscript copy. "The Squire of Low Degree," which seems to have been very popular in its day, was printed in the sixteenth century, but of the early editions only one copy is known to be in existence, and this is likewise in the British Museum.

*"FLANDER'S WIDOW." A Novel. By M. E. Francis. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUG. 10, 1901.—16 PAGES.

AMERICAN FICTION ABROAD

Half a century or so has passed since Emerson reported his literary acquaintances in London as saying to him: "So long as you do not give us copyright, so long we shall have the teaching of you." Nothing was further from the mind of host or guest than that the time might come when the relative positions might be reversed and the Americans should have "the teaching" of the English. In simple fact, it has not come yet, and we see no chance of its coming. The literary sceptre has by no means passed, nor does it give any signs of passing. When, to speak only of the recently dead, the United States can produce in one generation, or at least as contemporaries, a Tennyson, a Ruskin, and a Stevenson we may begin to talk.

But nevertheless the copyright law, scanty as it is, has already produced unexpected effects. One of them is recorded by the London correspondent of The New York Evening Post. This correspondent, who is apparently a Briton, bewails the hard fate of the British novelist, whom he calls "the British fictionist." The poor man, he says, was first thrown out of a job by the South African war, which disinclined Britons to read about anything else, and then by the death of Queen Victoria, which set every Briton to reading about her. Now that he has recovered from these two interruptions of his audience, the British novelist finds himself confronted with American competition. Of thirteen new novels in one week the correspondent finds five are "of American origin," and conjectures that 20 per cent. or so of the output of the last few months must be transatlantic.

It is quite true, as we have more than once pointed out, that the successes of a season do not have anything necessarily to do with literature. And, moreover, most of the recent successes are evidently non-exportable. Take "David Harum," for an example. There is a truth in the picture of manners which the book gives which appeals strongly to the reader who knows the manners. But there is no reason why it should interest any foreign reader, unless he be a student of sociology. The manners are not pretty nor is the picture beautiful. There can be no British circulation for a tale of that kind, and apparently not much more for a tale which makes its appeal to the atavistical instinct of Americans for their "side" of the story of the American colonies. But our huge public, our "market," has attracted the interest and the cupidity of British writers and British publishers of fiction. The wisest publishers, in their generation, are those who have taken the precaution to plant a foot in each world. It is not true, according to the best of our observation, that literature of the English language is rapidly or markedly ceasing to be literature of the British Islands. At the same time, there are evident reasons why the British "fictionist" should visit the United States and inquire what manner of people these are who buy so very many books, and buy them, as he must often be tempted to say, without any regard to their quality.

CRIERS IN THE BOOK MARKET.

Elsewhere in the present issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be found a remarkable article purporting to give the confessions of one who has been supplying the literary market with many varieties of intellectual pabulum. The patent humor of this skit will not misguide the reader as to its more serious aspect. It is not at all easy, as some persons imagine it is, to make the public read a good book, or even a bad one. We live in a period of sensationalism, and the modesty of pure art is little thought of. "Blow your own horn" seems to be the motto of the time, and the man who does not wear cap and bells to attract attention to him as he passes down the street is not unlikely to be wholly lost in the pushing crowd.

Now, advertising a book is not easy. It will not always do to put the customary advertisements into the newspapers, paste a poster in front of the shop, and then wait for the customers to come along and buy. Their curiosity must be piqued in some way. One trick is to publish the book anonymously and hint that it is by a celebrated personage. When this method is pursued it is better to try to convey the suggestion that the celebrated personage is not a literary one, but a scion of royalty or a noble or at least a vaudeville actress, who may become a Duchess. Another variation of this method is to print the book with an assumed name, which blindly hints at the real one.

An old plan, but somewhat too well worn for these days, is to announce that the forthcoming book contains acrid delineations of real people, with side hits at the mightiest of the land, who may not be mentioned even in private conversation without bending of the head. Again in our day there is the plan of doing everything possible to excite interest in the author himself. In this case the book is to be published with the author's name in full, especially his middle name. Therefore all his exploits, the color of his hair, also the color of his wife's hair, if he have one; the doings of his children, if he have any, and the wise sayings of his grandmother, if he had one, are set forth by the passionate press agent.

We may dislike this apparent huckstering of literary wares, but there is something to be said in defense of it. A public which gets so large a part of its education from reading sensational newspapers will not consent to be treated in a dignified manner. It must have its nerves thrilled, even by the announcements of a forthcoming volume of sermons. And publishers must please the public, if they wish to sell their books.

RUS IN URBE.

In these days of nature worship it takes no little courage and freedom from prejudice to argue, as Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer does in The Century, that New York is a pleasant place in which to spend the summer. Perhaps the most suggestive passage in her unconventional article is that in which she recommends the city to the man who has some congenial work to do. "Unless we are landscape painters," she says, "it is better not to go to the country if there is anything we wish to accomplish before Autumn comes around again. If we really love the country, it tempts us to idle or to play, day in and day out; and so do the friends that we may meet or make there. * * * But here in town the murmur of strenuous living is still in our ears, the spur of other men's activities still pricks our conscience or ambition, yet the individual disturbs us not, and nature does not beckon alluringly through door and window."

For the student or literary man, at any rate, the hint is a wise one. A certain amount of open-air life is, of course, necessary to health, and must somehow be provided for, if only by occasional week-end excursions. It is the attempt to combine a country holiday with a fruitful exercise of mental activity that is the delusion. To the writer who has a book to compile or a problem to think out, nothing is more tempting than the prospect of a sojourn in some secluded cottage, far from the din and machinery of the great city. Here he imagines, he will be able to concentrate his energies upon his task, and the beauty and quiet of his surroundings will make his toil a pleasure.

The experiment, however, does not usually work as he anticipated. He soon discovers that the attractions of the country bring with them distractions also. If he has anything at all of the "feeling for nature," it is difficult to resist the temptations which appeal to him from forest or meadow or stream. The strongest resolutions to be industrious become frangible under such a test. Moreover, he finds that the change of environment has in itself made it difficult to read or write effectively. He may have brought his typewriter or his fountain pen with him, but he misses his familiar table, and his bookcases, revolving or fixed, and the indefinable something which has communicated almost an air of personality to his own study or "den." And, as luck would have it, the particular book or set of papers which turns out to be essential happens to have been left behind. On the other hand, if he is self-willed enough to linger in town, he retains the use of the whole of his literary apparatus and the doors of the library are still open a few blocks away, while his freedom from social engagements and from the other interruptions of the crowded months gives just that degree of aloofness from the world that is necessary for his absorption in his task. He can play the hermit, if he chooses, while within touch of all the conveniences and safeguards of urban civilization. Wherefore, let the wise man who must be diligent defy fashion, ignore the seductions of "a Summer in the country," and be content to rusticate at home.

GOOD SPEAKING RARE.

Considering the part played by speech in public affairs, it is remarkable how poor the equipment in elocution generally is of those who play it. If we attend a ceremony or public meeting, we see men, professional and other, who belong to the educated class, destitute of all that constitutes good speaking. Oratory has ever been the attainment of a distinguished few. Herodotus is quoted by Addison as accounting for the fact in his day by saying that "the most useful animals are the most fruitful in generation, whereas such beasts as are fierce and mischievous to men are but barely continued." Had he lived to-day he might have referred to the orator by those animals that have ceased to be, and are known only in the old volumes that are treasured up in the recesses of nature.

But it is with good speaking and reading we are concerned at present—oratory is something more, and there is no good reason why these should not be the accomplishments of the many. If we must, we might even not be averse to parting with the orator of the day, considering the manner of man he often is, but we cannot, without the keenest regret, see the correct speaking and reading of the mother tongue fall into decadence. Look where you will, among all degrees of education and spheres of work, and current speech is blemished to an extent that is repugnant to the commonest philological rules. If we write an ordinary conversation phonetically, it will be found largely made up of words mispronounced, of expressions in the dialects of various peoples, of slipshod grammar, and of slang, and this notwithstanding the furore there is for education. We have recently seen a young man graduate in a high school, whose speech on the occasion was very little removed in pronunciation from the dialect of the street, and was received with perfect complacency. This indifference is the more remarkable that the prizes of life are so widely thrown open to the man who can present a case in a winning and convincing manner. There is no position in the State into which the eloquent man may not talk himself, for no other accomplishment can give him the same influence over his fellows, and there are few higher pleasures than that of listening to a fine speaker.

This pleasure is derivable from speaking that may fall considerably short of oratory. The Bishop of New York is not an orator, but an admirable speaker, whom it is always a pleasure to hear, so completely does he bring his powers of voice and countenance, and gesture, with what Tully calls a "just moderation," to bear with one consent upon the subject in hand, and so fine is the balance between what he says and how he says it. But when a speaker stands in an attitude of indifference, with his hands behind his back or thrust into his breeches pockets, his message, if the most momentous ever brought to man, and the most carefully constructed, fails of effect.

Good speaking is more than grammatical correctness or distinct pronunciation, and means, besides the use of language that fits the subject, tone of voice that expresses the varying shades of thought, and facial expression and gesture that fortify the language and convey it to the mind with a keener sense and a more lively force. It is said that an Arabian story teller, by the vividness of his expression, will hold a listener's attention who does not understand a word he utters. When a celebrated preacher—the Abbé of Boulogne—recited some parts of his sermons for Talma, the latter said: "It is splendid, as far as this," touching the preacher's chest; "but the lower part of your body is deplorable. Clearly you have never bestowed a thought upon your legs." Those who have heard the late Mr. Spurgeon read a chapter in Isaiah can never forget the effect of his splendid elocution as his fine voice rolled over the vast audience with the words: "Sing, O barren, thou that didst not bear; break forth into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child." It was like the opening recitative of an oratorio, and while bringing the sentiment powerfully before the mind, imparted an exquisite pleasure. But how exceedingly painful it is to hear, as we often do, the readings in church, from the well of English undefiled, so badly done that, unless haply we are familiar with the text, we cannot make out one word in ten.

In another school, to which men were wont to look for lessons in elocution, namely, the stage, the art has fallen on evil times. Nothing could be more deplorable than the fortunes of the language there. The Kembles and Forrests and Brookes and Keans have gone, and left no successors.

But the most important ultimate object, and for which our educational establishments primarily exist, is purity of speech in common life, because of its correlation to right conduct and cleanly living. In bygone centuries the English-speaking race has seen the renaissance of learning, of religion, and of natural knowledge; we hope that the century upon which we have entered may see the renaissance of the English language.

"BOOK-MADNESS."

"Book-Madness," the title of Mr. Leon H. Vincent's very suggestive essay in the recently issued "Arnold Record of American First Editions," is a fascinating subject.

Old as is the collecting habit, and numerous and ardent as are and have been its devotees, there has been surprisingly little written on the subject worthy of preservation. Bearing in mind Irelend's Euchiridion, "The Solace and Companionship of Books," an inexhaustible treasure house of prose and verse on the subject, and the two editions of "Ballads of Books," somewhat different as to contents, issued here and in England by Brander Matthews and Andrew Lang, yet as compared with the vast mass of other literature, the contents of those volumes, and a few scattering essays, paragraphs, and poems written since these compilations were made, is so small that book-lovers will welcome Mr. Vincent's present paper, the title of which is evidently borrowed from Dobson's always delightful—

Books, books again, and books once more!
These are our theme, which some miscall
Mere madness, setting little store
By copies either short or tall;
But you, O slaves of shelf and stall!
We rather write for you that hold
Patched folios dear, and prize the small
Rare volume, black with tarnished gold.

Book madness is the most desirable of all diseases, Mr. Vincent declares, and all the more desirable because so seldom cured; possssing, too, many virtues quite its own, and making its victims "radiantly, if feverishly, happy through the acute stage, serene and complacent during the long period of convalescence, and heartily to be congratulated in case of a relapse," the happy middle period above all being capable of being so indefinitely extended as to cover the greater portion of a man's life.

Mr. Vincent says there is a practical and unregenerate public who may care indeed as much as or more than the saving remnant for the inside of books, but who insist emphatically that books were made to read rather than gloat over, that they entirely lose sight of and fail to sympathize in the added pleasure a collector feels in his ownership of a first edition or other rare volume, possessing a charm "entirely apart from grace of style and rich intellectual content."

This is a charm entirely evident to the few, but difficult to impart to men "who get the same pleasure out of Horace whether they read him in the plain text of B. Trubner, ad usum scholarum, or in the lovely little edition made by John Baskerville of Birmingham in the year 1763. Such readers are not barbarians, but through their indifference do they most assuredly deprive themselves of a legitimate and a great pleasure."

It would probably be hard to put into cold words the pure pleasure a bibliophile is able to extract from an understanding of title pages and editions and the attendant fascinations of catalogues and bibliography. And yet to one thoroughly bitten with the disease it is not the possession merely of such treasures, the ownership of a book not to be found on every collector's shelves—although there is little doubt that is a contributory element—that gives collecting its perfect zest. There is an indefinable charm for the well bitten in a book in the condition in which it first left its author's hands. It is essentially his edition, and so brings us nearer to the man behind the book.

On the success of such a book, and especially if it happens to be included among an author's first or early volumes, may depend his future, and though the edition may be shabby and mean as to paper and print, the book lover possessed of the true sacred fire enters, through the ownership of such a volume, into a sympathy with the hopes and fears of its author never to be experienced in the reading of later or collected editions, essentially the publisher's edition.

Mr. Vincent discourses upon the various ways in which collectors bring together their books, Mr. Arnold's having been gathered largely through a study of catalogues. The former would not care to see the entire world bitten with this disease of book-madness, but he "could rejoice to know that every one had a touch of this humanizing passion; that not a few were adepts, and that there were some three or four in each generation, who, to sustain the noble traditions of their craft, squandered time and money in Richard Heber's most royal manner."

AUG

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, Aug. 9.—This week Dr. Robertson Nicoll insists that a woman wrote "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," and that John Murray, who brought out that widely read book here, will publish a new volume by her in the Fall. Who wrote "The Aristocrats," however, is still the burning question. John Lane, who publishes the book, says that everybody will know in October; meanwhile, he admits that those critics who insisted that the author was well known as a writer in America are correct.

Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," of which Heinemann will publish a first edition of 100,000 copies, is the only sensational novel promised for early Autumn. It may be recalled that its run as a serial in one of the Pearson publications over here was cut short owing to objections made, from the point of view of morality, to a scene between Roma and the Prime Minister of Italy—necessary to the story, but opposed by some of Pearson's readers. That, however, has had no influence on its American production in Collier's Weekly.

William Heinemann declares in an interview that not twenty-five English novelists earn $1,200 yearly. He will contribute to the next number of The Author, in a pointed manner, his opinion of the relations of authors, publishers, and the new tribe of agents. He is one of the few publishers who believe in the future of the sixpenny novels; most of them think they have had their day and have done more harm to the trade than good. Mr. Heinemann thinks they will last to introduce established authors to a new public not reached by the six-shilling books.

Graham Balfour has finished his authorized biography of Robert Louis Stevenson, which will be published in two volumes here by Messrs. Methuen in November.

It may be recalled that when the Publishers' Congress met in London four years ago Viscount Goschen entertained the delegates with a paper dealing with his hereditary connection with publishers and printers. Until then it was not generally known that his grandfather was Joachim Goschen, the famous publisher of Leipsic and the friend of Goethe and Schiller. For several years Viscount Goschen has been engaged upon a biography dealing with this ancestor, which will shortly be published by John Murray in a two-volume work called "The Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen: Publisher and Printer of Leipsic, 1752-1829." The contents include extracts from his correspondence with Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Koerner, and many other leading authors and men of letters of his times. The volumes will also include reproductions of several rare photographs.

Michael Kerney, for forty years chief cataloguer and literary adviser of the Quaritches, and a wonderful linguist, died a few days ago. He had an unequaled knowledge of books and ancient manuscripts, and wrote anonymously several works of great value to collectors. He was born in Dublin in 1838.

Brinsley Johnson will publish a new edition of Douglas Jerrold's "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," with all the original Punch illustrations by Leech and Doyle, and with later pictures by Charles Keene, and with an introduction by the author's grandson, Walter Copeland Jerrold. The latter is a popular writer on miscellaneous subjects, his topics varying from "W. E. Gladstone, England's Great Commoner," and "Oliver Wendell Holmes" to "The Triumphs of the Printing Press." His popularity, however, does not preclude serious attention being given to such works of his as "Voltaire's Candide" and "Thackeray," "Sterne," and "De Quincey" in The Temple Classics.

John Lane will publish next Winter, besides a cheap edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne," a book about the life of Jane Austen in the neighboring Hampshire village of Chawton. Her historic cottage in Chawton's main street and Chawton Park, the scene of her "Mansfield Park," are within pleasant walking distance of Selborne.

Fisher Unwin will publish here the forthcoming work by the Rev. William Barry dealing with the Papal monarchy from Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII., comprising 700 years. You have already described the book as being one of the early publications of the Putnams in America.

Besides his new story "By Rock and Pool," Louis Becke, whose books have always been well received by your reviewers, has in hand two works of fiction relating to life in Queensland and the South Seas, where the author spent his early years.

The Longmans are soon to publish "Women of the Salons," by S. G. Tallentyre, containing chapters, illustrated with photogravure portraits, on Mesdames Depinay, de Staël, de Sévigné, and many others.

Two hundred and fifty copies of the sumptuous new volume on Mme. Récamier and her times are now on the way to New York. E. A. D.

The Bonaparte Library That Goes to Chicago.

The magnificent linguistic library of the late Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte has been acquired by the Newberry Library of Chicago, and the finest philological collection in the world is lost to England, the country of the Prince's birth. The library has been on the market for several years, and various public institutions have endeavored to secure it. At one time it was thought that the Boston Public Library would purchase it, but the arrangements fell through. The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris tried to obtain the rarest books in the collection, and later there was some talk of the library going to Italy. Strenuous attempts were made by the British Museum authorities to have the collection broken up to fill gaps in their library. Then a movement was started to purchase it as a national testimonial to Gladstone, and it was rumored that the Marquis of Bute was contemplating the presentation of the collection to one of the great Catholic universities. Latest of all came the report that a committee, including the Bishop of Stepney, the Bishop of Portsmouth, Dr. Richard Gardner, Israel Golancz, and Dr. Adler, would be formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions for its purchase for the City of London Library. Nothing came of it, however, and finally several London bankers purchased the library as a private speculation, and until lately it has been stored in a warehouse.

Prince Bonaparte, the great philologist, was born at Thorngrove, England, Jan. 4, 1813, and died in 1891. He mastered all the thirty-odd languages now spoken in Europe, and had a general knowledge of all the hundreds of dialects. The great ambition of his life was to form the most perfect philological library in the world, and many authorities, well qualified to judge expertly, agree that he succeeded in his aim. Though his primary object was the acquisition of every language and dialect represented in Europe, in the course of years his ambition went further, and he endeavored to gather together specimens of every known language that possessed even the most rudimentary literature. With the European portion of his scheme he entirely succeeded, and a glance through Victor Collins's "Catalogue" of the library shows what great strides he had made toward the accomplishment of his larger task.

While still a young man, the Prince's fame was worldwide, and books came from all parts of the globe to the cousin of an Emperor who was reputed to value a rare book above all other treasures. He was the intimate of all the great linguists of the day, and they took pleasure in assisting in the formation of his collection. He traveled extensively, and never passed a bookstop or stall; catalogues came to him from several countries, and he took pains to be informed at once of all important linguistic books that came upon the market. Money to him was merely a means of obtaining books. In the days of his prosperity he bought them without considering their cost, and when his income was lessened by the fall of the Empire, he actually deprived himself of necessities in order to indulge his love for them.

His literary attainments were rare and extraordinary. Death cut short his intention to compile a catalogue of his collection on a scientific basis, which would have demonstrated the relations of languages and the lessons to be learned from the shading off into one another of their dialectal varieties. The philological importance of this work would have been great, and it is unfortunate that his labors were ended just at the time when all his material was gathered together. In the catalogue he would probably have given the world the final results of his investigations into the history of the Basque language—that linguistic mystery which has puzzled so many eminent philologists. Victor Collins published in 1894 a "Catalogue" of the library, which he called only an "attempt." It is, however, much more than that, and is a most useful work.

In the 718 pages of this quarto catalogue are given the titles of 13,000 books. An abbreviated list of the classes of works described includes the following: Chinese, Thibetan, Hottentot, Bushman, Hawsa, Eme, Esarita, Kafir, Australian, Polynesian, Malay, Japanese, Tunda, Samoyedic, Chudic, Livonian, Laponic, Magyaric, Turkish, Iberian Algonquin, Aztec, Brazilian, Eskimo, Chaldee, Hebrew, Phoenician, Coptic, Sanskrit, Zend, Persian, Hellenic, French, Old French, and over seventy-five French dialects, all classified; Italian and some sixty Italian dialects classified; Castellano, Portuguese, Roumanian, Celtic, Gaelic, Kymric of Wales and of Cornwall and Brittany, Gothic, Runic, Norse, Swedish, German and innumerable dialects, Polish, English and fifty dialects classified, Russian, Bohemian, Lettish, Old Prussian, Etruscan, Albanian, Creole, Macaronic, and, last of all, Volapük.

Rarities are numerous in the collection, and among them are some of the most valuable books known to all collectors. Many works described in the catalogue will be sought in vain in the published records of the bibliographers. It is therefore welcome news that the connection has come to this country, and that its destination is an institution where its linguistic treasures can be studied at ease. The Newberry Library already holds high rank among public libraries, and the acquisition of Prince Bonaparte's noble collection places it among the world's greatest institutions. Europe will now have to come to Chicago to study its own languages and its own philological history.

Bayard Taylor's Cedarcroft.

Cedarcroft, the estate that Bayard Taylor established in Chester County, Penn., after he had achieved fame as a poet and a traveler, has suffered so much damage through the incursions of picnic parties and pleasure seekers this Summer that it has been necessary to adopt precautions to prevent the old homestead from being despoiled.

Most of the visitors are attracted probably more by the natural beauty of the lawns and grove than by the literary associations of the place, but all learn that the quaint mansion has some sort of story connected with it, and so they feel impelled to carry off one or more relics.

The property, consisting of the house and fifteen acres of land, one mile north of the village of Kennet Square, was sold at Sheriff's sale last year to the National Bank of Kennet Square. For a time visitors were allowed to roam at will over the place, but vandalism became so common that no one is now permitted to enter the house unless accompanied by a representative of the owners. The tiles about the old fireplaces appealed particularly to the relic hunters, and one fireplace had almost been destroyed as the result of successive depredations.

Cedarcroft's future is involved in uncertainty. The main purpose of the syndicate of business men that now holds it is to realize a profit on their investment. It may be sold to some one who will preserve its literary traditions, or it may go to a thrifty individual who will convert it into a picnic resort or a Summer boarding house.

At the Sheriff's sale $9,375 was paid for the property on which Bayard Taylor spent fully $35,000. Having returned from his world-wide travels, Taylor, in 1859, started to convert into reality his dream of many years to make his home in the little Quaker community where he was born. Acquiring a farm opposite his birthplace, he planned and supervised every step in the erection of a dwelling.

In the cornerstone he placed a copy of "Views Afoot," an original poem, which he said should be "read five hundred years hence by somebody who never heard of me," a poem in manuscript by Richard Henry Stoddard, and some coins. All the members of his family assisted in laying the stone, and cake and ale were served to the workmen.

The housewarming was elaborately celebrated on Aug. 18 of the following year. There was a performance of a one-act comedy entitled "Love in a Hotel," which had been written by Taylor and Richard Henry Stoddard. The latter was the guest of honor on this occasion.

The building was modeled somewhat after the old English manor houses. Brick walls of unusual thickness were reared on granite foundations. Wide verandas surrounded the house, while the most conspicuous feature is a square tower resembling a pagoda.

Although he planted trees and shrubbery and devoted much attention to beautifying Cedarcroft, Taylor's early dreams of a peaceful retirement here were never fully realized. This was due partly to his inborn love of travel and partly to the conservative nature of the Kennet Quakers. The Chester County farmers resented innovations that he introduced among them, and when, in 1866, his "Story of Kennet" appeared, they were highly offended because they found themselves depicted in its pages. Because of the lack of harmony with his neighbors, Taylor was the more ready to gratify anew his longings to wander in foreign lands.

For ten years, however, he spent most of his Summers at Cedarcroft, and during these sojourns he numbered among his guests the foremost authors of America, including Whittier, Lowell, Emerson, Greeley, Aldrich, Stedman, Curtis, Baker, and Stoddard. Describing his picturesque surroundings at Cedarcroft, Taylor wrote:

Looking down from the house there is the old forest on the left; the line of trees, overgrown and tangled together with wild grapes and ivy, on the right; the point of the wood at the bottom of the lawn in front, and over its edge and between it and the grove of yellow pine, a lookout into the country, bounded by some hills, five or six miles away.

Near the northwestern corner of the house and not far from the garden there is a small group of black walnut and locust trees, which gives us the nearest shade in Summer. No large trees are planted nearer than the lowest terrace in front. Westward, a hundred yards distant, there are two enormous chestnut trees, which surpass in dimensions any I have seen in this country. One of the trunks is 27 feet in circumference, the other 24 feet! I presume they are not less than three or four hundred years old.

After 1872 Taylor never lived at Cedarcroft. When he died, in 1878, shortly after being appointed Minister to Germany, he was buried in the Longwood Friends' cemetery, near Kennet Square, and above his grave was placed a stone bearing a bronze bas-relief of the poet, a sculptured butterfly, and the words, "Alpha, January 11, 1825; Omega, December 19, 1878."

Shortly after the poet's death, Cedarcroft was sold for $15,000. Subsequently it changed hands several times. The price decreased at each transfer, and the deterioration finally resulted in the Sheriff's sale.

£1,550 for a Caxton.

"The Royal Book; or, Book for a King," printed about 1487 by William Caxton, England's prototypographer, sold for £1,550 at Sotheby's July 29. The book is one of the rarest and most intrinsically valuable of Caxton's publications, and only five perfect copies are known, including the above. The type used is classified by Blades as Caxton's fifth, with which he printed, between 1486 and 1491, seven books.

At the West sale in 1773, this highly important book was sold to George III. of England for £10, and is now in the British Museum. Four years later Ratcliffe's copy sold for £2 10s to Gustavus Brander, and at the latter's sale, in 1790, brought only 15s. Caxton was plainly not a magical name in those days, when early English literature and American were carelessly disregarded. At Louis Goldsmid's sale, in 1815, his copy brought £85 1s., Baird securing it. In 1819, at the Bland sale, Hibbert purchased the same copy for £73 10s., and at Hibbert's sale, in 1829, Lord Spencer paid £91 19s. for it. The book can now be seen in the Spencer-Rylands collection. The Ratcliffe-Brander copy was imperfect, and the Littledale copy, sold in 1850 for £5 5s., was also faulty. Buccleuch's copy, lacking one leaf, was the next copy to turn up, and in 1889 sold for £365. Ashburnham did not possess the book, and the recent sale brought forward the first perfect copy sold in seventy years.

The price paid for the "Royal Book" is fourth among the largest sums given for Caxtons at auction. The following list gives a few of the highest prices:

Name of Book and Date of Sale.	Highest Price.
"Jason," 1897, Ashburnham's	£2,100
"King Arthur," 1885, Jersey's	1,950
"Recuyell," 1885, Jersey's	1,820
"Royal Book," 1901	1,550
"Dictes," 1897, Ashburnham's	1,320
"Recuyell," 1812, Roxburghe's	1,060 10s.
"Canterbury Tales," 1896	1,020
"Recuyell," 1897, Ashburnham's	950
"Confessio," 1885, Jersey's	810
"Cordyale," 1897, Ashburnham's	700

Of the above ten Caxtons, at least three are in this country—the "King Arthur," one of two copies known, and the only perfect copy; the "Tales," sold in 1896, (with seventeen leaves in fac simile, but fine and large,) and the "Confessio," a beautiful copy. All three are in Robert Hoe's magnificent collection. The "Royal Book" was purchased by Quaritch, and possibly it may also come here.

Meeting of the Ex-Libris Society.

The tenth annual meeting of the English Ex-Libris Society was recently held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, London. A most interesting exhibition of book plates of libraries, colleges, and institutions, together with literary plates, was given, over three thousand specimens being shown. Among the American plates were examples from the Grolier Club, the Club of Odd Volumes, the Maine Historical Society, the Boston Public Library, and the Harvard University Library.

A series of plates used to adorn books presented by George I. was shown by the University of Cambridge, and other interesting specimens were lent by Trinity College, Dublin, the Corporation of London, the Inner Temple, the Athenaeum Club, and the Reform Club. Two plates which belonged to Pepys were shown by Stuart Johnson, and Cowper's book plate was sent by W. Bolton. Rare plates were also lent by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Singer, by Sir James B. Paul, the President of the Society; by the late President, Sir Arthur E. Vickers, and by the Hon. Secretary, W. H. K. Wright.

Among the engravers who exhibited examples of their skill were John Vinycomb, C. W. Sherborn, and Gordon Craig, the latter, who is Ellen Terry's son, showing a number of plates designed for members of the theatrical profession. The honorable secretary reported that the receipts during the year had amounted to £277 19s 6d, exceeding the expenditures by £76, 15s 8d There was, in addition, a capital amount of £85. The membership remained about the same. Sir James B. Paul was re-elected President.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

It is not often that the critic, the newspaper, and the readers all combine to praise a book as really great; but the praise given to Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery" has been of this remarkable character.

"A remarkable book by a remarkable man."—William Dean Howells in The North American Review.

"The new and better 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Few men have lived who have written successful autobiographies. Booker T. Washington may, without reservation, be placed among those who have succeeded."—Boston Transcript.

"Among all the books of the year there will be none more important, none more fascinating. It is a great romance of life."—Springfield Republican.

"One of the most wonderful autobiographies of our age."—Frederic Harrison in The North American Review.

"An important addition to the history of American life."—Chicago Chronicle.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

Orders for 11,700 and no Magazines.

It is hard on both our friends and us, but orders for 11,700 copies have accumulated from the newsdealers for the August (Pan-American) number, and our stock was exhausted ten days ago; the second edition was sold in one day, and we cannot print another without delaying the September issue.

The last four numbers were sold out and many orders were left unfilled. May we suggest again that our friends subscribe through their newsdealers or direct? $3.00 a year.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

P. S.—"A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES" by Henry D. Lloyd, is a book every thinking man should read during these times of labor struggles. For sale by all booksellers, $1.00 net.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

"THE LEAGUE."

Long Expected Confessions from the Anonymous Literary One.

ALMOST singular and astonishing communication has reached us from a gentleman who signs himself "Secretary for the Anonymous Literary League, (Limited.)" He gives his address as "The Works, 1,105a Campbellfield Street, Glasgow, Scotland." We print his remarkable statement without prejudice or comment.

"As no useful purpose is likely to be served by any longer maintaining the anonymity which has hitherto surrounded the production of a large number of literary works that has appeared under our auspices in the course of the past few years we think it well, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to make it public that we are jointly and collectively, the authors of the works of 'Fiona McLeod,' 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' and 'The Tribulations of a Princess,' as well as numerous no less important, though perhaps less celebrated works, purporting to be from the pens of Andrew Lang, S. R. Crockett, J. M. Barrie, Ian Maclaren, Mark Twain, and others, who have had no existence outside the brains of our talented and versatile staff.

"It is sufficient reason for our making the facts public that the device of anonymity, which was invented many years ago by our Mr. Walter J. Sparks, M. A., LL. D., Chairman of the league, has been so frequently and brazenly imitated within the past year or two, that we have determined to compete no longer in a field in which we must confess to have reaped very substantial rewards for our initiative and enterprise.

"Mr. Sparks, who is a distinguished graduate of Glasgow University, was, as I have stated, the first to suggest the latent possibilities of anonymity, and at his advice a small company was formed in 1872, and a modest trial made with a volume entitled 'Ballads and Lyrics of Old France.' At first we had difficulty in deciding whether we should publish it with a nom de guerre or without any name at all. Fortunately it occurred to Mr. Sparks that, in the event of the book being a success, future works would have a better chance of identification and popularity, if some author's name was attached to it, and it was proposed by one of our company (the late George Watson Watkinson) that the nom de guerre should be Andrew Lang. We have never regretted the decision to adopt that pen name, which has become famous in every part of the English-speaking world, and which has adorned the title pages of countless poems, essays, reviews, novels, translations, histories, and even editorials. The 'Ballads and Lyrics' venture was very successful. There was and still is a fair demand for the book, though that sort of material is now somewhat out of fashion since Love Letters became the vogue.

"But it was not until ten years later that the company received its largest impetus and widened its sphere of influence. Early in the eighties Mr. Sparks made the acquaintance of a young Scotch clergyman who, it seemed to him, was just the man he needed to strengthen and develop the growth and usefulness of the league. The services of Dr. Robinson Macnichol were at once engaged, and it was at his instigation that the Kailyard School of fiction was floated. Dr. Macnichol spent some months at our works in Kirriemuir, (afterward known as Thrums,) and in the heart of Perthshire, (located later as Drumtochty,) and then went to London, where it was believed he could best further the interests of the scheme. He began by starting a religious weekly, through which medium he might exploit the works of the League, and it may be said here that it was to Dr. Macnichol's fertile brain we owe the launching and perfecting our Publicity Department, without which we could not hope to have achieved the success that has attended our efforts. Dr. Macnichol's success in promoting and carrying to a great height the Kailyard Literature is a matter of history. In co-operation with our managers of the works at Kirriemuir and Perthshire, he began tentatively to issue works of fiction under the pen name of Gavin Ogilvy and some years later of Ian Maclaren. In the case of the latter, the popularity of 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush' was made doubly famous and lucrative through Dr. Macnichol's brilliant idea to send a well-known English clergyman through the length and breadth of Great Britain and America on a lecturing tour, representing the authorship of this and other books by Ian Maclaren.

"I need scarcely go into the matter of our Crocketts. There has been some doubt as to whether Dr. Macnichol or one of our staff in Glasgow (who was a stickit minister) originated the idea. But it does not much matter. The Crocketts were produced from by-products with great rapidity and in bulk by the general staff, when no more important work was on hand. I see from 'Who's Who,' that a gentleman of the name of Samuel Rutherford Crockett, residing at 'Bank House, Penicuick, Midlothian,' claims to have written all the novels that have appeared since 1895 with the name of S. R. Crockett on the title page. It is a harmless delusion on his part, and it must be obvious to any reflective person that one pen or one head, even when aided by a multiplicity of typewriters, could not have produced all the works in question.

"For years we have turned out Langs and Crocketts in bewildering number and variety, and it has naturally created a great deal of amusement among those in the secret to read frequently in the newspapers that Andrew Lang was golfing at St. Andrews, or fishing in the Tweed, or traveling in the Highlands; that S. R. Crockett was visiting Lord Rosebery, or wandering in Spain with his camera, while, in sober earnest, the half-dozen industrious gentlemen in our employ who produced the works ascribed to these wholly mythical individuals were at the moment perhaps working hard in their shirt sleeves at the completion of a history, a novel, a collection of Stickit Minister stories, or the compilation of a fairy book.

"It was obviously, however, somewhat hazardous to have an unrestricted output of Langs and Crocketts, for if they were in any year in excess of what could be considered a reasonable production for two unaided pens, suspicion would be aroused on the part of the reading public. As it was, four and five volumes per annum, (as we see from our ledger was the Lang output of the period between 1884 and 1897, and the Crockett product was not far behind that,) not to mention the countless contributions of a fugitive character in the magazines and journals, were enough to create some speculation in the press as to the identity of these prolific and versatile gentlemen. It was even hinted that Andrew Lang was a syndicate, and that Crockett never traveled without a typewriter. Under these circumstances, common prudence suggested an extension of our operations in other directions, and in 1895 we were fortunate enough to secure the services of an ex-student of St. Andrews, named Dugald Macallister, a native of Skye, who, for conscientious reasons, had abruptly terminated his studies for a degree in the divinity. Under that gentleman's superintendence was formed what we call our Gloom Department. The first product of the new department was 'Pharais: A Romance of the Isles,' which was speedily followed by 'The Mountain Lovers,' 'The Sin Eater,' 'The Washer at the Ford,' and other works of a kindred nature, which will be familiar to students of so-called Celtic Renaissence.

"For the production of the Gloom it was necessary to open a small factory in the Isle of Lewis, near Skye, so that the native might be studied at first hand and the local color be absolutely true to nature. Our workmen labored there under unparalleled hardships, due to the climate and the isolation from the mainland, but I am gratified to say that they never grumbled, and though recently our output of Fionas has been restricted, they were for a time to be heard of everywhere.

"At Dr. Macnichol's suggestion we started as a relief to our Gloom Department another product of Highland fiction, for the production of which we were successful in capturing a young Highlander named Donald MacArthur, who was running wild on the shores of Loch Awe. He was full of romance and Highland mist, and had the second sight. Under the pen name of Neil Munro we were successful in getting Blackwood's Magazine to publish a series of stories told to us in the rough by young Donald. These aroused the admiration of Mr. Kipling and Mr. W. E. Henley, and afterward we sent them out in book form under the title of 'The Lost Pibroch.' These have been followed since by 'John Splendid,' 'Gilian the Dreamer,' and 'Doom Castle,' and have amply fulfilled our expectations and served their purpose.

"Who Fiona Macleod was remained for years a mystery, even to her publishers, and the truth is, indeed now for the first time published. We adopted in this case a plan which greatly accentuated the public interest in the works, and which we have found it profitable to follow in other cases, namely, we circulated broadcast a great variety of contradictory rumors regarding the assumed lady's identity. People who had never previously heard of Fiona Macleod and had no idea of what she was guilty showed as much interest in finding her out as if she were a new kind of fifteen puzzle.

"A number of subsequent adventures in anonymity were scarcely so successful, but we made a great hit with what we called our Elusive Eliza Series; in other words, the books of the 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden' character. The Directors had long seen an opening for a garden book which would not convey so much sordid information, and would throw a sentimental veil, so to speak, over the unpleasant necessity for slug hunting, weeding, and keeping the gardener sober. To this end our Mr. Simpson, (who had some horticultural experience with a small plot of ground in his backyard,) organized the Garden Department, and early in the Spring of 1899 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden' came forth to be met with the rapturous acclamations of the critics, who to this day have failed to discover that a knowledge of all the practical gardening in that volume and its successors from the same department could be acquired with the simple aid of a three-foot window flower box and some back numbers of 'The Amateur Gardener' and 'Country Life.'

"About this time occurred the assassination of the unfortunate Empress of Austria. We had been very successful with our 'Confessions of a Countess' type of articles in the penny weeklies for women, and it was suggested by one of our staff, who had been a war correspondent for The London Times, and a court paragrapher for The Daily Mail, that a book on the subject would achieve instant popularity. The idea was at once approved, and for three months we worked night and day on the book, which was eventually brought out, entitled 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' with a speed that astonished the public. Needless to add that the anonymity of the memoirs and the verisimilitude of the facts at once caught on, and gave rise to a number of similar books, some of which have been equally successful, while others produced by various rival concerns have been flat failures.

"We have followed this with another book entitled 'The Tribulations of a Princess,' which is proving as successful as its predecessor, and which, I think I may say, does credit to the ingenuity of our resources in this department—a department which has proved not the least profitable among all our ventures. We have been careful to gather the facts at first hand, and to insure accuracy in detail, passing the result through our Romance Department in order to give a zest and color of romantic atmosphere to the work.

"It will no doubt astonish you to learn that the 'Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc' was conceived and executed by our company. The idea was suggested to us in the first instance by Mark Twain, who was then our consulting expert in the Department of Humor. The device of placing these 'Recollections' on the market as a free translation from the ancient French of the Sieur Louis de Conte, said to be Joan of Arc's page and secretary, was eminently successful. It is true that Mark Twain edited the volume and did some of the writing, and we should have been glad to publish the work with his name on the title-page, for his reputation as a writer had advantages over those of anonymity, but Mark Twain agreed with us that the world had taken him so long for a funny man that it would only laugh at the idea of his writing a serious book on Joan of Arc. You know how well the scheme worked, and how various reports were scattered as to the authorship of the book, until it boomed its way into popularity. Then, when the time was ripe, and the authority of Mark Twain as the writer of it had been justified, we agreed to his fathering this literary offspring of his brain.

"It was a much simpler task to float 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' for we had all the raw material and the experience in our workshop. In the case of that extremely profitable venture, as well as in the case of the Elusive Elizas and our Mysterious Royalties, we greatly extended our publicity system. You may remember that scores of contradictory rumors got abroad with regard to the authorship of 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' and that several titled ladies were credited with having written the book. All the paragraphs, I need scarcely say, emanated from our publicity department, which up till now has been under the superintendence of a clever young Scotch-American, who received his preliminary training from the late Mr. P. T. Barnum and finished his education with a firm of religious publishers.

"'The Love Letters' benefited vastly by similar tactics, and although a statement (which did not emanate from us) was made with great show of authority by The Academy that a certain Mr. Laurence Housman was the real author of the 'Letters,' we can assure you that they were begun, continued, and ended in our factory in Campbellfield Street, all but a few parts that were adaptations of French designs.

"If there exists any doubt about our enterprise after this statement, we shall be glad to show any serious investigator through our works, on presentation of his visiting card, accompanied with the card of a member of the league. The works are open from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening, except on Saturday, which is a half-holiday. There is no more commodious or better equipped factory of the kind in the kingdom, in spite of the frantic efforts of our newly arisen rivals to beat us in a field which, without exaggeration and without undue jealousy, we may call our own. We began humbly, as I have said, in 1872 with a few men and a brilliant original idea. We have had for the last ten years a staff of experts in all departments of letters, numbering over eighty. Our modest office of those early days gave way gradually to larger and more commodious premises as the work developed, and we planted branches in every civilized country. Our stenographic and typewriting departments are in themselves a marvelous sight, without parallel in any country, and every work we have put out has been a sure seller. We are not responsible for the failures which, as we have said, are cheap and brazen imitations of our works. Nevertheless, the league recognizes that a critical hour approaches when the present competition with anonymous books will result in disaster all round. In our case, as an old-established, reputable, and solid firm, we might hope to weather the storm, if it were not for an additional drawback in the popularity of the rural novel and tawdry historical romance.

"We have another scheme on foot which you may hear of later on, but the league has unanimously agreed that it is impossible to be anonymous with any dignity under present conditions, and so we are reluctantly compelled to close our works. They will be open to any visitor until the 1st of September."

Books at Auction.

The recent sale at Sotheby's (July 8-10) of the library of the late Dr. Edward Riggall was an interesting event, rendered so by the presence of many important English books of the last two centuries, among them being an unusually large collection of the first and early editions of the works of Daniel Defoe. The 1,095 lots realized £1,190. The doctor's medical library was also sold, and on the last day there was offered a large assemblage of the works of George Cruikshank, including original drawings for the "Comic Almanack," "The Table Book," "Frank Fairleigh," &c. The most important book in the library was the first edition of Bunyan's "Holy War," 1682, with the portrait by White and the very rare folding plate, representing the attack upon the town of Mansoul. The record price of £43 was given for this rarity by Pickering & Chatto. The Lenox Library has the beautiful Lea Wilson copy. Other prices were as follows:

Defoe "Review of the Affairs of France, and of All Europe," 1703-11, seven volumes, original binding, very scarce, £9 10s. (This was James Crossley's copy. In a note he said that the first five volumes cost him £11 5s. in 1844, at the Black sale, and that the only other set known was the one in the British Museum, which had only six volumes.)

Assignment of lease of lands, &c., in Colchester, dated 1723, signed by Defoe and his daughter Hannah, on parchment, with a modern copy on paper by W. Lee, £31 10s. (An item of great interest.)

FitzGerald's "Polonius," 1852, first edition, original cloth, £10 10s. (Presentation copy, Isaiah Allen.) Two other presentation copies sold this season fetched £7 5s. and £11 10s.

FitzGerald's "Six Dramas of Calderon," 1853, first edition, cloth, £11. (July 1, 1901, another, £11; Feb. 25, 1901, a presentation copy, £14.)

FitzGerald's "Salamon and Absal." 1856, first edition, cloth, of great rarity, rarer even than the 1859 "Rubaiyat." £22. (French's copy fetched $87, and another in London brought the record price, £31, on May 6, 1901.)

Turner's "Picturesque Views in England and Wales," 1838, two volumes, large paper, with proofs on India paper, red morocco, by Bedford, £17 5s.

Katharine Tynan's "That Sweet Enemy."*

Katharine Tynan, author of "The Dear Irish Girl," and other Irish tales, in her new book, "That Sweet Enemy," essays to rejuvenate a very old plot with new surroundings and situations. Family feuds have always had irresistible possibilities in love stories. Mrs. Hinkson has merely added a new version to a rather generous list of them.

Her Romeo and Juliet escape a tragic end, however, and wedding bells ring for at least four happy couples. The mortality list is remarkably small in consideration of the popularity of the heroine and her sister, and numbers only one rejected suitor. But before the joyous denouement "That Sweet Enemy" suffers a great deal through her determination not to marry the heir of her ancestor's enemy. She engages herself to another in order to guard herself against her own inclinations and disloyalty to her family.

She straightway begins to pine away. In her misery she visits in her sleep the estate of her family, the purchase of which by a foreigner, an Englishman, had been the beginning of the feud. Soon the country around is informed that the ghost of Lady Oona, whose visits always precede a death, is being seen in the Castle Finn. Sheila is found missing one morning and her sister, Decima, knowing the rumor of the ghost and her sister's likeness to their ancestress, Lady Oona, realizes the truth. With her aunt she hurries to the Castle, tells Lord Dennistoun of their mission, and are escorted by him to the haunted apartments of the Lady Oona. Upon opening the door, which was locked with a spring, they find Sheila unconscious from the fright of awakening and finding that the door had accidently been locked, and that she was a prisoner in the house of a man she dreaded.

The climax of the story follows, when Lord Dennistoun with gentle determination claims his right, through their mutual love, to Sheila's hand. As the entire family had ignominiously disregarded the feud upon knowing him, this was conceded. Incidental to the story is a bit of Irish politics, in regard to the Moonlighters, their work, capture, and trial, in which the elder sister, Decima, takes a leading part. This portion of the story is very well done.

By far the most convincing and interesting character in the book is that of the great-aunt and foster-mother. Her perfect old-school femininity, her coquetry, her susceptibility to flattery, her high temper, her lively conversation, and her tender love for her foster children are delightfully and naturally portrayed. Having known Lady Theodosia amply repays one for having read the book and makes it pleasant Summer reading.

The Labor Association of London is negotiating for the publication there of Henry Demarest Lloyd's "Labor Copartnership," published in this country by Harper & Brothers. It is a work which gives an admirable account of the working of co-operative factories, workshops, and farms in Great Britain and Ireland, in which "employer, employe, and consumer share in ownership, management, and results." It is the further intention of the Labor Association to have the book translated and published on the Continent. Mr. Lloyd will be also recalled as the author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth," a standard work of which Edward Everett Hale said that it was "as much an epoch-making book as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

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*THAT SWEET ENEMY. By Katharine Tynan (Mrs. Hinkson,) author of "The Dear Irish Girl." Pp. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

AUG

1901

EVOLUTION.

Essays on Its Limits and Other Topics*.

SOME years ago there was a battle of the giants in Berkeley, Cal., at the State University. The giants were Profs. Howison, Royce, Le Conte, and Mezes. The ground of their contention was the conception of God. When the battle was over Prof. Royce explained how much better he should have fought if the joints of his armor had been a little closer and he had had a different weapon, and Prof. Howison told the story of the battle and what he thought of Prof. Royce's brilliant afterthought. Those who wish to see the battle in a kind of cyclorama, with the adjuncts that we have noted, should go to the book called "The Conception of God," published by the Macmillan Company. Prof. Howison's present volume is in some sense an echo of that battle. It is related to it much as Prof. Royce's supplementary chapter was to the original discussion, yet it is made up for the most part of essays and addresses that were published or delivered in advance of that. The different chapters have, however, been revised and brought into more definite relation with the Berkeley quadrilateral. Some of them have undergone a transformation hardly less complete than that of Dr. Holmes's convivial song which was made over into a temperance hymn. For there was a time when Prof. Howison was much more favorably impressed with the philosophy of Hegel than he is now. He has since taken the line of Prof. Andrew Seth's recession from Hegel's metaphysic, finding it fatal to personality alike in God and man. His present volume is a series of illustrations of his ultimate conviction that there is a construction of idealism possible which is conservative of the personality of God and man, without which we cannot, he insists, have a moral universe or the morality of the human individual. No one is likely to put down this book in his list of "Books for Summer Reading." It will be read with special interest by those who were interested in the great debate on the conception of God. Such must be persons who are inclined to metaphysics and do not mind their being like the doughnuts in one of Mary E. Wilkins's most admirable stories—tough.

No chapter of Prof. Howison's book will be so generally attractive as that which furnishes its general name, "The Limits of Evolution." The interest of this chapter is enhanced by its explicit bearing on Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." Prof. Howison keeps company with Balfour in his attack on naturalism and transcendental idealism, but avoids the hari-kiri of his final resort to authority. The limits of evolution are found to be its impotence to cross the gulf between the phenomenal and the noumenal, the gulf between the inorganic and organic, and the gulf between physiological and logical genesis. A further limit is that of its confessed (Spencer) inability to pass from the explanatory to the unknowable. We have first a searching criticism of agnostic evolution (Balfour's "Naturalism,") and then another equally searching of pantheistic idealism (Balfour's "Transcendental Idealism.") The final outcome is that "what is most distinctly Man is not and cannot be the result of evolution. Man the spirit, man the real mind, is not the offspring of nature, but rather nature is in a great sense the offspring of this true Human Nature." This is, of course, a heroic return upon Kant's "Shaping Spirit of Imagination." It leaves mind to be accounted for. It seems to say that the world did not exist before the percipient mind. Those will not object to this who, like Malebranche, "see all things in God." In conclusion, we have the inquiry, Is evolution consistent with Christianity? (By Christianity Prof. Howison does not intend the traditional dogma.) His answer is: "Unless there is a real man underived from nature, unless there is a spiritual or rational man independent of the natural man, and legislatively sovereign over entire nature, then the Eternal is not a person, there is no God, and our faith [in conscience and in immortality] is vain."

The same problems recur in all the succeeding chapters, that upon the art principle as represented in poetry possibly excepted. They are all important as showing that the pantheizers and monists are not having everything their own way. There was evidence of this in Prof. Levi Paine's "Evolution of Trinitarianism." Prof. Howison's peculiar value is in his turning the guns of idealism upon those who have taken shelter under them with the utmost confidence. In his second chapter, "Modern Science and Pantheism," the different forms of pantheism are nicely discriminated from each other, and also from materialism and subjective idealism. The treatment of pantheism is by no means unsympathetic. It is exhibited as superior to materialism, subjective idealism, deism, and "thaumaturgical theism," as the popular Christian supernaturalism is designated with but slight apology. The service of pantheism is recognized in helping toward the formation of a genuine theism. Nevertheless, it is at war with the characteristic interests of human nature, our moral freedom, and our immortality. Demur is made to the contention that modern science tends irresistibly to pantheism. It is, we are assured, simply neutral, leaving the way open to solutions on the higher plane of metaphysical philosophy.

A very admirable piece of criticism is the chapter on "Later German Philosophy." It deals with Hartmann's pseudo-idealistic pessimism, with the optimistic materialism of Dühring, and with the Neo-Kantian agnosticism of Lange. Each in turn is set aside in the interest of a personal idealism which transcends their several limitations. It is a pity that the chapter on "The Right Relation of Reason to Religion" was not brought into direct relation with Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." No one antagonizing Balfour's advocacy of authority as the last resort for religious knowledge has been more effective than is Prof. Howison, who never breathes his name. The old doctrine is first considered, that of the necessary submission of reason to religion; next the middle doctrine, that religion supplements the deficiencies of reason; last, the new doctrine, that religion is subject to the authority of reason. The self-contradictions of all attempts to maintain an authority superior to reason have never been more clearly shown. A special interest attaches to the last two chapters from the fact that they antagonize Prof. William James's Ingersoll lecture on immortality and the same writer's chapter on determinism and freedom in his "Will to Believe." In either case the argument breathes an air of extreme rarefication and of the summit reached many will say "It is high; I cannot attain unto it." As concerning immortality, the doctrine is that the soul as determinant of nature cannot be subject to its vicissitudes; as concerning moral freedom, that we must substitute final for efficient cause as the form of God's relation to the human spirit.

Prof. Howison's book is, in its entirety, a very noble and impressive defense of the ideas of God, freedom, immortality. But if to be religious one must travel by these roads, the elect of the unrevised confession were a multitude in comparison with the religious on these terms. Prof. Howison would probably say that he has merely furnished the metaphysical confirmation of men's spontaneous intuitions. He would also say, no doubt, that men's religiousness is not defective in proportion to the soundness of their philosophical theories. It is what men mean by their philosophical theories and not what those theories logically imply that is counted unto them for religiousness. This, too, is comforting.

*THE LIMITS OF EVOLUTION, AND OTHER ESSAYS. Illustrating the Metaphysical Method of Personal Idealism. By G. H. Howison, LL. D., Mills Professor of Philosophy in the University of California. 12mo. Pp. xxxv.-396. 1901. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

With the Circus.*

Those who were interested in fish culture some twenty-five years ago have not forgotten William C. Coup, who first opened an aquarium in New York in the Centennial year, 1876. In this venture Coup showed the greatest enterprise. It was something in the way of a show entirely out of the common, and it was questionable whether it would be remunerative. Not regarding it as a money-making scheme, it certainly served for an educational purpose, and so the name of the originator of this aquarium should be remembered.

In the volume with the title "Sawdust and Spangles" will be found the experiences of Mr. Coup as a circus man and general purveyor of amusements. We think that even a man of mature years cannot read David Harum's description of a circus without a certain amount of honest emotion. In the book before us there are all the names of past worthies who stretched tents over the land, and here, too, are the records of many of the performers, not forgetting the clowns. Barnum was correct when he said that "the public loves to be humbugged," but that must be taken with certain limitations. There can be no show worthy of the name that does not possess some distinguishing features. It takes a great deal of money, as the volume shows, to start a circus. New ideas call for large outlays. There are the animals—and lions, tigers, panthers, and elephants are not to be had for the asking. There are always risks to be run. To start a first-class exhibition requires an outlay of some $85,000. Then there is the capital required in addition for the salaries of the performers and the transportation.

Many amusing stories are told of the people engaged in such shows, and also how some of the stock in trade is manufactured. The Cardiff giant is an example. Then there was the white elephant. His Mightiness the ruler of Siam was not to have a monopoly of the white elephants. It was found out that the skillful application of white paint would make the dusky elephant fairly white, and so the albino variety was presented, which answered every purpose. The circus impresario is always on the lookout for freaks. There is nothing so interesting to man as a human monstrosity. There was Hannah Battersby, who weighed 400 pounds. Her rival was Kate Heathly, and she, so it is said, in her prime of fatness was just seven pounds heavier than Hannah. Hence hate and jealousy. Certainly adipose tissue is a thing to be proud of. And to think that the mountainous Hannah married the living skeleton, who turned the scale at 65 pounds!

For the grandiloquent nothing can equal the records of a circus as they are printed. How impressive it reads to have a hippopotamus described as "the blood-sweating Behemoth of Holy Writ." The rivalries of the showmen are explained. Once there was a show which was possessed of an actual hippo, and another show had not any. Then the showman without the hippo advertised his "hell-benders," and on account of their name and judicious advertisement the "hell-benders," which only cost 50 cents apiece, quite got the better of the hippo.

How to boom is the great thing. The first elephant which was brought to America, so Mr. Coup said, was imported by Hackaliah Bailey, an uncle of the well-known George F. Bailey. The huge beast was exhibited in barns all over the country, "and was considered a great curiosity and sufficient in itself to constitute a whole show and satisfy the people." Methods of taming wild animals, the dangers the tamer has to face, are all intelligently described. Mr. Coup died in 1895, and the narrative as it is presented was dictated by him. "Sawdust and Spangles" is intelligently worked out, and is most entertaining. The illustrations are very good. The Astleys and the Franconis are of the mediaeval period as far as circuses are concerned. American enterprise has created the great modern hippodrome.

*SAWDUST AND SPANGLES. Stories and Secrets of the Circus. By W. C. Coup. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 328. Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Nelson Lloyd's New Romance.*

At once and unreservedly we acknowledge the singular merits of Mr. Nelson Lloyd's "A Drone and a Dreamer." It is constructed on the old lines of a famous comedy of Beaumont and Fletcher's, but it is not a whit less original and entertaining on that account. There are really nice skill and discrimination shown on the part of the author in his sketching of the three leading men in the romance, who are Marcy, Middleton, and Hume. These are city men and possessed of means, and are close friends. It is John Hume who is the true hero of the story. John is the dreamer. He loves a life of ease. Occasionally his heart throbs a little faster than is normal, and then he does his best to suppress any such organic emotion. He tries to exist in a half-torpid state, and he succeeds.

Marcy and Middleton are apparently more energetic. Among Marcy's numerous possessions there is a fine farm in Pennsylvania. He has hardly ever seen it. He and his friends are sadly bored one Summer, and for want of anything better to do, Marcy invites his chums to pay Kishikoquillas Valley, Middle County in Pennsylvania, a visit. He tells them of a town there called Marcyville. "Do you mean to tell me that they've named a town after you? What have you done to deserve this honor?" That is what Hume asks. Marcy explains that he has no acquaintance with Marcyville, only that it was founded by a certain Marcy many years ago, and that he is of the same family.

The entire company, with servants, go to Red Run Farm and are fully prepared to have a quiet time. At once Marcy is rapturously received by his many relatives. Country repasts, in the superb style where "slaw" is the grand dish, are laughingly described. The most original of personages is Cousin Joe Marcy. He is the poor relation. All the Marcy people help to support Joe. But he has personal pride, and he pays for his board and lodging by making himself useful. He will do anything, from mending an umbrella to whitewashing. He is a shrewd fellow, and as good as gold. He too is a dreamer, and chases the "shy-marys," (chimeras.) There never was such a fellow for "stratedum."

At the village there is old Dr. McIntosh and his daughter Maria. The doctor is an eccentric, and neglects his business, being given to fishing and shooting in and out of season. Maria is the heroine. She is handsome, high-spirited, and well educated. John Roker is the smart lawyer, and he is in love with Maria. He has made up his mind to make Maria his wife, and will overcome all obstacles. The charms of the young lady have their influences on the city men. She is quite indifferent to their advances. They think that John Roker has the field and are not inclined to cross his path. Hume, the nonchalant man, though he will not acknowledge it, is smitten. He really does not know it. He is no eavesdropper, but he overhears Maria's description of him as "That funny, pudgy little Mr. Hume." That picture of himself rather puts Hume out of countenance. He has some talk with the young person. She has formed her own ideals of the man who is to be her husband. Then Cousin Joe unearths a plot. John Roker has a plan that the old doctor shall go to the Klondike accompanied by his daughter. He is to be of the party, and then away from home and her surroundings Maria will be forced to become Mrs. Roker. The three friends hear of this. Roker, the doctor, and Maria are already on their way to the far North. The three do not wait even to change their tennis suits, but they are on their way to Seattle. It is Cousin Joe who really commands the relief expedition. It was close to murder to induce so feeble an old man as the doctor to risk his life in the Klondike. Hume shows that he is quite the man, for though it may have rumpled his cuffs, he knocks the rascally Roker off his legs. Maria is rescued. The conclusion is nicely worked up. Maria is only too happy to take for her husband "the pudgy man." Stranger than all, she deems Hume her. "Crichton." Maria may not have exactly said that, but as the clever Joe remarked: "A woman says most when she ain't talking." Altogether "A Drone and a Dreamer" is a clever book, and fully deserves popular favor.

"The Death of the Gods," by the Russian writer, Merejkowski, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation, will appear Aug. 15, and not in October, as formerly announced. As we said last week, this is the first work by the author to appear in English.

*A DRONE AND A DREAMER. By Nelson Lloyd. Author of "The Chronic Loafer." 8vo. Pp. 253. Illustrated. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

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—BY—

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$1.50

Harper & Brothers,

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Many Complications in a Story.*

Who was it who had a false tooth in his mouth, which artificial fang was knocked out of its setting? Who was the man who wore a black patch over his eye, sported a fawn-colored coat? Just find out those two things, and you will get to the bottom of the mystery of "The Golden Tooth." The personage in the story who, as the author describes him, was "a dab at working out criminal riddles," is Townshend. Townshend goes into the amateur detective business for the love of it. Squire Kesteven, a young fellow who was both a braggart and a bully, picks a quarrel with Will Lomas, and Lomas had been a soldier who had just been honorably discharged. If not for Townsend the two would have come to blows, for the Squire insulted the young soldier. Will buys a particular kind of stick. On going home that evening Will sees a rabbit and throws his stick at the rabbit, and the stick is lost. That same night Kesteven is found dead. He has been killed with a bludgeon. Then suspicion is directed toward Will. The stick, bound with steel wire, is found not far away from the body of the Squire, and Will is arrested. Townshend then takes up the case. He is positive that Will is innocent. It is Townshend who finds the false tooth close to where the murder has been committed. More than that, it is evident that Kesteven had been sick, for traces of tartrate of antimony are discovered. Mr. Maclaren Cobban writes the detective story with all the usual impossible incidents, hairbreadth escapes, and wonderful dovetailings. One finely novel episode is when Will escapes from prison. He has sought refuge in a cold-storage establishment, and he makes his way out as a refrigerated carcass of prime mutton. Of course Will did not kill the Squire.

*THE GOLDEN TOOTH. By J. Maclaren Cobban. 8vo. cloth. Pp. 308. New York: F. M. Buckley & Co. $1.50.

NOTES AND NEWS.

JOHN BLOUNDELLE-BURTON'S romance "The Year One" will be published this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The scene is the Paris of the French Revolution. The Marquise d'Aubray de Bricourt has been compelled by her father to marry the Vicomte de Saint Laurent, a man whom she loathed. Her attempt to flee on a British warship, with the aid of Lieut. Hope, is discovered, and the Lieutenant and the Marquise are arrested and, charged with high treason, are brought back to Paris.

"Lovers of the Woods," by W. H. Boardman, and "Songs of Nature," edited by John Borroughs, each bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., have attracted considerable attention; the first by actual perusal and the second in anticipation, for Mr. Borroughs's taste and discrimination in dealing with wild nature are well known. "Songs of Nature," which is made up of selections of the best and truest English nature verse, will be issued early in September.

"The Bastille," by Capt. the Hon. D. Bingham, with a preface by James Breck Perkins, is a work announced in two volumes by James Pott & Co. Besides the trade edition there will also be an edition de luxe, bound in vellum and limited to 150 copies. The text is said to be of unusual historical value, and includes many historical portraits and scenes, thirty-five of which are produced in photogravure.

"Twelfth Night" has just been added to the Variorium edition of Shakespeare's plays prepared by Dr. Horace Howard Furness for Lippincott's. The text is supplemented in the usual way with exhaustive notes, collative readings, discussion of plot and composition, and bibliography and index which characterized the other volumes. Dr. Furness has so far in this edition of plays presented "Hamlet," (two volumes,) "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Tempest," "As You Like It," "The Winter's Tale," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

"Brockman's Maverick," the story of ranch life in the early seventies, which Quail & Warner are publishing, is founded largely on fact, and there is one character, it is said, which is easily recognizable, that of "the fighting parson," who makes strenuous efforts to reclaim the frontier, in one instance even going so far as to preach religion to a crowd of turbulent sinners held in check by the frowning muzzle of his revolver. Quite incidentally he is a dead shot.

"A Lily of France," by Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, author of "A Wind Flower," "The Quiet King," &c., is shortly to come from the Griffith & Rowland Press. The action is in the Holland and the France of the sixteenth century, and the principal characters include Charlotte de Bourbon and William of Orange, the Liberator of the Low Countries. The story deals principally with the career of Charlotte, who, although a French Princess and the abbess of a convent, becomes the wife of the Dutch hero. Mrs. Mason has drawn much of her material from the original documents preserved in The Hague and Paris.

"The Lifting of a Finger," which is the title of the opening novel in the August Lippincott's Magazine, introduces a new writer, Miss Ina Breboort Roberts. She is a New Yorker, and intends to follow up "The Lifting of a Finger" with other work in the line of character study. Her first novel will be presented in book form by the J. B. Lippincott Company in the early Autumn.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington, is now in its tenth edition. The steady sale of this novelette has induced McClure, Phillips & Co. to publish an edition in full leather with flexible covers. It is the kind of story which appeals to the people—a delicately executed love-tale, which is far removed from the stress of affairs and the busy humdrum of everyday life. It certainly deserves its success, and is worthy of its new setting.

"The King and the Cross: a Tale of Old and New France," by George Alfred Stringer and Eliza C. Walker Stringer, some refrence to which has already been made in this column, will be published this month by the Eastern Publishing Company of Boston. How the authors gained inspiration to write the story is thus described in the preface:

"Searching through the muniment room of the once famous baronial house of Rosemanhurst, we chanced upon a small leather box containing old diaries, memoranda, and letters written by hands long since dust, with ink whose freshness has been faded for many a year, on pages grown yellow with age. They were apparently of no importance, but proved on a closer examination to be of such a pleasing character and of so much historical interest, that we have essayed to link the whole together and describe the history and adventures of a young, enthusiastic Parisian of the time of Louis XIV., and of the almost superhuman exertions and self-abnegation of the Jesuits in their work among the savages of Canada, especially among the Hurons."

"The Court and Reign of Francis I., King of France," by Julia Pardoe, is announced for publication by James Pott & Co., in three volumes. There are photogravure frontispieces, and the text has a valuable introduction by Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University.

"The Pines of Lory," the new novel by J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life and the author of "Amos Judd," which has begun its run as a serial in the August Scribner, shows in the light of the first installment that it has a plot of peculiar conception with unconventional situations. It may also be of interest to the admirers of "Amos Judd" that a new edition of that book will be brought out in the Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons, fully illustrated by A. I. Keller. The issue will be uniform with the dainty edition of Thomas Nelson Page's "Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," illustrated by Christy. Mr. Keller's illustrations are to be enforced by the use of color in the printing.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have received requests for the privilege of publishing in Spanish Dr. Howard's book "Mosquitoes." In some sections of the country it is reported that this book, which is scientific, although written in a way to attract the intelligent general public, is almost as popular as the Summer novel.

"The History of the Jesuits in England" is the title of a volume which will be issued in the early Autumn by the J. B. Lippincott Company in substantial bindings. The author is E. L. Taunton, and the period he covers is from 1580 to 1773. There will be twelve illustrations, including a portrait frontispiece.

"American Art," by Sadakichi Hartmann, will shortly be published in two volumes by L. C. Page & Co. in two editions, with illustrations in half-tones and photogravures of the pictures treated of in the text. It will deal with such subjects as "American Art Before 1825," "Our Landscape Painters, (from Cole to Tryon,)" "Half a Century of Painting, (from the Foundation of the New York Academy of Design to George Fuller,)" "The New School," "The Graphic Arts, (the Illustrators, Etchers, Wood Engravers, Lithographers, and Artistic Photographers,)" "American Sculpture," "American Artists in Europe," and "Recent Phases, (Mural Painting, &c.)"

Mr. Julius Chambers has in press a novel of travel that presents unique characteristics. He has been engaged on the book for more than six months, and in search of local color, with which he surrounds his American characters, Mr. Chambers ascended the Nile to Khartum and visited Palestine. A young American millionaire seeks everywhere a beautiful girl of the highest social connections whose family has become impoverished, and finally wins her at the first cataract of the Nile, not by an act of heroism, but by a coup in love-making that is carefully described. The denouement occurs in Northern Italy and the young couple return to the United States at the end of the honeymoon. Incidentally, the Arabic word "Yerga" was discovered on the brow of the Sphinx, and though probably placed there by a devoted believer in the future of his race at the time of Napoleon's conquest of Egypt, it is a discovery that will occasion investigation and arouse interest throughout the civilized world. It will be one of the most thoroughly illustrated novels published, containing nearly 200 pictures reproduced in half-tone from wash drawings and original photographs. Advance orders have been sufficient to justify a large first edition.

"Maurine," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, will shortly be issued in an édition de luxe by the W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Ind. The most important incidents in the narrative have been portrayed by means of the camera, and in order that the atmosphere to the romance may be retained, the photographers have secured the services of the best known professional models and posed them in the very localities in which the scenes of the story are laid.

Charles Felton Pidgin has inscribed his forthcoming novel "Blennerhassett" to the memory of Theodosia Burr Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr. In paying a tribute to the father he quotes from a letter written by the daughter to Aaron Burr: "I witness your extraordinary fortitude with new wonder at every new misfortune. Often, after reflecting on this subject, you appear to me so superior, so elevated above all other men, I contemplate you with such a strange mixture of humility, admiration, reverence, love, and pride that very little superstition would be necessary to make me worship you as a superior being, such enthusiasm does your character incite in me. When I afterward revert to myself, how insignificant do my best qualities appear."

We learn that David Starr Jordan's and Barton W. Evermann's new book, "The Food and Game Fishes," to which we recently referred in connection with the remarkable photographs of live fish made by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, is to be illustrated in color. At the present state of the science, actual color-photographs of live fishes in their natural surroundings are impossible for the reason that to secure a color photograph three exposures of the camera, from fifteen to thirty minutes each, are necessary. Obviously no fish would submit to such a sitting. So Mr. Dugmore caught the fishes by an instantaneous exposure of one-hundredth of a second, and then made accurate sketches in colors of the fish and aquatic plants, to be transferred to the photographs, from which, in turn, the photographic reproductions in color that are to illustrate the book will be made.

Apropos of the present steel strike, a novel will shortly be ready from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. which has a peculiar interest. It is a story of the steel industry in its various aspects, by F. K. Frieaman, and possesses the significant title, "By Bread Alone."

"The Statesman's Year Book for 1901" has just come from the press of the Macmillan Company. It is edited by J. Scott Keltie, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London. As usual, each country is treated of separately—form of government, functions of State and Parliament, and all questions pertaining to the political, social, industrial, commercial, and financial status and activity of the country.

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Saint François d'Assise et la Légende des Trois Compagnons," by A. Barine; "Laboremus," by B. Björnson; "Portraits Intimes," (fifth series,) by Adolphe Brisson; "Le Sang Français," by Jules Clarette; "Ay Pays Parliamentaires," by Léon Daudet; "Les Grands Écrivains d'Outre-Manche," (the Brontës, Thackeray, the Brownings, Rossetti,) by Mary Duclaux, (Agnes Robinson;) "Le Brasseur d'Affaires," by Georges Ohnet; "Sa Majesté l'Amour," by Max O'Rell, and "Le Dompteur Jaune—Les Palombes," by Marcel Prevost.

"Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise," by James Burnley, is an illustrated volume dealing with American trust makers and capitalists which will be issued this Fall by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It will contain thirty-two portraits and will be presented in handsome covers and in attractive letter press.

"Lamb to the Slaughter," by Lee Welling Squier, is the title of a romance issued by the Eastern Publishing Company. The story deals with an American girl's experiences in Oriental kingdoms at the time of the Chino-Japanese war. Mr. Squier's extended travels in the Far East have furnished him with interesting material. The volume will be bound in art vellum cloth, with covers embossed in gold, while the text will appear on high-grade laid paper.

Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle has consented to publish a volume of his sermons, and these are now in press by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. The work will be entitled, "Doctrine and Deed," and will be ready in October.

A new edition is announced by Nathaniel McCarthy of Minneapolis, Minn., of the Little Cousin Series, by Mary Hazelton Wade, which include "Our Little Japanese Cousin," "Our Little Brown Cousin," "Our Little Indian Cousin," and "Our Little Russian Cousin," all prettily illustrated. The series, as may be judged from the title, includes accounts of possible child life in foreign lands, which incidentally present considerable information in an acceptable form for little ones.

In regard to the Brooklyn's "loop," Prof. Rawson says in his "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," published by T. Y. Crowell & Co.: "It was a manoeuvre which, if followed by the fleet, would have resulted detrimentally. As it was, the swift, unexpected turning in the grand rush for close action, amid the dense smoke, nearly caused a collision with the Texas, which was avoided by the prompt reversal of the engines on that vessel. To have turned to the westward in common with the almost simultaneous movement of the vessels nearer the Morro, was the wiser plan; it would naturally be expected of her extreme westward position. It would seem that the Brooklyn, with her superior speed, lost an opportunity to especially distinguish herself, either in an encounter with the Viscaya or in leading the fighting as the Spaniards flew westward."

A new series of pulpit helps for preachers is announced for publication by Thomas Whittaker. It is to be called the "Sermon Seed Series." The scheme is to give the pith and plan of sermons by well-known preachers, English and American, also an occasional analysis of the discourses of famous foreign preachers. Three volumes will be issued early in September: "Sermons on the Psalms," "Sermons on Isaiah," and "Eugene Bernier's Pulpit," the latter being an analysis of all the published sermons of the noted French preacher. Each volume will contain from 125 to 150 digested discourses.

"Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny: The Life Story of Two Robins," by Effie Bignell, issued by the Baker & Taylor Company, is not a juvenile, but an attempt, in adult style, to do for two birds what Mr. Seton-Thompson has done for some wild animals he has known.

The sixth volume of Larned's "History for Ready Reference" has just come from the press of the C. A. Nichols Company. It takes up the history of the world at the end of the preceding five volumes, and by the same plan of cross reference and authoritative statement which characterized the earlier volumes, the history is brought down into the current year. In the meantime, the earlier volumes have been revised. Treating, as it does, of every branch of the world's activity and being furnished with exhaustive indices, it is a most convenient and trustworthy reference work.

The Success Library, edited by Dr. Orison Swett Marden, assisted by George Raywood Devitt and a corps of associates, has just made its appearance from the Success Company in ten volumes. It contains many of the more prominent articles which have appeared in the periodical of that name, covering the whole field of human endeavor. It includes halftone textual illustrations, together with several full-page pictures in color. The subjects are grouped under heads irrespective of their original appearance; thus we have one volume devoted to "Art, Music, and Literature," another to "Choosing a Career," another to "Manual Training," and so on. Persons who have become world-wide prominent in any given profession or calling are the writers, and the list probably includes more well-known names than have ever been grouped together outside of a biographical cyclopedia.

"Imperial London," by Arthur H. Beavan, and "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks," by Francis Cribbie, are ready this week at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s. "Imperial London" appears to be one of the most beautiful and distinctive books ever published about London; it is royal quarto in size, 520 pages, with fifty illustrations by Hanslip Fletcher and a photogravure frontispiece. "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks" is an anecdotal history of the many famous men and women whose names are linked with the shores of the beautiful Lake Leman—"The Prisoner of Chillon," Calvin, John Knox, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Mme. de Staël, and others. One special feature of the book is a true account of the "Prisoner of Chillon" from original sources.

"A Year in a Yawl," being a true story from the log of Capt. Ransom, by Russell Doubleday, will be published next month by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is founded on the actual remarkable trip made by four boys in a thirty-foot yawl of their own construction. Starting from Lake Michigan, these adventurous young men sailed by way of canal and rivers to the mouth of the Mississippi; thence they coasted along the Gulf shore, rounded the end of Florida, and made their way up the Atlantic Coast to Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are using the vacation time to bring out the new one-volume edition of Poole's Index which is useful in small libraries for readers desirous of using the material afforded by the magazines rather than of answering the question, "Who wrote it?" Some 407 periodicals are included in the original Index, its two "parts," three five-year supplements, and three annual supplements, but it costs more than $50, more than four times the price of the single-volume edition, which covers thirty-seven magazines, two of which are eclectic, and arranges all its matter under one alphabet instead of under seven, like the unabridged work. The cheap edition of Mr. W. I. Fletcher's "A. L. A." Index is also to appear, and between the two the country librarian should find his life much easier.

The September Atlantic will resume the reconstruction series, and Mr. Thomas Nelson Page will tell of the temper of the Southern people during the reconstruction period and Prof. William A. Dunning of Columbia will write upon "The Undoing of Reconstruction," paying especial attention to the possible partial disfranchisement of certain classes among the negroes. It is probable, but not quite certain, that the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Chairman of the Louisiana Convention of 1877, will review the series. Mr. Rollen Lynde Hartt will describe "The City at Night," the city being Buffalo; Mr. Lyman P. Powell will review and criticise university extension, and Mr. John Muir will describe his favorite sport, "Hunting Big Redwoods." Three short stories, "His Enemy," by Miss Alice Brown; Mr. W. R. Lighton's "Big Governor Afraid of the Cottonwood," and Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud's "Liza Wetherford" will, with the chapters of Miss Johnston's "Audrey," give the magazine a sufficiency of fiction.

It is fashionable, thanks to Mr. Robert Grant, in days long before he dreamed of "Unleavened Bread," to sneer at the Rollo books, and yet stories written on exactly the very same principle dispute with the Parkman story and the Revolutionary story for supremacy in boyish minds, and are by no means rivals to be scorned. For instance, Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "Camp Venture," published this week by the Lothrop Company, is a Rollo book adapted to boys living in a world fifty years wiser than the world of the good Abbott, but exactly following his ways.

In looking over the advance sheets of "'Gail Hamilton's Life in Letters," an odd passage seemed to leap from the page, and it so perfectly illustrates the danger of judging a serial story by its early chapters that it is worth reprinting. It was written at the time when Miss Palfrey's "Katharine Morne" and "The Guardian Angel" were dividing the attention of Atlantic Monthly readers. Gail Hamilton, always an ardent admirer of Miss Palfrey's work, was charmed with her hero, Charles Dudley, whose sole fault is that he is such a man as no man ever sees and only the most high-minded women. He exists, but only those who know him really believe it. Even Gail Hamilton feared that few men could write such an utterly high-minded love letter as his, but she says that the author of the other story "outrages every avenue of approach. His last part * * * is vileness itself. * * * And what an absolute, downright—is it too much to say fool?—he is in making Cynthia Badlam so overcome by the spectacle of a pair of bare baby legs, as if you could not see them by the dozen any time, whether you have any of your own or not." Again she says: "If Myrtle had been the girl the author would have us believe her, her instinct would have told her about the man [a clergyman of evil disposition] without the clumsy interposition of old Mr. What's-his-name."

Now, as was made evident in due time, the other author, Dr. Holmes, was describing a curiously abnormal nature, and tracing its development under abnormal influences, and he had expressly denied any intention to put forward his characters as types or as models. As for Cynthia Badlam, the little scene was intended to warn the reader that she was the mother of the foundling babies who so disturbed her habitually rigid manner, and its meaning needed no Sherlock Holmes to explain it. Perhaps Gail Hamilton's failure to perceive the significance of the scene may throw some light on her faith in the financial charlatan, Mrs. Howe, and on her refusal to accept the decision of an English Judge and of successive Home Secretaries that the Maybrick woman gave her husband poison. The truth is that, in spite of her sharp tongue and of her pugnacity toward men, Gail Hamilton could hardly be persuaded that a woman could be a criminal. It is a pleasing weakness, but may be mischievous when it exists in a woman who wields a man's influence. Still, if one so clever as she erred in divining the end of a story from the beginning, smaller folk may well be cautious.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—A handsome and valuable book has recently been issued by subscription here with the imprint of the John C. Winston Company of this city. The author, J. Castell Hopkins, is presumably a Canadian, as this "Story of the Dominion" is marked quite as noticeably by a strong spirit of Canadian patriotism as by a very large number of beautiful illustrations. The history begins back in the period of myth and mystery four hundred years ago and more, coming down to the present, with a particularly careful account of the Constitutional, industrial, and commercial development of the Dominion during the last fifty or sixty years. It is for these latter chapters that the book will be most valued, it is to be presumed, but there is much that is romantic and heroic in the early history of the country, and it is of no little interest to American

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readers to get the Canadian view of the wars of the last half of the eighteenth century.

Will N. Harben, whose "Westerfelt" has recently been published by the Harpers, has issued through Henry Altemus a story of the literary life of New York, which he has called "The Woman Who Trusted." Thanks to certain recent publications of similar sounding name the average reader is apt to anticipate from this title of Mr. Harben something in the order of "The Woman Who Did." This would be a mistake. The woman who trusted in the present instance was merely a woman who believed that a young protégé, entering the field of literature, was going to succeed. She told him so, and she helped him, and, after a somewhat serious flirtation with another woman who wished to pose as a patroness of letters, the gentleman succeeded in fulfilling the heroine's trust. The story ran as a serial through The Saturday Evening Post of this city, attracting a good deal of favorable notice; in book form it is even more readable. Its pictures of literary life in New York will not seem typical to those who are competent to judge, but Mr. Harben has done enough in writing a book that is unpretentiously entertaining to be excused from any criticism.

Mr. Harben, in speaking of his "Westerfelt" to one of the most prominent book collectors of Philadelphia the other day, happened to mention that he had begun the story in London, gone on with it while at Oxford, and had finished it in Paris. When asked how it was that he had written a story of rural Georgia amid such surroundings, he answered: "Distance lent enchantment there just as it did when the poet first said so. It seemed to me I could see my scenes more clearly and understand my characters more accurately when everything around me suggested America only by making me homesick to be back there."

The recent expulsion of George Kennan from Russia has revived the story of the Philadelphia girl whom an earlier generation knew under the pen name of "Fanny Lear," and who was known in social circles here as Mrs. Hattie Blackford. Mrs. Blackford was also a persona non grata at St. Petersburg and expelled from the country. She had subjugated the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch to such an extent that he not only ruined himself financially for her sake, but robbed his mother, and, not even then having sufficient funds, took a large number of valuable jewels from the imperial chapel with which to adorn the beautiful American. Of course his robbery was detected, and he was deprived of all his prerogatives and dignities, and imprisoned in Central Asia, where it is said he still lives. He was closely related to Alexander II., and was brother to the Queen of Greece, but this did not save him from punishment. Mrs. Blackford, who was also placed under arrest, would have been deported to Siberia had it not been for the intervention of Eugene Schuyler, who was at that time United States Chargé d'Affaires.

The St. Petersburg authorities, however, insisted that Mrs. Blackford leave the country, and Mr. Schuyler prevailed upon her to surrender the jewels before doing so. She took with her all her papers, including the decidedly compromising letters written her by her imperial lover, which, in a spirit worthy of the yellow journals of to-day, she promptly proceeded to publish. The book was issued simultaneously in London and Paris, and it is needless to add that it attained instant popularity and wide sales. So far as is on record, George Kennan and Mrs. Blackford are the only American citizens not of Jewish origin who have been expelled by the Russian Government.

There has been considerable speculation, both in literary and political circles in Philadelphia during the past fortnight, as to the identity of the original of "J. Devlin, Boss," the hero of Mr. Churchill Williams's novel of that name. It is, of course, a foregone conclusion that there is an original of the character who is as lifelike an acquaintance of the average reader of to-day as was the Hon. Peter Stirling, and it now seems at least very probable that that original lived and moved and had his being under the name of James McManes. Not so many years ago Mr. McManes "bossed" the State of Pennsylvania quite as effectively as Mr. Quay does at the present—and, fortunately for the State, very much more creditably. As one politician who has voted for eleven Presidents of the United States said yesterday, "Platt and Croker are good at the business, but McManes was better. Besides which, McManes was a much better man."

There are many points of resemblance between J. Devlin and J. McManes besides the initial. Both began life on newspapers, one as a reporter, the other as a "copy chaser." Both became bankers, and both after leaving politics saved their banks from failure at the cost of personal securities. Mr. McManes's action in saving the old People's Bank is a part of the financial history of Philadelphia. Both Devlin and McManes learned the trade of politics under local leaders of considerable prominence, and both Devlin and McManes broke with their instructors when the day came when a point of difference meant independence or surrender of personal convictions. Neither the real nor the fictitious hero was ever married, and the traditions of McManes's many charities, when his left hand was absolutely ignorant of the good which his right hand did, are closely paralleled by the kindnesses of "J. Devlin, Boss."

Mr. Harrington Fitzgerald announces that he is about to sail for Europe, making the trip in connection with the sale of his collection of foreign pictures, largely left to him by his father, Col. Thomas Fitzgerald. It is estimated that the collection should realize between $100,000 and $150,000, and Mr. Fitzgerald proposes to use the money so obtained in the purchase of the best specimens of American art, erecting for the reception of the collection thus formed an art gallery on his country place near Norristown, Pa.

The American collection of pictures at Marlborough House, recently inspected there by the King, is chiefly by E. Lamson Scott, "The Seventh Hour." The painter, whose studio is in the Rue Boileau in Paris, and whose pictures have attracted considerable attention, has expressed decided interest in art matters here. It was the first specimen of Mr. Lotimer's work to come to the city.

ANDREW LANG.

His Newest Volume One on Magic and Religion.*

THE literary industry of Mr. Andrew Lang takes many forms. His range of subjects is very wide—so wide that it was, if we remember rightly, Mr. Alden who suggested that there must be two, or, perhaps, three Andrew Langs, or an Andrew Lang syndicate, as no one man could possibly write so much and so often and on so many topics.

However, if Mr. Lang can be said to have a "specialty," it is the subject of folk-lore. It is now some twenty years since he began writing interesting essays on comparative mythology and folk-lore. And it must be admitted that, while Mr. Lang has not added greatly to the sum total of knowledge on the subject, he has done much to present ancient and half-forgotten things, and the dry researches of travelers and students in a readable way. This, together with his controversies, particularly with the late Max Müller over the origin of myths, has helped to enliven an otherwise technical but entertaining study.

Mr. Lang's new book, just issued, is the seventh one that he has "turned out" on the subject of myth, early customs, and religion. It is entitled "Magic and Religion," but it is mostly about religion. In fact, the greater part—that is to say, from Chapter III. to Chapter XI., or from Page 76 to Page 205—is devoted to an examination and a criticism of Mr. Frazer's theory of the origin of the Christian religion, which was put forth in that scholarly and remarkable book, called the "Golden Bough."

Mr. Lang has gathered a series of essays, and has put them into fifteen chapters. It may be well to give the reader some idea of these chapters and the subjects treated. In the first chapter, on "Science and Superstition," Mr. Lang (speaking in the name of "Science," with a capital S,) criticises in no mild terms the views of Mr. E. B. Tylor and other students of anthropology, who hold that the higher religious ideas of the lowest savages are not wholly original with them, and that they are more or less borrowed from or colored by the religious ideas of civilized peoples. Mr. Lang's theory is that "perhaps the earliest traceable form of religion was relatively high, and that it was inevitably lowered in tone during the process of social evolution."

This is followed up in the second chapter, on "The Theory of Loan-Gods, or Borrowed Religion." At the outset Mr. Lang admits "the impossibility of obtaining historical evidence on the subject." Even a superficial study of the religious notions of the lower races will show that we are a long way from the beginning of man's speculations about the origin of things. No people have yet been found so "primitive" that they had not evolved the germ of some religious notion or belief.

Mr. Lang's criticism of the theory that the higher religious ideas of savages are more or less borrowed from civilized peoples, while not uninteresting, is unsatisfactory. Much of the evidence on the religious ideas of the lower races is conflicting, and some of it, if not consciously or unconsciously colored by missionaries and travelers, is badly reported.

We now come to the third essay, entitled "Magic and Religion," and it is one of the best in the book. The criticism against this essay (and the same may be said of all the others) is that it is too controversial, too much occupied with proving some one else in the wrong.

As Mr. Lang points out, "magic and witchcraft falls into two main classes. The former is magic of the sort used by people who think that things accidentally like each other influence each other. You find a stone shaped like a yam, and you sow it in the yam plot. You find a stone like a duck, and expect to have good duck shooting while you carry the stone about in a bag. * * *

"The second sort of magic acts by spells which constrain spirits or gods to do the will of the magician. This magic involves itself in religion when the magical ceremonies are, so to speak, only symbolic prayers expressed in a kind of sign language. Though the official priest of a savage god may use magic in his appeal to that deity, he is not a wizard. It is the unofficial practitioner who is a witch, just as the unqualified medical practitioner is a quack. * * * These, briefly stated, are the points of contrast and points of contact between magic and religion."

In the last chapter Mr. Lang examines the singular rite of "walking through fire," which properly comes under the head of "magic," though in some instances it has a religious significance. The ceremony of performers (and sometimes a whole crowd of followers) walking unharmed through fire over red-hot coals is found, with variations, among many peoples and in different parts of the world. Mr. Lang cites many interesting cases, some of them of recent date. In 1899 a Col. Haggard saw the fire walk in Japan. The fire was six yards long, and about 6 feet wide. After some waving of wands and sprinkling of salt, people of all ages walked through red-hot charcoal. Col. Haggard says that he examined the feet of several after the performance, and "not a trace of fire upon them." In Fiji the rite is done yearly, and the performers walk over hot stones in a pit. Reliable witnesses testify that the feet of the fire-walkers are quite unburned. The question for us, Mr. Lang says, is "the fact, does it?" Mr. Lang does not attempt to explain or solve the problem, but simply says that "the performances deserve the study of physiologists and physicians."

As we have stated, the greater part of Mr. Lang's book is taken up with a criticism of Mr. Frazer's theory of the origin of the belief in the divinity of Christ. Briefly stated, Mr. Frazer tries to prove by a great mass of evidence that the story of the last days and death of Christ is an outgrowth of ancient custom, which obtained in Babylonia and in Persia, whereby yearly, at a vernal feast, a condemned person (a criminal) was dressed up in royal robes, crowned, and allowed to live "like a king" for five days, when he was stripped, scourged, and hanged or crucified. Something like this occurred at the feast called Lakmuk in Babylonia, Sacaea in Persia, and in Purim among the Jews. There is no doubt that Mr. Lang has been quite successful in pointing out the weak points and the improbability of the theory to account for the origin of the belief in the divinity of Christ. Those who are interested in curious customs and learned speculations would do well to read both Mr. Frazer's book, the "Golden Bough," and Mr. Lang's criticisms.

*"MAGIC AND RELIGION." By Andrew Lang. Cloth, pp. 317. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Orange Free Library.

The history of the rise and progress of a library is full of interest. This is particularly so in regard to the Orange Free Library. From a very small and almost insignificant beginning, due to the inspiration of Miss Sarah Martin, then a resident of Llewellyn Park, N. J., this library was begun on Dec. 7, 1883.

In a single, experimental room 169 volumes were arranged, and the use of this meagre collection was made available to the public. The room was opened at certain specified times, in the effort by such means to combat the saloon influence and to draw men off the streets.

During the first year of its existence the Orange Free Library passed beyond the experimental stage, and the number of its books was increased to 702. Its growth has since been steady and very encouraging. In 1890 the library had about 5,000 volumes. In 1895 it had 8,000. At the present time the number of books on the library shelves and in its stacks ranges between 14,000 and 15,000 and is constantly growing. The books are classified according to the Dewey system.

In 1890 the movement was begun that has now resulted in the housing of the collection, in one of the most satisfactory buildings in New Jersey outside of the City of Newark. The design is Greek, severely classic, being as regards the central portico modeled closely after the celebrated Erechtheum, at Athens, one of the most perfect examples of the Ionic order of architecture. The building has an extreme frontage of 102 feet and was designed by Messrs. Brower & Albro, with modifications and elaborations by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White.

The constructive material is Indiana limestone, backed with hard-burned brick. The present library has a maximum capacity of 50,000 volumes. One of the features of the Orange Free Library is its children's room. It is along the lines originally laid down by Miss Abby Bean, the Librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, with whom the idea of a special room devoted to children's books and their delivery first originated. Miss Bean's idea was quickly adopted by the Boston Public Library, and from thence it has spread all over the library world. The Newark Public Library in its new building developed its children's room to a considerable extent, and the children and their little needs have not been forgotten in Orange.

The Orange Free Library has recently established a branch at Orange Valley, in the heart of the hat shop district, which is opened twice each week, and is made easily available for the use of the hatmakers. It contains 1,000 books. Co-operation and the use of traveling libraries make the Orange library institution an educational adjunct of large value to the Orange public schools. The present Librarian is Miss Elizabeth Howland Wesson.

A pleasing bookplate is used by the Orange Free Library. Within a bookish border, intermingled with Orange motifs, appears a clever picture of the newly erected library building, with space below to indicate the book's derivative source. The bookplate was designed by Miss Grace E. Wesson, the librarian's sister. It is an example of the so-called canting plate. An interesting feature in regard to the Orange Library also lies in the fact that it was not founded by Andrew Carnegie. The building now used for library purposes was built by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whipple Stickler in memory of their son, Dr. Joseph William Stickler.

The Orange Free Library is rich in the ownership of a large number of recently presented books, the bindings of which are in tree calf, richly tooled. The circulation of the Orange Library reached 40,000 in round numbers last year, of which the percentage of fiction was 73 and a fraction. An interesting little publication, called The Library News, is issued under the auspices of the Orange Free Library, in which the new books are noted as they are acquired and other library matters are given place therein.

A Story by Mrs. Clifford.*

Mrs. W. K. Clifford in "A Woman Alone" has told a peculiar story. A man who has always lived so much within himself that even his own mother does not understand him goes to travel on the Pacific Coast, and in Vancouver meets a woman who fascinates him. He has never paid any at-

*"A WOMAN ALONE." By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Pp. 287. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

tention to women before and consequently when he does fall in love, he does so with a satisfying completeness. He marries the woman and takes her home to his mother, much to the astonishment of the latter. For a time the newly married pair live very happily. Then the trouble begins. The man has large powers, but he never exercises them. He prefers to continue to live his life of privacy. But his wife is ambitious and intellectually alert. She is intensely interested in the doings of the world in which she lives. She revels in politics, and she is eager to have her husband distinguish himself, as he might easily do.

But he is unwilling. It is on this point that they disagree. He, finding that his wife persists in having the house filled with notables, leaves her more and more to herself. She argues and expostulates with him, but all to no purpose. Finally he decides to go abroad again in order to escape her importunities and the pressure of the active life around him. When he does go, it is with the understanding that the two are to live separately. The wife endures it for two years, and then goes in search of her husband. She finds him in Paris, but he will not go back to the old life. Finally she gives up. Her love for him is stronger than all else. She hears that he is in London, ill and alone. She sends a friend to beg him to let her join him. The friend returns to tell her that he is dead.

The story is not quite long enough to fill the volume, which contains two other shorter tales, entitled, "Marie Zellinger" and "Miss Williamson." Neither of these is important.

An interesting feature of the Aaron Burr romance, "Blennerhasett," will be twelve full-page illustrations made from sketches in oil by C. H. Stephens of Philadelphia. In these scenes where Aaron Burr and Theodosia Burr, Harman Blennerhasett, and his wife, Margaret, and Alexander Hamilton appear, the artist is said to have succeeded admirably in obtaining striking likenesses.

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BYRON.

How the Start Was Made in His Career as an Author.*

BYRON was a great poet, but not a great man. His failings, however, were those of judgment, not of his heart. In him the comfortable doctrine of man's inaccountability would seem to find ample justification, for he was in an extreme degree the victim of circumstances. In studying his life, one's surprise is not that he was so bad, but that he retained so much that was good and noble and generous.

In spite of the mass of books that have been written about him, says Jeaffreson, one of the latest and most judicious of his biographers, "the man is still almost as little known to the students of his poetry as he was to the people who on the eve of his withdrawal from England frowned at him in London drawing rooms or murmured against him in the London streets." We have been deluged with accounts of his saturnine beauty, of his fathomless dark eyes and ebon locks, of his melancholy, his taciturnity, and his club foot; "and yet his face was not more remarkable for the beauty of its features than for the brightness of its smiles; his hair, light chestnut in childhood, never darkened to the deepest brown of auburn; his eyes were gray-blue, and he hadn't a club foot."

In view of Byron's character and of that of his mother, it was a peculiarly hard fate that imposed lameness upon him, as it superinduced of moroseness and brooding, and rendered it difficult for him to check a tendency to obesity, which he succeeded in holding in abeyance only by the practice of a rigid regimen detrimental to health. "He was the only human being I ever knew," said Trelawney, "with self-restraint enough not to get fat." The tendon Achilles of each foot, it seems, was so contracted that he could walk only on the balls of the toes, the right foot being, in addition, smaller and bent inward, necessitating the wearing of a high-heeled boot. The trouble was partly congenital and partly due to improper treatment in infancy; indeed, according to the poet himself, the malformation was owing to the false delicacy on his mother's part at a time when nature's mistake might have been rectified. Be that as it may, certain it is that throughout life he was so lame that he could at best hobble only a short distance, although by a great effort he at times succeeded in partially disguising his infirmity. In reply to the brutal reproach of his mother that he was a "lame beast," he said with bitter self-control, "I was born so, mother," a remark afterward employed by the hunchback in "The Deformed Transformed."

In view of Mrs. Byron's lack of self-control and dignity, leading her at one moment to overwhelm him with reproaches and the next with caresses, it is hardly matter of wonder that the boy was without natural affection for her, and that in reply to a comrade's frank statement of opinion, "Your mother is a fool," his only remark was, "I know it." Later, in 1811, at the time of her death in consequence of "a fit of rage caused by reading the upholsterer's bills," he was found, it is true, sobbing over her body and crying out that fate had robbed him of his one friend in the world, but by a most unfilial inconsistency he failed to accompany her remains to the grave; indeed hardly waiting for the disappearance of the funeral cortege before ordering his servant to bring "the gloves." Moreover, during his absence on the Continent just preceding her death he failed to make adequate provision for her support, although at that time in personal control of his income. "I hate a dumpy woman," he remarked in "Don Juan," and doubtless it was of his mother that he was thinking as he penned the line. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that in all their relations he consistently displayed the greater dignity and self-control.

Byron's formal education was superficial rather than inadequate, although in the beginning there was ground for the latter charge as well. During the eight years of his sojourn in Aberdeen, from 1790-8, he was successively under the tuition of three schoolmasters, making "astonishing progress" beneath the guiding eye of one of them at least, a certain Mr. Ross, "a very devout, clever little clergyman." Unfortunately he was not long permitted to remain subject to this healthful influence, being placed in turn under the depressing guidance of his shoemaker's son and then in the "aulae" of the local grammar school. The general verdict of those in authority over him seems to have been that he was quick to learn, warm-hearted, and responsive, but of a capricious industry, given to fits of omnivorous reading rather than to consistent, conscientious application. "And now, George, mon, let's see how soon you'll be at the foot," one of his teachers was wont to remark at the periodic inversion of the class, made for the purpose of inspiring the pupils with fresh ardor, when Byron would be temporarily transferred from his customary seat of deficiency to that of leadership.

In 1794, by the death of the grandson of the morose old master of Newstead during military operations in Corsica, the son of "Mad Jack" Byron became heir to the title and of sudden unwonted importance. Months passed, however, before his mother was by accident made aware of the existence of this cause for the awakening of great expectations, which four years later reached realization in the accession of the lad to the title and estates. The latter, to be sure, were heavily incumbered, but in those sycophantic days, even more than at the present time, the value of a title was not to be measured alone in shillings and pence.

The income of the Newstead estate, Byron later told one of his friends, was £1,500 yearly, but this in its entirety would hardly have sufficed for restoring and maintaining the property, even had the owner's extravagant tastes and debts permitted such a policy. For the present, however, Byron was a ward in Chancery, under the guardianship and authority of his cousin, Lord Carlisle. A change of residence having been made to Nottinghamshire, the lad was placed under the tutelage of a Mr. Rogers to be prepared for one of the great public schools, and in the hands of an illiterate quack with the euphonious cognomen of Lavender to be tortured into physical normality. A year later he was taken by his mother to London and placed at school at Dulwich in order that the prescribed treatment for his lameness might be systematically carried out. According to the testimony of his schoolmaster, he was "playful, amiable, and intelligent, ill-grounded in scholarship, but familiar with Scripture and a devourer of poetry." The love of Scriptural history, especially that of the Old Testament, which characterized him throughout and frequently influenced him in the choice of poetic subjects, had been imbibed primarily from his nurse, "May" Gray, a pious, rigid Presbyterian, to whom he was deeply attached.

It was at this period, about 1800, that he wrote his first love poem, addressed to a cousin by the name of Margaret Parker. Indeed, throughout early youth cousins of the opposite sex played an important part in Byron's history. While at Aberdeen, in his eighth year, he conceived such a violent, deep-rooted passion for his relative, Mary Duff, that eleven years later, on learning of her marriage, he was so strongly affected as to be nearly thrown into convulsions. And yet a year before this event he had fallen desperately, hopelessly in love with another cousin, Mary Anne Chaworth, a collateral descendant of the Mr. Chaworth killed by his great uncle in the notorious duel. Byron afterward told Medwin that he had found in her "all that his youthful fancy could paint of beautiful." At the time doubtless, he was, or at least believed himself as sincere in this hyperbolic statement of admiration as later in his passionate grief at the death of the chorister Eddleston, whom he laments "as the only human being who ever loved him in truth and sincerity," and at that of other friends, which found expression in the lovely poems to Thyrza. "My school friendships," he says, "were with me passions," and he remonstrates with a boyish correspondent for calling him "my dear Byron," instead of "my dearest Byron." Of his love for Mary Chaworth the story is told in "The Dream."

In the meantime Mrs. Byron's importunities had induced Lord Carlisle, who finally, in disgust, refused to receive her personally, to send his ward to Harrow, where he was entered in the Summer of 1801, remaining until his entrance, as a "nobleman," at Cambridge toward the end of 1805. During the early part of Byron's stay at Harrow he was unsociable and unhappy, but after his elevation to the important position of upper classman his mood changed and he became enthusiastically attached to his surrounding. Sir Robert Peel was the most famous of his school companions, Byron magnanimously offering to share the punishment inflicted upon the lad by the bully of the school.

With inherent love of notoriety, he boasts in letters of this time that he has often been compared to the "wicked" Lord Lyttleton and been held up as "the votary of licentiousness and the disciple of infidelity." On some of his rambles he was accompanied by a girl in boy's clothing, whom he introduced as his younger brother, and to Miss Pigot he writes that he has played hazard for two nights till 4 in the morning. Naturally he was regarded askance by the authorities of the university, especially after he had symbolized his opinion of the dons by bringing up a bear to college and declaring that the animal should sit for a fellowship.

As a matter of fact, however, Byron was by no means so wicked or so idle as he would fain have led the world to believe, both at this time and later on in the publication of the ostensibly autobiographical poem "Childe Harold." Proof at least of a certain degree of industry was given by his winning the degree of Master of Arts in 1808, and by the issuing two years earlier for circulation among his friends of a collection of verse entitled "Fugitive Pieces." In 1807 the collection was reprinted, with additions, but without a certain obnoxious poem whose license had aroused the remonstrance of a friendly clergyman, to which Byron had characteristically responded by the destruction of the entire edition, with the exception of two copies not in his possession. Encouraged by the favorable reception of his verse in this limited circle, he issued publicly later in the same year the volume called "Hours of Idleness," in which were included most of the privately printed poems, together with numerous additions.

It may be said that this volume indirectly brought him fame through the adverse criticism which it called forth. After receiving its meed of praise and condemnation in various periodicals it was made the object of a virulent attack at the beginning of 1809 in the columns of the celebrated Edinburgh Review, at the hands either of Jeffrey or Brougham. So scathing was the criticism that kindly Sir Walter Scott was moved to remonstrate with Jeffrey that "the poems contained some passages of noble promise." Byron was cut to the quick, and according to his boast, he immediately drank three bottles of claret and began a reply. As a matter of fact, however, several hundred lines of the satire eventually entitled "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" were already in existence previous to the publication of the objectionable article. In the poem, which appeared in March, 1809, Byron mercilessly and wittily lampooned real and imagined antagonists on every hand, including his guardian, who had refused to present him in the House of Lords on his first appearance there after coming of age. From a literary point of view the "Bards" was an immediate success, despite the disapproval naturally called forth in many quarters by its unsparing acrimony, and a second edition was almost immediately called for.

The renown of this early product, however, was so greatly surpassed by that of "Childe Harold," the first two cantos of which were published just three years later, as to have caused posterity almost to forget the initial success. "I awoke one morning and found myself famous," said the author of the "Pilgrimage," and he might have added, "fashionable London mad about me." Byron had left England in the Summer of 1809, after a theatrical leave-taking of Newstead Abbey, to commence the first of the series of wanderings which only ceased with death, and which on this occasion extended over the entire southern part of Europe; two years later, after the uttering of impassioned words at Malta to romantic Mrs. Spencer Smith and the singing of equally impassioned but less noxious words to the eldest Miss Macri, the "Maid of Athens," he returned home with the completed manuscript of the opening cantos of "Childe Harold," a versified account of his own wanderings, and of "Hints from Horace" in his portfolio, but financially embarrassed, and, as he wrote to Hodgson, "without a hope and almost without a desire."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*PAPER VIII. in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW series devoted to the Beginnings of Great Authors. I., Thackeray, Oct. 4, 1899; II., Poe, Nov. 11; III., Balzac, Feb. 24, 1900; Dickens, July 14, 1900; V., Hawthorne, Oct. 6, 1900; VI., Hugo, Feb. 9, 1901; Scott, June 15, 1901; George Eliot, July 6, 1901.

English Book Prices Current.*

William Jaggard's "Index" to Slater's English Book Prices Current includes the sales reported in the first ten volumes, 1887-96, and comes to collectors and bibliographers five years late. Mr. Jaggard undertook his compilation, he tells us, largely as a labor of love, but he soon must have regretted his ardor, for he had to arrange 33,000 distinct titles, and much more than 500,000 numerals, until the ten annual volumes were amalgamated, checked, enlarged, revised, and corrected. The result of his labors is an octavo volume of 472 double column pages, and while no work of this kind ever entirely pleases those who constantly use it one may say without reservation that it is a most admirable compilation. To all book collectors it will be of extreme value, but those interested in Americana, early and modern English literature, illustrated books, sporting literature, and one or two other departments cannot possibly do without it.

The reference list of subjects and the key to anonymous and pseudonymous literature which the book gives are most acceptable. Mr. Jaggard devotes considerable attention to the groups under the following headings: America, Bibles, Catalogues, Common Prayer, Cruikshank, Dickens, Hour Books, Milton, Napoleon, New Testaments, Psalms, Rowlandson, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Thackeray, Walton, &c. The collector of Americana will be interested in the compiler's work in this department. There are several instances, however, where early tracts and accounts of travels were sold with a number of others bound in one volume, and Mr. Jaggard has apparently omitted them or overlooked their importance.

Again, his arrangement is rather peculiar in some places. The Eliot Indian Tracts, which all contained letters by Eliot, though some of them are occasionally catalogued under the names of Shepard, Winslow, &c., should have gone in this book under Eliot. Mr. Jaggard takes Lord Crawford's fine series of the tracts (second sale, 1889) and puts the "First Fruits" under Eliot, the "Day Breaking" under Shepard, (another copy, sold in 1893, he places under Eliot,) the "Glorious Progress" under Eliot, the "Light Appearing More and More," and "Strength Under Weakness" under Whitfield, the "Tears of Repentance" under Tears, (though Eliot and Mayhew were the authors,) and the "Late and Further Manifestation" under Eliot. The "Further Accompt of the Progresse of the Gospel," 1659, he does not mention at all, but refers, under Eliot, to the "Further Account," which is an entirely different book, appearing in 1660. The titles may be similar, but the Crawford catalogue or Mr. Eames's notes on Eliot (in Pilling's "Algonquin Bibliography") would have set him right. This last error is especially grievous, as the "Further Accompt" 1659, the ninth and rarest of the tracts, and one of the most seldom seen of early American books, is so rare that outside of the Crawford copy (£49) and Barlow's ($250) there are few records.

Mr. Jaggard's success in other directions is very considerable, however. The ten columns given to Shakespeare, for example, contain much that is suggestive, and the arrangement is a triumph. The compiler, we believe, is a member of the firm of Jaggard & Co., Liverpool. He signs his preface William Jaggard, Shakespeare House, Liverpool, which makes one wonder whether he is in any way related to Isaac Jaggard, whose name is associated with the first folio Shakespeare.

*INDEX TO THE FIRST TEN VOLUMES OF BOOK PRICES CURRENT, 1887 to 1896. London: Elliot Stock, 1991.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. By S. S. Hebbard. 12mo. Pp. 311. La Crosse, Wis.: Published by the author.

ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AND QUEEN OF HUNGARY. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized translation from the Norwegian. By M. M. Cope. 8vo. Pp. 260. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE FROM THE BEST HISTORIANS, BIOGRAPHERS, AND SPECIALISTS. Their Own Words in a Complete System of History. By J. N. Larned. Historical maps and studies and drawings by Alan C. Reiley. Revised and enlarged edition in six volumes. Volume VI., Recent History, (1894-5 to 1901.) A to Z folio. Pp. 720. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Company.

THE STORY OF KING ALFRED. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. 24mo. Pp. 187. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA. By Margaret Vowell Smith. 16mo. Pp. 145. Glens Falls, N. Y.: Glens Falls Publishing Company.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA. By Margaret Vowell Smith. 24mo. Pp. 144. Glens Falls, N. Y.: Glens Falls Publishing Company.

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WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. Historical Romances. Victorial Edition. Four volumes. Crichton, The Constable of the Tower, Jack Sheppard, Rookwood. Illustrated. 8vo, Pp. about xxiii.-501. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son.

THE AMBITIONS OF A WORLDLY WOMAN. By Alice E. Murray. 12mo. Pp. 168. New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company. $1.50.

MRS. GREEN. By Evelyne Elsye Byrnd. 12mo. Pp. v.-178. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

A WOMAN ALONE. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo. Pp. 307. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

OUT OF THE PIGEON-HOLES. By E. S. Goodhue. 12mo. Pp. 194. Alma: The George F. Butler Publishing Company.

GEOFFREY STRONG. By Laura E. Richards. Illustrated. Tall 16mo. Pp. 217. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. 75 cents. (Two copies.)

CAPTAIN RAVENSHAW; or, The Maid of Cheapside. A Romance of Elizabethan London. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Illustrated by Howard Pyle and others. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-369. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. (Advance sheets.)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NONSENSE. Being Certain Foolish Tales Told by a Father to His Children in "The Children's Hour." Vol. IV. "Le Roman d'une Pussie Chat," a Tale of Ye Olden Times. Par Henrique (old man) Ringtail. Carefully, faithfully, and accurately translated from the original Sanskrit by Frederick Rogers. 12mo. Pp. 239. Detroit: American Publishing Company. $1.50.

LAKE GENEVA AND ITS LITERARY LANDMARKS. By Francis Gribble. 8vo. Pp. x.-352. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50 net.

LAW AS TO CEMETERIES, UNDERTAKERS, Embalmers, and Burials in the State of New York, with Statutory Amendments Down to and Including the Session of 1901. By John Power. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-161. Albany: W. C. Little & Co.

HESTON'S HAND BOOK. Atlantic City. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-100-lviii. Atlantic City: A. M. Heston.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Abridged Edition Covering the Contents of Thirty-seven Important Periodicals, 1815-1886. By William I. Fletcher and Mary Poole. Folio. Pp. vi.-843. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Richard T. Ely. New and revised edition. 12mo. Pp. x.-387. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.20.

LINES OF DEFENSE OF THE BIBLICAL REVELATION. By D. S. Margoliouth, M. A., of the University of Oxford. Pp. 316. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.50 net.

"The World and Winstow," by Edith Henrietta Fowler, will be presented this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The story deals with a motherless girl who lives in Winstow, a quaint old town near the English Channel, and with Merton Wainwright, her playfellow. He goes to London and becomes secretary to a Cabinet Minister; she, too, goes to London to learn typewriting. Thus, in a different environment and each occupying widely different stations in life, they are brought together again.

AUG

1901

QUERIES.

"LUCY M.," Saratoga, N. Y.: "What is Owen Meredith's most famous poem? What is his best poem?"

"Owen Meredith's" best known poetical work is "Lucile." This, however, is mostly a poetical paraphrase of George Sand's "Lavinia," though it was done with consummate and marvelous skill. The best known of his shorter poems are "Aux Italiens" and "Madame la Marquise." His best poem, perhaps, (and the one least known,) is the following, which has much of the music of the songs in the Elizabethan dramas:

Since we parted,
Since we parted yester eve,
I do love thee, love, believe;
Twelve times dearer, twelve hours longer,
One dream deeper, one night stronger,
One sun surer, this much more
Than I loved thee, love, before.

M. E. SARGENT, Lebanon, N. H.: "Are all the copies of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' published by John Jewett in 1852, of the same value?"

There was a large number of editions during 1852. Most of them, we believe, are readily distinguished from the first edition.

L. LESLIE AUSTIN, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, New York City: "What is the best history of the buccaneers of the West Indies and Spanish Main?"

An entertaining work is Howard Pyle's "Buccaneers and Marooners of America," Lippincott, $1.25.

GIBB LORING, New York City: "The Evening Sun printed the following over two months ago: 'Leonard S. Outram of E. H. Sothern's theatrical company died in Scranton, Penn., on Saturday evening. In addition to his work as an actor, he had made quite a name for himself in England as a novelist.' Will you kindly tell me the titles of his novels, and by whom published?"

The writer of this paragraph must have had some one else in mind.

ISAAC HAMMOND, Charleston, S. C.: "Replying to an inquiry signed 'A. O. B.,' Savannah, Ga., in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 6, I would say that there is a poem entitled 'Emily Geiger's Ride' in 'Palmetto Lyrics,' by F. Muench, (cloth, $1.) I can supply the book to your correspondent."

ELWYN WALLER, 7 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J.: "I noted the inquiry of 'J. L.,' July 13, regarding a poem beginning:

'Twas 12 o'clock by Chelsea chimes,
When all in hungry trim,
Good Mister Jupp sat down to sup,
With wife, and Kate, and Jim.'

The poem is by Thomas Hood and is entitled 'The Supper Superstition.' I will copy the whole thing if 'J. L.' wishes. My volume containing it is entitled 'Humorous Poems of Thomas Hood,' edited by Epes Sargent, Boston, 1858, Phillips, Sampson & Co. In this particular volume the poem is on Page 75."

"ENGLISHWOMAN," New York City: "How is it customary in New York for an author to approach a publisher in regard to printing a book? Should it be done by letter or by interview?"

Send or take the manuscript to the publisher. Some one can always be seen.

"G. G.," 806 Tenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "I shall be obliged if you will kindly give me the names of the periodicals to which William Archer and Bernard Shaw contribute articles on dramatic criticism, and also the names of three or four of the leading French dramatic critics, and the names of the periodicals in which their contributions principally appear."

William Archer, dramatic critic of the London Figaro, 1879-81, has filled the same position on the London World since 1884. George Bernard Shaw wrote articles on music for The London Star, 1888-90, and for The London World, 1890-4, and contributed dramatic criticisms to The Saturday Review, (when Frank Harris was the editor,) January, 1895, to May, 1898. He is not attached to any paper now that we know of. We regret that our correspondent does not mention the name of Arthur Bingham Walkley, the present dramatic critic of The London Times, and "Literature," (formerly on the staff of The Star and The Daily Chronicle.) We cannot give the names of three leading Parisian dramatic critics. As a matter of fact, outside of the brilliant men of the past—Sarcey, who was autocratic, and Mortier, who was gossipy—Parisian dramatic criticism was always at a low ebb. The best essays on the French stage will be found in the works of Dumas, the younger; Zola, and Edmund Goncourt.

"A. E. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have an Oxford family Bible printed in London in 1779. What value has it?"

Only the earliest editions of the Holy Scriptures possess value. There are hundreds of Bibles printed over a century ago that are not worth more than a few dollars each, and in most cases have no value whatever. Age gives a book interest, but it does not always give it value.

THOMAS H. WILSON, San Francisco, Cal.: "Will you please inform me the most reliable works upon the 'Single Tax' theory?"

Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," (Doubleday, Page & Co., paper, 25 cents, cloth, $1;) Prof. E. R. A. Seligman's "Essays in Taxation," (The Macmillan Company, $3;) "On the Shifting and Incidence of Taxation," (Macmillan, $1,) and "Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice," (Macmillan, $1;) Prof. R. T. Ely's "Taxation in American States and Cities," (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.75,) and "Land, Labor, and Taxation," (Methodist Book Concern, $1.25;) Shearman's "Natural Taxation," (Doubleday, $1,) and Putnam's "Discriminating Taxation," (Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati, $1.)

J. W. OGLE, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Where can I procure John Hall Stephen's 'Continuation of a Sentimental Journey?'"

This work was always curious rather than valuable. It has always been scarce, however, and it would be difficult to procure a copy. If our correspondent would write to any of the prominent Berlin book dealers—as R. Gaertner, Puttkamer & Co., Friedländer & Sohn, Ehlin & Ebers, or in London—he would probably secure a copy after a few months' delay. Fifteen shillings would be a high price to pay for the book.

[illegible] Sterne, [illegible] Tristram Shandy, [illegible] Sentimental Journey [illegible] Yorick [illegible] Sterne

AUG 1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, July 27.—There is another melancholy death among the weeklies. The Review of the Week, after a brief but reasonably well-spent life, expired last week. It was the property of Lady Tatton Sykes, and apparently aimed to be a sort of improved Spectator with a society annex. Of course it could not live. There is no room for such a paper, although every year some sanguine soul thinks differently, and sinks money in the attempt to establish a new literary weekly. It is doubtful if there is really room for The Saturday Review and The Spectator both. To be sure, The Saturday will never die, for when we remember what it has survived, it is evident that nothing can kill it. Still, although it is a better paper to-day than it has been for many a year, it does not seem to have the solid popularity which has always been the good fortune of The Spectator.

Mr. Harris's Candid Friend is publishing a series of portraits of eminent actors, and, so the news men tell me, is having a fairly good sale. If it lives it will be because of its photographs of actresses, of which every week it publishes an astonishingly large number. There are so many people to whom the photograph of an actress, of whose very name they have never previously heard, gives supreme delight, that Mr. Harris's new paper will probably find them sufficient for its support. Besides, there is no denying that the paper is bright and that Mr. Harris has a mordant sort of wit which is undeniably amusing, except to its victims.

The Tatler, which in its initial number tried to imiate Sir Richard Steele, has abandoned that thankless task, and is now frankly modern. Like The Candid Friend, it gratifies the public thirst for photographs of actresses, but it is also a very readable paper, and its success does not seem doubtful. Mr. Vivian's Rambler is not a bad specimen of nickel-plated Johnsonese, but it is avowedly published for the delectation of the few, and apparently cares nothing for the general public. There are undoubtedly people who like to read Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's attempts to write after the style of Dr. Johnson. We may wonder at their peculiar taste, but certainly they have a right to it. The combination of Johnson and Le Gallienne is rather startling, but has not Miss Corelli taken to patronizing Shakespeare? After that we need wonder at nothing.

Evidently Punch did not find the experiment of publishing a short story in each number a success. It is now several weeks since the last of the Punch stories appeared, and there is no promise of any more. After all, it seemed somewhat sacrilegious to introduce improvements into Punch. One might as well expect Punch and Judy to bring out a new drama, written, say, by Mr. Pinero, and presenting Judy in the latest society costumes, and Punch himself with a dinner jacket and a cigarette.

When The Pall Mall Magazine was started Mr. Zangwill wrote a causerie for each number which was extremely readable—at all events for the first half dozen numbers. Since he ceased to write "Without Prejudice" his successors in The Pall Mall have not been remarkable for brilliancy, although one of them, for a short time, was no less a person than Mr. Henley. With the issue of the present month Mr. Beerbohm begins a causerie which promises to constitute an especial attraction of the magazine. Mr. Beerbohm is precisely the man for the place. When he first began to write I did not like him at all, because he reminded one altogether too much of the late Oscar Wilde. But Mr. Beerbohm has long since found himself. He poses, of course, but he knows how to pose. He is impertinent and reckless, but he is extremely amusing. Take him all in all he is probably the most delightful writer of the day, for those, be it understood, who ask for nothing but to be amused.

The Outlook the other day wrote to several well-known authors, asking them for a list of half a dozen books suitable to take with one into the country for a fortnight's holiday. Three authors, Mrs. Stannard, Mme. Grand, and Mr. Burnand, hit on the rather obvious idea of making the list consist entirely of their own books. If only one author had done this, we might have smiled with the kindly toleration which we give to an old joke, but when three authors make the same time-honored joke the result is not altogether satisfactory. One might do worse than to take Mr. Burnand's "Happy Thoughts" and other books into the country, provided one has not already read them, but fancy a fortnight devoted to the exclusive reading of the books of Mme. Sarah Grand or of "John Strange Winter." The unhappy victim of such a course of reading would think regretfully of the Roman holidays referred to by the poet.

Mr. George Moore defends his conduct in rewriting his novels, and the defense is, it is only fair to say, a good one. He has rewritten "Evelyn Innes" so completely that the revised book differs widely from its original, and is in most respects very decidedly improved. But why does not Mr. Moore do his revising before he publishes his books? There was no crying necessity for the publication of "Evelyn Innes" at the precise date when it was published. Mr. Moore might easily have kept the manuscript by him for another year, and then given it to the press after a final revision. Mr. Moore revises his books because he is conscientiously striving to make them as good as possible, and he is unquestionably in the right in so doing. But there is no reason why he should give us an unrevised book, and then revise it afterward. There is no sufficient ground for the theory that when the public hears that Mr. Moore has a manuscript novel in his desk, it is seized with a desire to break into his house and drag that manuscript to the light. The bookbinder who supplies Mr. Moore's novels with covers does not bind the first 20,000 in an imperfect way, intending afterward to revise his bindings and make them better. Why should Mr. Moore, as an author, claim the right to thrust unfinished work upon the public, although he would be indignant if his bookbinder did the same?

The real objection to Mr. Moore's method of revising books after publication is that the public has no assurance he will ever be entirely satisfied with the revision of any one book. He has revised "Evelyn Innes." Very well. But is that revision final? What security have we that he will not revise it a second time, or even a third? He has, in point of fact, already given us three editions of "Vain Fortune," the second and third being revised versions of the original. There is nothing to hinder him from revising "Evelyn Innes" until the day of his death, and in the meantime the man who wants a complete edition of Mr. Moore's novels must buy, say, a dozen different versions of "Evelyn Innes." I bought "Sister Teresa" as soon as it was published, for I was very anxious to read it, but I have little idea that I shall ever be through with the task—or pleasure—of reading it. Next year Mr. Moore proposes to publish a revised edition of the book, bound in one volume with "Evelyn Innes," and I shall have to read that and all successive revisions of the two. In view of the shortness of human life, I submit that this is not fair.

Scarcely a week passes without the publication of a new guide to bridge, and serious whist players are already predicting dark things for the future of England if bridge supersedes whist as it at present threatens to do. There must be an enormous number of persons who are anxious to learn the game, or else there would not be such a constant succession of bridge manuals. Those who defend bridge do so chiefly on the ground that whist has been brought to such a state of perfection that it is no longer interesting. Of course this is absurd as well as untrue, but the man who, knowing how to play real whist, as distinguished from "bumblepuppy," is willing to desert the game for any other, might be expected to be incapable of telling the truth. The last number of The Pall Mall Magazine had an article professing to show the way in which bridge should be played, but fortunately the article was too obscure to do any great harm. War, pestilence, and bridge, all at once, are a complication of scourges which promise badly for the future of the empire. Consols have fallen steadily since bridge became epidemic, and it is strange that none of our financial authorities have noticed the sequence of the two events.

Sir Walter Besant's posthumous novel, "The Lady of Lynn," is a good, safe family story, warranted never to bring a blush to the cheek of anybody and to be eminently suitable for the extreme hot weather, when any undue excitement is dangerous. He was a good man, whom every one loved, but his last novel does not compare very favorably with his earlier books. There was much in some of them which deserved warm approbation, but Sir Walter was a curiously unequal author. He would write a thoroughly good novel even if it was not a brilliant one, and then his next book would be purely machine built. However, "The Lady of Lynn" should be read if for no other reason than that it was the last book we shall ever have from Sir Walter's pen. He was not a great novelist, but compare. "The World Went Very Well Then" with "Babs, the Impossible Heavenly Yellow Twin," and the difference is all in favor of the healthy-minded male author.

I see mention in one of the literary journals of the fact that Zola and his wife are soon to visit Scotland. I also hear that while he is in Scotland he will receive a visit from Matilda Serao, the Italian novelist. I wish very much that the report may turn out to be true. If Mme. Serao comes to England she ought to have a reception that would show her that, to some extent, Englishmen are beginning to appreciate her genius. Very many lesser Continental novelists have been received here with dinners and other ceremonious expressions of admiration, who did not deserve a tithe of the honor that is due to the author of "Fantasia" and "La Conquista di Roma."

It does not seem to me as if Mr. Conrad's experiment in collaboration with Mr. Heuffer has been altogether successful. Mr. Conrad would be, I should think, about the most difficult man with whom to collaborate that could be found. As a story writer he ranks with the very first of living Englishmen, but he is so distinctly individual that his genius cannot combine with that of any other writer. "The Inheritors," which is the title of the novel written by Mr. Conrad and Mr. Heuffer, is a fairly good story, but it is not Mr. Conrad's in any respect. We miss both Mr. Conrad's methods and Mr. Conrad's style. His name will probably sell the book, but had it been published anonymously it would hardly have attracted any attention.

Nobody seems to take any further interest in Mr. Hall Caine's dispute with The Lady's Magazine. I am not sure that there is not a distinct feeling of relief that we are spared Mr. Caine's new romance during these excessively hot days. It will be issued in book form in the Autumn, and then the public will have an opportunity to read it in cool weather. Of course, it will sell, for the sort of people who admire Mr. Caine's books are not the sort that pay any attention to criticism. I shall, however, be greatly surprised if it meets with much praise from the better class of critics. Mr. Caine has ability, and it is foolish to class him with Miss Corelli. The trouble with him is that he will not write of things with which he is acquainted, but prefers to write of music halls, and hospital nurses, and Italian politics. Mr. Caine's inner consciousness is not, as he evidently thinks it is, infallible.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mrs. Sherwood Writes of Olive Schreiner, George Moore, and Others.

AIX LES BAINS, July 27.—One of the books most talked of in London, at the lunches, was Mr. Fea's interesting "Behind the Paneling," as one critic called it. The author calls it "Secret Chambers and Hiding Places," which I, who love old houses, and go as much to see them as I can, found more interesting than any novel. The Jesuit Nicholas Owen spent the greater part of his life in constructing in the principal houses of Catholic England, with incomparable skill, hiding places for persecuted priests. He knew how to conduct them with safety along impenetrable passages, to hide them between walls, and to bury them in so-called-safe recesses, to entangle them in labyrinths and a thousand windings. So one wonders now if he did not sometimes hide them too well. He disguised the entrances so thoroughly that they seemed most unlike what they really were.

He was a diminutive man, old, with very short arms, and called "Little John," but he would extract great stones from their places himself, keeping the secret of these closets in the closest place of all—his own bosom. This constructive ingenuity of Nicholas Owen was called for by the persecution of the Roman Catholics in the reign of Elizabeth. The priests all got caught in time, and were burned at Smithfield, or escaped to France and Spain, according to the good old amiable nature of the epoch, and to-day there is so much feeling about the King's coronation oath, against "transubstantiation," that I heard many an angry talk, at dinner tables, as if all the horrors of that day might come back again.

Much feeling about religion and the Boer war manifests itself in English conversation, and the safest thing for a foreigner to do is to say at the beginning of dinner, "I agree with you in every particular," before the most argumentative man begins, if one does not wish to be enticed into a conversation which would on your part be carried on with heightened color and a very limited knowledge of the subject. In fact, I do not know what I think on the Boer war question, except that I think khaki the most unbecoming of uniforms, and I am very sorry that the English ever began that war. Gen. Sherman's curt opinion of what war is is the only answer one can make to tales of dire cruelty and persecution.

The French are very great sympathizers with Olive Schreiner, who abuses the English up hill and down dale, as every Frenchman desires to hear England abused. The French papers call her "the Cassandra of the Cape," and M. Labadie-Legran writes for the French Figaro a most exhaustive description of this Englishwoman who had a Lutheran missionary for her father and a Scotch Presbyterian for her mother, and whose brother is a clergyman in the outskirts of London. Her mother has retired to a Catholic convent. Another brother was the first Minister of the Colony of the Cape, and her husband, Mr. Cronwright, is a pure John Bull, devoted to useful writing on the cultivation of Angora sheep, and also the domestication of ostriches, which books have rendered precious services to the farmers of the Karroo. This cosmopolitan woman has no relation to the female Boers, but she is at heart their sister and defender. She was born as they were on the soil of Southern Africa, and went with them to the schools of the veldt. There seems to be no soil and no climate which inspires such love in its inhabitants as this colony of the Cape and of the two republics.

M. Labadie-Legran compares "The Story of an African Farm" and "The History of the Soldier, Peter Halket" favorably to the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe. He says no book has ever pleaded the cause of the negro as has this last work of "the Cassandra of the Cape," "and it is infinitely superior to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" he adds, in which I cannot agree with him. The Frenchman says sarcastically, England has not refused to her "that honor which she keeps for all her enemies, the aureole of persecution." Certainly Olive is the "Murr Kat," and has given the Bull Dog a bad bite in the throat, and such are the topics which now interest the literary men and women of England.

The funeral of Robert Buchanan, which occurred lately with those agnostic rites which he requested, roused much speculation as to his real belief or unbelief. Mr. Herbert Murray insisted that had Robert Buchanan lived much longer he would have become an atheist, and his admirers say that he regarded Christ as "a-theos," that is to say "apart from God," but, his admirers say, "God he loved, the humanity of Christ he loved. Immortality he was certain of." His last words were: "I do believe in God supreme and chief of all things first and last, whose works proclaim His glory and the glory of His name." When such a man once had cast away "the crust of creeds" he could not be called an unbeliever nor a-theos, and we who love his poetry may well say with one of his admirers: "That in his love of God he became 'God intoxicated,' he ended with the belief that behind the dark portal God abides."

Next to these speculations on the belief of Robert Buchanan come pages on the religion of Tolstoi. He is a contradiction, and is at once dreaded and adored. Of the man himself, his simplicity, his humility, his sense of humor, his expression, his living attitude there can be but one opinion, he is prophet and angel combined, and yet a man so tremendously impressed with wrongness of every standpoint in the social scheme falls naturally into a fighting attitude, and his humane qualities, delightful as they may be, are submerged in the reformer's strenuous contempt.

Even in "Resurrection," study though it be of a soul's gradual induction to the fellowship of humanity and dealing as it does with the follies of his time, there is scarcely a trace of its creator's peculiar touchiness, hardly a hint of the humor which plays in his speech. One Tolstoi we create embittered, despairing, extravagant, void of happy humor; again we create a poet-prophet. The explanation of this is that he has thrown off his experiences and his humor as a snake sloughs his skin, renewal of not what he is, but what he was, his nobler self having crawled out of them.

"I wrote the 'Kreutzer Sonata,'" he said to a friend, "to clear my thoughts on the sex question. I wrote it over a dozen times. When it was finished my mind was cleared. I knew what I believed."

It is rather pleasant to turn from these sombre thoughts to the sprightly memorial to Charles II. written by Prof. Osmund Airy, and already on the study table of Edward VII. It is a most luxurious book, and a very just and luminous estimate of the character of the most popular King and one of the worst monarchs who ever followed Alfred. He had that Stuart grace, that flexible back, that debonnair manner which made him so attractive to men and women, in spite of his superhuman ugliness. "Odds fish, but I am an ugly dog," he said as he looked at his own miniature. He was a true grandson of the "Vert Galant," and the Provençal blood spoke in his veins. Charles II. contradicts the old adage that adversity is a good educator. He had it all, was reared in adversity, was the scorn of fortune, saw the depths of poverty, had the sorrow of a martyr, as he heard of that noble head which rolled on the marble floor of Whitehall. Charles II. had every inducement to be a noble King, if adversity could teach him, even if he could not be a great ruler.

Prof. Airy's book is a very agreeable one, splendidly illustrated. It is an "édition de luxe" of that story of royalty, always so well worth reading, if it only tells us what an unreasonable and uncritical and foolish public we are. The beautiful portraits of these well-dressed favorites of Charles II. were never so well grouped as in this luxurious volume. I have, too, a new fact about Charles. "He was uncommon tall, two yards and over," he says himself. They get up these books better in England than we can, and, oh! what picture shows they have in London! The Velasquez pictures at the Guildhall give you the greatest insight into the secrets of fine clothes, beggar boys, Madonnas, and delightful still life.

Imagine a novel of 300,000 words—fiction by the mile, as the critics call it! George Moore has had the temerity to suppose that we are again as old as Methusaleh. "Sister Teresa," which is a continuation of "Evelyn Innes," is a study of the possible attractions which a conventual life may have for a woman, and is, I hear, very worthily done, although too much spun out. Moore, who is called the English Balzac, is more liked in England than with us. He studies character in its most delicate detail, and is willing to give four years to every book.

Roman Catholicism has loomed large in recent fiction, and is looming still. The heroines of Sarah Grand and of John Oliver Hobbes may well begin to sing "I won't be a nun," while Mrs. Humphry Hall Ward and Marie Corelli and Hall Caine and George Moore are determined they shall be. I think I would rather die of hiccoughs superinduced by reading Anstey than to read George Moore's "Sister Teresa." I cling with heroic fondness to my Mr. Craigie and to my John Strange Winter.

They are epigrammatic and funny and amusing trifles, and "The Fall of the Curtain" is, as its name would indicate, rather stagey. The chief female character is a sort of Becky Sharp, and to my mind more attractive than a similar heroine in "Unleavened Bread." Herald Begbie is a new sensation to me. He creates a decadent poet, who, in describing one of his own compositions, says: "That is a song which Midsanth might have written and Niebuhr might have praised, and do you not think that it has some elements of sherry and bitters?"

It is, however, a very well told story, and I would rather read it than to attempt the new novel, "A Daughter of the Veldt," very well spoken of, by a new author, Basil Marman.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.